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A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH

Numerous Illustrations.

BY

THE REV. ELIAS NASON, M. A.,

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Pt. 1

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

GEORGE J. VARNEY,

AUTHOR OF "A GAZETTEER OF MAINE," ETC., ETC.

"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

BOSTON:

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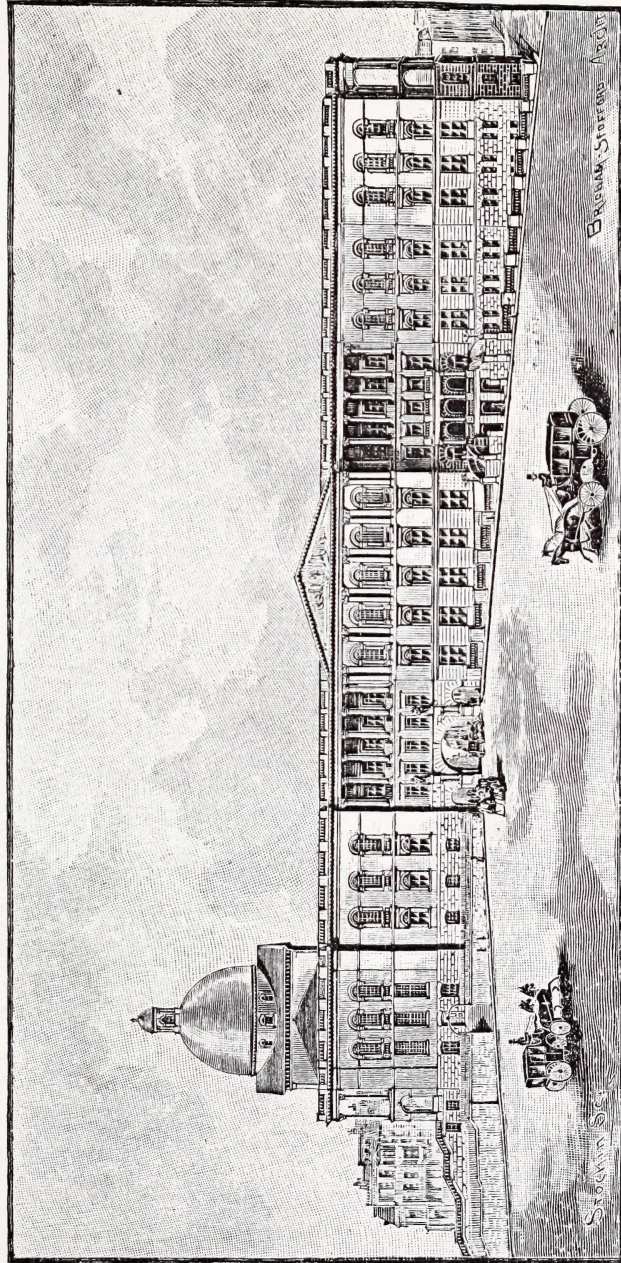
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49 Milk Street, Boston.

Brigham & Spofford, Architects, **STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, SHOWING THE EXTENSION.**
(ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS,
B. B. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER.)

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B. B. Russell

THE GAZETTE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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By B. B. RUSSELL.

THE AUTHOR.



TO

THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This Work is Respectfully Dedicated

BY

THE AUTHOR.

Menckez - 5.00

PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to present in alphabetical order a clear and concise topographical description, together with a brief historical and statistical notice, of the several counties, cities, towns, and villages of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since any attempt of the kind was made the State has rapidly advanced, not only as to its population, but also in respect to its industrial and commercial enterprises, its literary, social, and religious institutions, and its intercommunications by the railroad and electric telegraph. New cities and towns have been organized; new branches of industry introduced; new methods of utilizing waste material, and new machines for lessening manual labor, adopted; and thus new sources of wealth and power disclosed.

Since the closing of the war, art, industry, education, aspiration, have received fresh impulse; and the Massachusetts of to-day is by no means the Massachusetts of 1860. Advancement everywhere is distinctly visible. Now, while we have many excellent town histories and directories, and innumerable special reports of industrial, educational, and civil interests, we have no work giving the topographical, geological, and general social, religious, literary, and business aspect of the entire Commonwealth with its several sections as it now presents itself; we have no compendium from which the public may obtain a just conception of the progress which the State of late has made, or of the attitude in which it is now standing.

To meet this want; to portray the varied local scenery, the genius, the spirit, the industrial and intellectual activities, of the people; to form a guide-book of the State adapted to the family, the student, the man of business, and the man of leisure, the editor and the literary institution, — has been, both as it regards the plan and the detail, the writer's constant aim. His material has been abundant; his chief difficulty has been in the selection and the condensation.

PREFACE.

The notices of the Indian and other names of places, of the geological formations and peculiar minerals and plants, of eminent men the towns have given to the world, of soldiers sent to the late war, of memorials in honor of the lost, of town histories, libraries, and lyceums, as well as the illustrations of the artist, will, it is believed, be found to enhance in no small degree the value of this work. The census given is that of 1870; and the dates of the incorporation of the towns are generally those of the late George W. Chase, made under the direction of the Secretary of State, unless otherwise designated.

The valuation, rate of taxation, number of dwelling-houses and of legal voters, are from the official returns of 1872; and the educational statistics, from the Thirty-sixth Report of the Board of Education, made in January, 1873. The writer most gratefully acknowledges his obligations to nearly all the clerks of the cities and towns of the State for the prompt and valuable services they have rendered him by transmitting important information; to John Ward Dean, A.M., for assistance cordially and politely given; to S. N. Gifford, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, and to the Hon. Charles Adams, jun., Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for friendly aid and counsel.

Very essential help has been derived from the accurate and excellent "Dictionary of American Biography," by Mr. Francis S. Drake; from the carefully-prepared "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts," by Jeremiah Colburn, A.M.; and from an able "Essay on the Origin of the Names of the Towns in Massachusetts," by William Henry Whitmore, A.M.

As the materials for this work have been drawn from many different and sometimes conflicting sources, as the topics are so numerous and so varied, and as the social, industrial, educational, and religious condition of the cities, towns, and villages, is ever changing, it is altogether impossible that some inaccuracies should not occur. No one will regret them more sincerely than the writer; and, when made known to him, the earliest opportunity to correct them will be embraced.

NORTH BILLERICA, MASS.

ELIAS NASON.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

IN this revision of the "Gazetteer of Massachusetts," it was not at first intended to change the original form of the work, but simply to bring it to greater completeness on Mr. Nason's plan,— by dropping obsolete portions, and substituting therefor matter supplied by subsequent occurrences, later investigations, and the latest statistics, — bringing every article up to date ; but on entering upon the work it was found that in the passage of time the conditions in nearly every town had so changed, sometimes by a reduction of population and business, oftener by increase, and frequently by a change of industries, that the account of every one had of necessity to be rewritten; only rare paragraphs and occasional sentences having been adopted intact, except in the part relating to the State at large.

A new feature in the book is the addition of a heading for every village and post-office the name of which is not in part the same as that of the containing town ; also, for the principal mountains, ponds, rivers, capes and islands ; and still another is the grouping of the counties by themselves between the first division, relating to the State, and the towns. It will be evident that each of these several additions and changes renders the book more useful and valuable.

The statistics of this edition are from the State census for 1885 (the last volume of which was issued in June of the present year), or from later sources, as, in part, from the clerks of the towns and cities. The topographical survey of the State, now in progress, has opportunely furnished corrected figures for many elevations, areas and distances.

The Reviser here renders his thanks for valuable aid to Messrs. Wadlin and Pidgin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; to Mr. Tillinghast, of the State Library; to Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth; to Samuel W. Abbott, M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health; to Mr. Henry B. Wood, Dr. J. F. Pratt, and others of the State Department; to Mr. Edward A. McLaughlin, Clerk of the House of Representatives; to Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D., of the Massachusetts Historical Society; to John Ward Dean, A.M., of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and to many others whose courtesy has facilitated the work of this revision.

The Editor's thanks are also due to the city and town clerks, who have so kindly contributed local facts and statistics for this work.

Boston, December 31, 1889.

GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE STATE	11 to 57
NAME AND BOUNDARIES	11
BAYS, HARBORS, CAPES AND ISLANDS	11
GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE	13
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY	14
MOUNTAINS	15
RIVERS, LAKES AND PONDS	16
CLIMATE	19
SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS	21
TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS	22
QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS AND FISHES	23
CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION	25
MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE	29
RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS	31
RELIGION	34
CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS	36
GOVERNMENT, FINANCES AND MILITARY ORGAN- IZATION	37
EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND THE PUBLIC PRESS	40
THE ABORIGINES	43
CIVIL HISTORY	44
THE COUNTIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH	59 to 98
THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES	99 to 724

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

THE State of Massachusetts is distinguished for its local scenery, its liberal institutions, and the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants. Its name is supposed to be derived from two Indian words, — *massa*, “great,” and *wachusett*, “mountain-place.” The Rev. John Cotton defines *Massachusetts* as “a hill in the form of an arrow-head;” and Roger Williams says, “The *Massachusetts* were so called from the Blue Hills.” In allusion to its broad and beautiful bay, it is often called the OLD BAY STATE. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, in the north-eastern section of the United States, between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 10'$ and $42^{\circ} 53'$ north latitude, and between $69^{\circ} 57'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. In form it is quite irregular, the south-eastern portion projecting far into the ocean, and in part enclosing Cape-Cod Bay. Its length is about a hundred and forty-five miles, and its breadth about ninety miles in the longitude of Boston, and about forty-eight in that of Springfield. It is bounded on the north by Vermont for the distance of forty miles to the Connecticut River, and thence by New Hampshire about ninety miles to the sea-coast; on the east, in a very circuitous line, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the same, together with Rhode Island and Connecticut; and on the west by New York. A part of the boundary-line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was settled in 1861 by an exchange of territory, in which the former received a section of Tiverton over which Fall River was extending, and the latter the whole of Pawtucket and about one-third of Seekonk. The superficial area of the State is about 8,040 square miles, or 5,145,600 acres, of which about 939,260 are cultivated.

BAYS, HARBORS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

The coast is indented by three large bays, which lend a peculiar aspect to the littoral section of the State. Massachusetts Bay, having a breadth of about forty miles, is formed by Cape Ann, a rocky promontory on the north, and Cape Cod, a long incurvated

strip of low, sandy land upon the south, Its broad and deep waters wash, to a great extent, the eastern shore of the State. Of the harbors in this bay, that of Boston is the best; it being deep, capacious, and well protected. Its other important harbors, commencing at the north, are those of Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Provincetown. Cape-Cod Bay is included between the eastern point of Plymouth and Provincetown, and forms the south-east part of Massachusetts Bay. Buzzard's Bay, in the southern part of the State, extends thirty miles north-easterly from the ocean, between the Elizabeth Islands and Barnstable County on the east, and Bristol and Plymouth Counties on the west. Towards Cape-Cod Bay it contains the harbors of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Wareham, and Rochester. Between this bay and Cape-Cod Bay, a distance of only five miles, it is proposed to cut a ship canal. In addition to those enumerated, the State has important harbors at Newburyport, Ipswich, Rockport, Harwich, Falmouth, Fall River, Holmes's Holl, Edgartown, and Nantucket. Cape Ann extends about fifteen miles easterly into the sea, and its rocky headlands afford delightful maritime scenery. Cape-Cod — sometimes called, from the character of its people, "the strong right arm of the State" — projects from the mainland some forty miles easterly, forming the southern side of Massachusetts Bay, and then, turning like an elbow at right angles, runs northerly about thirty miles, and terminates, after making another sudden bend to the westward, at Provincetown. It varies in width from five to twenty miles, and resembles a man's arm turned inward, both at the elbow and the wrist. The land upon the ocean-side appears in some localities to be wearing away, the creeks and harbors to be changing their places; and an island of twenty acres off the eastern shore, once covered with trees, now lies six fathoms below the surface of the sea. Nahant, which lies nine miles north, and Nantasket on the south, of Boston Harbor, are noted peninsulas, having handsome beaches, to which many people resort in the summer season for boating, fishing, gaming, and sea-bathing.

Commencing at the north, we find a narrow strip of sandy land, called, from an edible fruit it bears, Plum Island. It extends from the mouth of the Merrimack River along the coast nine miles to Ipswich Harbor. The sand is drifted into fantastic forms; and the eastern shores is subject to continual changes from the action of the sea. A bridge connects the island with the mainland.

Thatcher's Island, on which there are two lighthouses, lies off

Cape Ann. Long Island, Deer Island, Castle, and other islands, beautify and protect Boston Harbor. Clark's Island, celebrated as the landing of the Pilgrims 1620, is a beautiful knoll in the southern part of Duxbury Bay. Monomoy, like Plum Island, is a long strip of low, sandy soil, extending southerly from the outer point of the elbow of Cape Cod. Nantucket lies in the form of an irregular crescent, some twelve miles south of Monomoy. It contains an area of about fifty square miles. The land is level, sandy, and almost entirely destitute of trees. The climate is very mild and healthful. South of this island lies a long and dangerous reef of sand, called the Nantucket Shoals, on which many vessels have been lost. Martha's Vineyard, about twenty miles long and ten miles broad, extends westward from the Island of Nantucket, and has a good soil and commodious harbors at Holmes's Holl and Edgartown. The Indians called the island *Capawock*. The Vineyard Sound separates Martha's Vineyard on the north-west from a chain of sixteen small islands, recently incorporated as the town of Gosnold. They are called the Elizabeth Islands, and will be described under the town to which they now belong. Noman's Land is a little solitary island, lying about six miles south-east of Gay-Head Light, containing two or three habitations, mostly used by fishermen, and pilots looking out for vessels bearing towards the coast.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE.

The surface of Massachusetts is greatly diversified: being, in the eastern and south-eastern parts, undulating or level; in the central section hilly and broken; and in the western, rugged and mountainous. The scenery along the seaboard, especially at Newburyport, Ipswich, Manchester, Nahant, Nantasket, Duxbury, Gay Head, and Fall River, is exceedingly beautiful; while from the highlands of Haverhill, Andover, Hopkinton, Bolton, Princeton, Ashby, and other elevated places east of the Connecticut River, the most varied and extensive prospects are enjoyed. The valley of the Connecticut abounds in picturesque views of alpine scenery, contrasting grandly with the winding glades and luxuriant intervals through which the majestic stream pursues its way. The view from the summit of Mount Holyoke, embracing the beautiful towns of Amherst, Hadley, and Northampton, the windings of the river, and the near and distant mountains, is one of the most charming in the country; and the romantic scenery of the Deerfield River, of the Housatonic River,

the broad panorama which the eye sweeps over from the summit of the Hoosac Mountain, and the magnificent range of vision gained from the top of Saddle Mountain, command the admiration of the lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature, and render Massachusetts worthy of the study of the landscape-painter and the poet.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

A third of a century ago, it was the universal belief that the metamorphic rocks of the State were mostly of the primitive formation: but more recent investigations in geology seem to establish the fact, that granite, gneiss, schists, and other crystalline rocks have been transformed by fire from the original clays, sandstones, and limestones; and, although belonging to the eozoic age, are not, therefore, to be classified as primitive. According to Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the sienite and porphyry, gneiss, granite, and hornblende schists of the eastern section of the State, the sienite flanking the sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River, and the gneiss of the Hoosac range of mountains, should be referred to the period in which the dawn of animal life appears, now called the eozoic. Such rocks, varying in form and inclination, constitute the geological structure, and mark the scenic features, of a large portion of the State. The Merrimack schists run along the valley of the Merrimack, Concord, and French Rivers, from Salisbury to Webster. Sienite underlies large sections of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties. A strip of granite extends across the State, from Duxbury to Fall River; and calcareous or ferruginous gneiss is the basis of the central section of the State. The alpine region also, from Munroe to Sandisfield, rests upon the same formation. Vast sienite quarries of excellent building-stone are found at Rockport, Westford, Quincy, and other places; and bog-iron ore appears in connection with gneissic rocks in various localities.

To the palæozoic rocks, or those which contain no form of plants or animals now living, may be referred the slates, conglomerate and carboniferous rocks, in the eastern part of the State; certain metamorphic strata appearing at various intervals as far west as the Hoosac Mountains, together with the rocks beyond that range. In one kind of this rock at Braintree there has been discovered a large fossil trilobite, called the *Paradoxides Harlani*, which Prof. Hitchcock thinks should be regarded with veneration, as "one of the oldest inhabitants of the State." The Levis and Potsdam limestones,

which occupy the valleys of the Hoosac and Housatonic Rivers, and the "coal measures" of Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth counties, in which ferns and fruits have been found, may be referred to the palæozoic group. The beautiful white marble at Lanesborough, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and other towns in the Berkshire Valley, is represented in the buildings of almost every city in the Union.

To the mesozoic period belong the red and gray sandstone, the shales and greenstone of the valley of the Connecticut River. In these sandstones, at Turner's Falls and other places, have been discovered the footprints or *ichnites*, of more than one hundred and fifty species of birds and other animals of remarkable size, structure and habits, which have long since ceased to exist, and of which no other traces have in any place been found. It is supposed that this valley once formed an arm of the sea; and that the tracks, being made during the recession of the tide, were, in its rising, covered by a thin layer of mud, which, hardening beneath the rays of a tropical sun, held the footmarks distinct and clear for the examination of future ages.

In the "Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet" at Amherst there are more than 20,000 of these fossil impressions. The largest footprint, twenty inches long, is that of the *Otozoum Moodii*, — a gigantic frog. The drift, or alluvium, consisting of sand and gravel, of which the whole of Cape Cod, Nantucket, and the western part of Martha's Vineyard are composed, together with the beds of peat and lignite found in various parts of the State, belonging to the cenozoic period, and contain fossilized leaves of plants, and bones of fish and animals still living. The bowlders which cover the surface of the State were deposited in the glacial period, marks of which may be distinctly traced in the scratching of the ledges from the shore of the ocean to the summit of the mountains.

(For a notice of the localities of mineralogical specimens, see description of the different towns.)

MOUNTAINS.

The Green-Mountain range, divided into two parallel ridges, called, in general, the Taconic and the Hoosac mountains, runs from north to south across the western part of the State. The Taconic ridge divides the waters of the Housatonic from those of the Hudson; the Hoosac ridge, the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Hoosac and Housatonic. Between these ranges, in the north-western

part of the State, stands Greylock, 3,505 feet above sea level. The rocks of Greylock are a "shining schistus" of a light blue color; and the land is covered with forests of maple, beech, and birch, among which appears a luxuriant growth of lichens, mosses, and evergreens. In the extreme south-western part of the State, is Mount Everett, or Taconic Dome, 2,624 feet high.

The Hoosac is not as elevated as the Taconic range; the greatest eminences being Spruce Hill in Adams, 2,588 feet high, and Mount Hazen in Clarksburg, which has an altitude of 2,272 feet. Mount Tom on the right and Mount Holyoke on the left bank of the Connecticut River are peaks of the Greenstone range which extends across Connecticut. Mount Toby in Sunderland and Sugar Loaf in Deerfield are isolated peaks. Bear Hill in Wendell, and Mount Grace in Warwick, seem to constitute a part of the White-Mountain range. Wachusett Mountain, 2,018 feet above the sea, belongs, perhaps, to the same system. The most elevated points in the eastern section of the State do not, in any instance, reach an altitude of 1,000 feet. The most noted are Powwow Hill in Salisbury, 328 feet high; Prospect Hill in Waltham, 482 feet high; Blue Hill in Milton, 635 feet high; Manomet Hill in Plymouth 394 feet high; and Nobscot Hill in Framingham, 602 feet high.

The mountains and hills of Massachusetts are mostly clothed with verdure, and many of them are cultivated even to the summit. The soil is generally strong, and excellent for grazing. From their sides many fresh and sparkling springs and streams flow forth to irrigate the land, and furnish hydraulic power for the manufactories.

THE RIVERS, LAKES, AND PONDS.

Of water-power this state has an abundant supply; and few towns, excepting those in the south-east, are destitute of valuable mill-privileges, and springs and rivulets for mechanical or domestic purposes. A large portion of this hydraulic power, especially in the western section of the State, is still unemployed.

The Hoosac River rises in Berkshire County, drains the northern part of the valley between the Hoosac and the Taconic Mountains, furnishes valuable motive power at Adams, and leaves the State by a north-west course at Williamstown. The interval through which it runs is very fertile; and the scenery on either hand magnificent. The Housatonic River, so called from the Indian word *Hooostennuc*, meaning "over the mountain," rises near the sources of the Hoosac

River, and pursuing a southerly direction, drains more than half the territory of Berkshire County, furnishes many valuable mill-sites in the towns through which it passes, and discharges its waters into Long-Island Sound. The valley of this river is celebrated for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its scenery. The Connecticut River, which receives its name from an Indian word signifying "long river," enters the State, a large and beautiful stream about thirty rods wide at Northfield, and flows in a meandering and southerly course through one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the country. It receives the waters of Deerfield and Westfield Rivers on the west, and Miller's and Chicopee River on the east; and thus drains a hydrographic basin of about sixty miles in width from east to west. It has a fall of about a hundred and thirty feet in passing through the State, and thus furnishes a vast amount of motive-power for manufacturing purposes. The most remarkable descent is at Turner's Falls, near which a busy manufacturing town is rising. Holyoke, on the next grand fall below, has grown to a city.

The Quinnebaug River enters the State from Connecticut at Holland; and after making a *détour* through Brimfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, to which towns it affords manufacturing power, it re-enters Connecticut, and unites with other streams to form the Thames at Norwich. The French River, so called from a company of Huguenots who settled near its left bank in Oxford, rises in Leicester, and, running southerly, joins the Quinnebaug at Thompson, Conn. Though but a narrow stream, it has a rapid current; and this, together with some large reservoirs which retain the surplus waters of the spring for summer use, gives hydraulic power for the extensive manufactories at Webster and other places in the valley through which it flows. The Blackstone River rises in the highlands of Worcester County, and, after furnishing motive power for the manufactories at Millbury, Blackstone, and other places, meets the tide-water in Providence River. The Nashua River and its tributaries drain the north-easterly part of Worcester County, and furnish important mill-sites at Fitchburg, Clinton, Shirley, Pepperell, and other places. It is a very beautiful stream, and enters the Merrimack at Nashua, N. H. The Concord, another tributary of the Merrimack, rises in Hopkinton, and, flowing centrally through Middlesex County, joins the larger stream at Lowell. It receives the waters of the Assabet, a valuable stream at Concord; and has motive-power at Ashland, Framingham, North Billerica, and Lowell.

The Merrimack, one of the principal rivers of New England, and

so called from a word signifying "sturgeon," enters the State, a broad and majestic stream, at Tyngsborough, and then, soon bending to the north-east, pursues that course to the ocean. By its immense power at Lowell and Lawrence the machines of the vast manufactories of those industrial cities are propelled. In its course, it probably turns more spindles than any other river in the world. It spreads out into a broad harbor at Newburyport, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Haverhill. The mouth is somewhat obstructed by a shifting sand-bar.

Charles River, called by the Indians *Quinobequin*, rises in Hopkinton, and after a very circuitous course, during which it sends a portion of its waters into Neponset River, enters Boston Harbor at Charlestown. It is navigable seven miles, — to Watertown. Neponset River, after turning many mills, meets the tide-water at Milton. Taunton River carries the waters of parts of Bristol and Plymouth Counties into Narragansett Bay. It is fed by many ponds, and noted for its alewife-fisheries. North River drains the eastern part of Plymouth County, and flows into the sea at Marshfield. To the water-power afforded by these streams, which flow towards every point of the compass, — though, in the mountainous regions, mainly towards the south, — the State is, to an eminent degree, indebted for its industrial activity and commercial growth. They compensate, in some measure, for the rich mineral and agricultural resources which some other States possess. Along the margin of these streams the railroad lines connecting the manufacturing towns and villages are generally extended; and the valleys through which they pass are the most fertile of the State.

Massachusetts has a very large number of lakes and ponds, which serve to enhance the beauty of the scenery, to purify the atmosphere, and ameliorate the climate. They are generally well-stocked with perch and pickerel, sometimes with black bass; and are often used as reservoirs to supply the mills upon the streams below, or the towns and cities near them. Almost every town, indeed, can boast of one or more beautiful sheets of clear and sparkling waters within its borders, as a favorite resort for boating, fishing, gunning, in the summer, and for skating in the winter. From many of these ponds large quantities of ice are cut and stored in houses for the Southern market. Among the most noted of these bodies of fresh water are Wenham Pond, remarkable for the clearness of its ice; Spot Pond in Stoneham, from which Melrose is supplied with water; Watuppa Pond, furnishing vast motive-power to Fall River; Billington Sea in

Plymouth; Sowampsett Pond, a favorite of King Philip, in Lakeville; Monponset Pond in Halifax; Punkapog Pond in Randolph; Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is in part supplied with water, in Natick; Walden Pond, beautifully described by Thoreau, in Concord; White-hall Pond in Hopkinton; Sandy Pond in Ayer; Quinsigamond Pond, a very charming expanse of water of 1,051 acres, dotted with islands, in Shrewsbury; Quaboag Pond in Brookfield; and last, though not least in name, Chaubunagungamaug Lake, whose waters swell the French River in Webster. The total area of the ponds in the State, containing over ten acres, is according to the estimate of the late Mr. H. F. Walling, topographer, 92,938 acres. They are of inestimable value in a sanitary point of view: and the purity of their waters should be carefully preserved; their depth, boundaries, inlets and outlets, increase or diminution, scientifically surveyed and noted. They are to be classed among the most important possessions of the State.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the State is very changeable, but, in general, conducive to mental vigor, health, and longevity. On the seaboard, the easterly winds are disagreeable to those affected with pulmonary diseases. In the higher lands of the interior, and in the alpine regions, the air is bracing and salubrious.

Though subject to sudden and frequent changes in temperature, the summer season is dry and delightful. The atmosphere in August and September is remarkably clear and serene. The morning and evening breezes are pure, refreshing, and delicious.

There is in autumn a period of charming weather known as the "Indian Summer."

"In the month of October," says the Rev. James Freeman, "after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, the south-west wind frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent; and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors.

"This charming season is called the Indian Summer,—a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God,—the God who is superior to all other beings, who sends them every bless-

ing which they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after decease."

The winter season—which commences in December, and continues till March—is cold and rigorous, the ground being sometimes covered with snow through the entire period, and the mercury often falling below zero.

The temperature on the seaboard is so modified by the Gulf Stream as to be ten degrees higher in winter at Martha's Vineyard than at Williamstown, where it has an average of twenty-three degrees. The average annual rain and snow fall varies from thirty-nine inches at Nantucket to forty-five inches on the highlands of Worcester County.

The north-east winds, attended as they are with a high dew-point, and often with rain or sleet or snow, and the sudden changes in the temperature, sometimes falling forty degrees in half as many hours, are the most unpleasant features.

The record of observations on temperature and rainfall, kept at Amherst, cover a period of fifty years, commencing with 1836. The highest temperature was on July 20, 1854, when the mercury reached 97° f. The lowest temperature in that year was 9.60; the mean being 46.99. The lowest temperature in the entire period was 22.00 degrees below zero, in 1844, 1873, and on January 5, 1886,—the last of the fifty years in this series. The highest record for the same year was 93.60; the average being 45.23. The average temperature for the period from 1836 to 1862, (25 years), for the winter months,—December, January, and February, was 24.53; and for the summer months,—June, July, and August, 68.26. For the same seasons from 1862 to 1887, (25 years), it was 25.21 and 68.53. The largest rainfall of the fifty years under observation was that of 1863, which amounted to 56.19 inches; the smallest was that of 1864, amounting to only 34.44 inches. The attainable records of the snow-fall are so incomplete that they are of little value. The prevailing direction of the wind in 1887 was north-west; the currents of January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November and December being mainly from the north-west, while those of May and June were from the south.

The peach and apricot come into bloom about the middle of April, the cherry a little later, and the apple about the middle of May; at which period planting generally begins.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The State presents almost every variety of soil, from the lightest and least productive to the strongest and most fertile. In the south-eastern part the land is level and sandy; yet there are many places which produce heavy crops of hay and grain. In the north-eastern part are many valuable salt marshes, which afford abundance of good hay to the farmers on the seaboard. In the central or hilly portions of the State the soil is generally good; it being a clayey or sandy loam, and well adapted to the growth of the cereals, the esculent roots, and fruit and forest trees. Here are found, especially in the well-watered towns, some of the best farms in the State. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility; and the mountainous lands beyond that river are excellent for grazing and the growth of timber. Extensive bogs of peat are found contiguous to the light and sandy sections, by the judicious use of which the soil is much improved.

In the vicinity of the metropolis and other cities the farms have been rendered very fertile, and often present the appearance of one continuous and highly-cultivated garden.

The principal agricultural productions are hay, potatoes, Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat (to some extent), buckwheat, beans, broom-corn, hops, tobacco, garden vegetables, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, quinces, and small fruits. Much attention is given to the cultivation of the grape and cranberry. Large quantities of butter and cheese are made, especially in the midland counties; and many farms in the vicinity of cities are devoted to the production of milk for the market. Wool-growing occupies, though less than formerly, the attention of many of the farmers in the western and south-eastern sections.

The farms are generally owned in fee by their occupants, and are generally from forty to two hundred acres, divided into convenient lots of mowing, arable, pasture, wood land, and swale or meadow, and fenced with stone wall or wooden posts and rails or wire. Through the agency of fairs, farmers' clubs, agricultural papers, and the Board of Agriculture (established April 21, 1852), great improvement has been made in the cultivation of the soil during the last thirty-five years.

By the last returns of the agricultural condition of the State there were in 1885, 45,010 farms embracing 3,898,429 acres, valued at \$110,700,707, employing 77,661 persons, and producing to the aggregate value of \$47,756,033.

The following table, showing the value of the product by classes, is from Volume III of the Census of the State for 1885, prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright and published in 1887.

Animal products	\$3,218,444
Clothing, needle work, etc.	84,141
Dairy products	13,080,526
Food products	632,537
Green-house products	688,813
Hot-house and hotbed products	73,983
Liquors and beverages	395,173
Nursery products	138,439
Poultry products	2,227,799
Wool products	2,924,574
Woollen goods	33,948
Other products	609,989
Cereals	1,855,145
Fruits, berries, and nuts	2,680,804
Hay, straw, and fodder	11,631,776
Meats and game	2,252,748
Vegetables	5,227,194

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

Of timber trees the State has between fifty and sixty kinds indigenous to its soil. Among these may be mentioned the graceful elms; the oaks, of which ten different kinds are found; the rock, the white, and the red-flowering maples; the chestnut, used extensively for railroad ties; the walnut, the hickory, the beech, the gray, white, black, and yellow birches; the poplar and basswood, now used for making paper; the willow, the sycamore, the savin, the white, pitch, and red pine; the spruces, the hemlock, the larch, the fir, the arborvitæ, the cedar, and the horn-beam.

The primeval forest which once covered the State has long since been felled; and such is the demand for timber, that few trees are now permitted to attain their natural growth. The forests, in general, seem young and thrifty; and it is hoped, that for the sake of the salubrity of the air, the supply of the water-fountains, as well as for the beauty of the scenery, they will be, so far as practicable, protected and extended. The laudable custom of planting forest-trees by the owners of the barren lands of Cape Cod might with profit be followed through the State. Were the song,

“Woodman, spare that tree.”

more frequently sung, and the spirit of the ditty heeded, the scenic beauty, sanitary condition, and water-power of the Commonwealth would be materially improved, and the revenues augmented.

The value of the wood products in the year 1885 was \$2,924,574; in which amount is included the lumber product, of \$740,102. There were destroyed by fire in the same year, forest trees to the estimated value of \$82,254.

The most valuable and common shrubs indigenous to the State are various kinds of blueberry and whortleberry; the raspberry, black and red; the barberry and bayberry (*myrica*); the sumac, used for tanning; the elder (*sambucus*); the high and low blackberry; the beach-plum (*Prunus maritima*); and the buckthorn. The laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), the azalea, the black alder, May-flower, wild rose, the aronia, mountain-raspberry, spiræa, pepper-bush (*Clethra alnifolia*), and other beautiful flowering-shrubs, decorate the margin of the streams and the pasture lands.

Some of the wild flowers of the spring are the ground-laurel, and trailing arbutus which often appear before the snows are gone; the windflower, or anemone; various species of the *ranunculus*; the dandelion; the *Houstonia cerulea*; the white, the blue, and yellow violet; the strawberry; the whiteweed, or gowan; the adder's-tongue; and the *Claytonia*, or spring beauty. As the season advances, the wild geranium, the iris, the cardinal-flower, the *Saracencia*, St. John's-wort, the beautiful pond and meadow lilies, the *campanula*, the lupine, the yarrow, the orchis, and the *asclepias* appear; and the autumn brings the *coreopsis*, various species of the aster, the golden-rod, the aquatic *sagittaria*, the *Linnea borealis*, and the blue gentian. The ferns, mosses, lichens, and trailing vines are very beautiful and abundant. The autumnal tints of the forests are, especially where the maple abounds, remarkably varied and brilliant. The forest bloom of the autumn has been styled "the peculiar glory of New England."

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS AND FISHES.

In the early settlement of the State, the people were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the black and brown bear and the wolf, which ranged the deep forests, and often came by night to prey upon the cattle in the clearings. The catamount and wildcat were also formidable enemies. The moose, the red deer, and the beaver were quite numerous: the traces of the latter animal are frequently met with in the meadows, where it felled the trees to form a dam across

the streamlet. A few red deer still remain upon Cape Cod; but the other animals named above, if we perhaps except the wildcat, have long since disappeared.

The red fox (*Canis vulpes*) still ranges through the sparsely-settled portions of the State. The porcupine, the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and otter, now and then appear in some sequestered places. The mink and the muskrat are quite common on the margin of the streams; the woodchuck and the polecat (*Viverra mephitis*), in the fields; the striped, red, and gray squirrels, and the rabbit, in the forests. The flying-squirrel and the ferret are occasionally taken. The most mischievous of these denizens of the field and forest is the woodchuck, which is very prolific, and, by night as well as day, destroys the tender vegetables of the farm and garden.

Of birds of prey, the fish-hawk, the red-tailed hawk (*Falco borealis*), the red owl, cat-owl, and the snowy owl, are the most common. Occasionally the white-headed eagle, emblem of our country, of solemn cry and towering flight is seen in the mountainous and desolate regions. Of the omnivorous birds, the most frequent are the crow, the blue jay, and the chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), which spend the winter here; the meadow-lark; the Baltimore oriole, the red-winged, the cow and crow blackbirds; the rice-bunting, or bobolink; and the cedar-bird;—all of which destroy innumerable insects, and regale us with their varied songs.

The robin (*Turdus migratorius*), pewit, bluebird (one of our earliest spring visitants), the brown thrush and the wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), both most beautiful singers, and the house-wren, are the most common of the insectivorous tribe; and of the passerine, the most abundant are the snow-bunting, blue snow-bird (*Fringilla hiemalis*), the song-sparrow, the confiding chipping-sparrow, and the American goldfinch. Of woodpeckers and swallows there are several varieties; and the humming-bird is not at all uncommon. The nighthawk and whippoorwill (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) may be heard in the country almost every evening in the summer season.

Formerly the wild turkey and the heath-hen (*Tetrao cupido*) were plentiful in the State; but the former is found only now and then among the mountains, and the latter only on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, where great pains are taken to preserve it.

The quail (*Perdix Virginiana*) is not as common as it used to be; but the partridge or properly, ruffed grouse, though much hunted, is still found in almost every forest. Woodcock (*Rusticulus minor*) and

snipe (*Scolopax Wilsonii*) are plentiful; and, along our beaches, multitudes of plovers, curlews, herons, sandpipers, ducks, and other water-birds, are killed.

The ponds and streams of the State are generally well stored with fish: the most common are the trout, which sometimes attains the weight of three or four pounds; the pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*), which has been found to weigh as much as seven pounds; the common perch (*Perca flavescens*); the pond-perch (*Pomotis vulgaris*); and the beautiful leuciscus.

The salmon (*Salmo salar*), formerly abundant, is still caught in the Merrimack and Connecticut; and shad, in spring, ascend these and other rivers.

But the dams for manufactories are driving both the salmon and the shad from the waters of the State. The sturgeon is sometimes taken from the Merrimack; and by the Indian name of this fish the river has been called. The black bass and trout are now raised for profit, as well as pleasure, in many natural and artificial ponds; and goldfish has become quite common in several localities.

Immense numbers of alewives, smelts, and striped bass, ascend our tidal streams in the spring months, and furnish valuable fisheries to the people on the seaboard.

But the cod, the haddock, halibut, and mackerel, which frequent the waters off the coast in countless numbers, are an inexhaustible source of revenue to the State; and, in taking them, large numbers of its hardy citizens are engaged. In this business the city of Gloucester has the lead.

The following also, should be reckoned as Massachusetts' species, since they are found in her inland waters and along her shores:—the porgy, hake, pollock, cusk, bluefish, swordfish, turbot, scup, squateague, squid, tautog, eels, quahaug, crabs, oysters and clams.

In 1885, there were employed in the fisheries 866 vessels belonging in Massachusetts ports; while 15,435 persons were in some capacity engaged in this industry. The capital invested in fishing boats and vessels and appliances at this date was \$8,660,581. The value of the year's products \$6,462,692. Of this sum, \$1,270,543 was from whale and seal products.

CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND POPULATION.

The State is divided into fourteen counties, namely: Barnstable (containing 15 towns), Berkshire (32 towns), Bristol (20), Dukes (6), Essex (35), Franklin (20), Hampden (22), Hampshire (23),

Middlesex (54), Nantucket (1), Norfolk (27), Plymouth (27), Suffolk (4), and Worcester (59). There are 25 cities and 326 towns, all being classed as towns in the above distribution.

The cities in the order of population, are, — Boston (population, 390,406), Worcester (68,313), Lowell (64,051), Cambridge (59,660), Fall River (56,863), Lynn (45,861), Lawrence (38,845), Springfield (37,557), New Bedford (33,393), Somerville (29,992), Salem (28,084), Holyoke (27,894), Chelsea (25,709), Taunton (23,674), Haverhill (21,795), Gloucester (21,713), Brockton (20,783), Newton (19,759), Malden (16,407), Fitchburg (15,375), Waltham (16,409), Newburyport (13,716), Northampton (12,896), Quincy (12,145), Woburn (11,750).

The cities are governed by a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council, chosen by ballot, annually by the people. For convenience in public business, the cities are usually divided into wards.

The towns, also, choose annually their own officers, and raise and appropriate money for schools, roads, and various other public uses. The principal officers are the "selectmen" and a "town clerk." There are also usually chosen various other officers, or committees, for the supervision of schools, roads, indigent people, and other purposes. For the convenience of schools, and the care of the roads the towns are usually divided into districts.

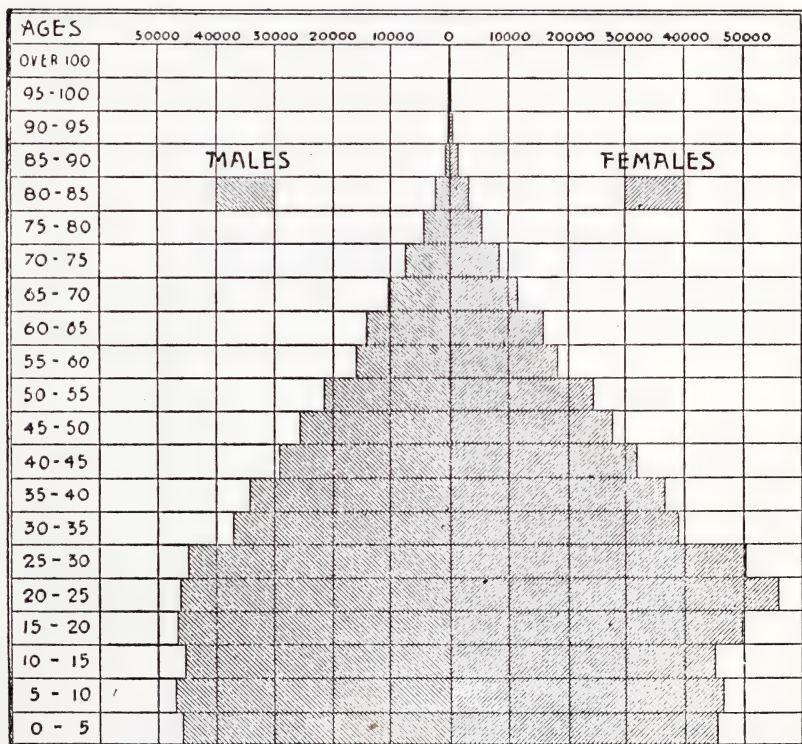
This municipal system allows, probably, more freedom to the citizen than any other form of government in existence, and appears less liable to abuse than any other. The town is the unit in the civil system of all governments which can properly be called free; and in it are the springs of the political power of the State.

In 1630 there may have been in the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies an aggregate of 800 white people; and, ten years later the number had arisen to about 9,000. From the most reliable data, it is probable that the population in 1650 was about 16,000; in 1670 about 35,000; and in 1700, according to the annuals of Dr. Holmes, about 70,000. In 1750 the number of the inhabitants had arisen to about 220,000. Five years later, there were in the Commonwealth (including the District of Maine) 2,717 negroes. The first census taken officially was in 1765, when the population was 238,423. This had arisen, in 1770, to 262,680; in 1780, to 316,900; in 1790, to 378,787; in 1800, to 423,245; in 1810, to 472,040; in 1820, to 994,514; in 1830, to 610,408; in 1840, to 737,699; in 1850, to 994,514; in 1860, to 1,231,066; in 1770, to 1,448,055; in 1875, to 1,651,912; in 1880, to 1,783,085; in 1885, to 1,942,141.

The two following tables are from the Registration Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Dec. 1, 1888.

·MASSACHUSETTS·

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS
STATE CENSUS OF 1885 · RATIO PER MILLION INHABITANTS



* *Births, Marriages and Deaths, with the Population and Rates, 1850-1887.*

YEARS.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births to 1,000 Persons.	Persons Married to 1,000.	Deaths to 1,000 Persons.	Rate of Increase to 1,000 Persons.
1850, . .	994,514	27,661	10,345	16,606	11,058	27.82	20.80	16.70	11.12
1855, . .	1,132,364	32,845	12,329	20,798	12,047	29.01	21.77	18.37	10.64
1860, . .	1,231,067	36,051	12,404	23,068	13,983	26.28	20.15	18.74	10.54
1865, . .	1,267,031	30,249	13,051	26,152	4,097	23.87	20.60	20.64	3.23
1870, . .	1,457,451	38,259	14,721	27,329	10,930	26.25	20.20	18.75	7.50
1875, . .	1,651,912	43,906	13,663	34,978	9,018	26.63	16.54	21.17	5.46
1880, . .	1,783,085	44,217	15,538	35,292	8,925	24.80	17.42	19.79	5.01
1885, . .	1,942,141	48,790	17,052	38,094	10,696	25.12	17.56	19.61	5.51
1886, . .	1,976,264	50,788	18,018	37,244	13,544	25.69	18.33	18.85	6.84
1887, . .	2,010,388	53,174	19,533	40,763	12,411	26.45	19.63	20.28	6.17

* In other than census year the populations and rates have been estimated, in order that an approximate comparison may be made.

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN DETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Boots and Shoes,.....	48,013	14,390	62,403
Building,.....	48,808	19	48,827
Carriages and Wagons,.....	5,323	43	5,366
Clothing,.....	5,732	27,564	33,296
Cotton Goods,.....	26,844	31,521	58,365
Food Preparations,.....	6,409	738	7,138
Furniture,.....	7,841	606	8,447
Leather,.....	9,777	149	9,926
Machines and Machinery,.....	15,658	93	15,751
Metals and Metallic Goods,.....	27,755	1,766	29,521
Paper and Paper Goods,.....	4,680	3,781	8,461
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding,.....	6,475	2,349	8,824
Rubber and Elastic Goods,.....	3,029	2,147	5,176
Stone,.....	4,430	2	4,432
Straw and palm-leaf Goods,.....	1,388	3,311	4,699
Wooden Goods,.....	5,014	124	5,138
Woollen Goods,.....	14,108	9,150	23,258
Other Manufacturers,.....	40,547	15,009	55,556
TOTAL.	281,822	112,762	394,584

The following table shows the distribution of the chief portion of productive energy of the Commonwealth:—

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS BY AGES.

Age Periods.	Agriculture.	Fisheries.	Manufactures.	Mining.	Laborers.	Apprentices
14 to 19	9,548	583	67,958	147	2,333	4,644
20 to 29	15,796	2,853	131,910	518	8,083	1,018
30 to 39	11,415	1,921	82,788	387	6,466	12
40 to 49	11,546	1,887	57,619	268	6,464	4
50 to 59	11,829	762	34,419	163	5,096	—
60 to 79	16,588	466	19,497	78	4,383	—
80 and over	926	8	365	1	105	—
Unknown	13	—	28	—	6	—
Total	77,661	7,989	394,584	1,562	32,936	5,678

In 1879 there were reported 75,136 aliens; in 1885 they were 99,131 in number. As to the total aliens, of the 99,131, 51,824 are engaged in the manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth, and 10,716, or 10.81 per cent. are laborers. There are also 6,510 in trades, 778 in transportation, and 9,139 in agriculture.

A distribution of the total aliens according to place of birth shows that 34.05 per cent were born in British America, 17.44 per cent. being of French-Canadian extraction, while those born in Nova Scotia number 8,703, — 8.78 per cent. The aliens born in Europe number 14,578 and constitute 14.71 per cent of the whole number. The aliens of English birth are 10,502, 10.59 per cent; and those born in Ireland, 35,600, or 35.91 per cent.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

This State has long been celebrated for the variety, extent and excellence of its manufactures. To the inventive genius, skill industry and sobriety of its artisans and mechanics, it is, to a large extent, indebted for its wealth and prosperity. From the introduction of the manufacture of iron in 1643, its furnaces have been kept in operation, and increasing in the amount of business done. The manufacture of shoes, early commenced in Lynn, has become a very extensive and important branch of industry; and since the invention and introduction of machinery into this department of labor, the former small towns of Natick, Milford, Marlborough, Hopkinton, Abington, North Bridgewater, Spencer, and North Brookfield, have sprung up into populous and flourishing communities, while small cities, as Brockton and Haverhill, have since 1875 about doubled their population. To the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods,

the industrial cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Holyoke, Waltham, the large towns of Webster, Clinton, Chicopee, Adams, and Blackstone, owe their advancement and prosperity; while by many and varied mechanical industries, Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburg, Taunton and other enterprising places, have attained the prominence which they now hold. Indeed there is hardly a village in the Commonwealth whose activities are not quickened, and whose well-being is not enhanced, by some establishment for the manufacture of some kind of goods calling forth the inventive energies, and improving the financial condition, of the people. By the last statistical report of the industry of the State, there were 165 cotton mills, turning out goods to the amount of \$61,425,097 yearly; 189 Woollen mills, making cloth amounting to \$31,748,278. The value of boots and shoes made was \$114,729,533; of straw and palm-leaf goods, \$6,265,287; metals and metallic goods, \$41,332,005; of machines and machinery, \$20,362,970; of paper, \$21,223,626; of musical instruments, \$6,145,008; of glass, \$1,091,949; of furniture, \$12,716,908; India rubber and elastic goods, \$12,638,741; clothing, \$32,659,837; food preparations, \$80,488,329; leather, \$28,008,851; printing, publishing and bookbinding, \$16,552,475; print and dye works and bleacheries, \$15,888,843; woollen goods, \$11,198,148; the total for manufactures for 1885 being \$674,634,269. The capital invested was \$500,594,377. The total value of the products of the State were as follows:—

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	AVERAGE TO PERSON.
Agriculture, . . .	77,661	. . \$ 47,756,633	. . \$ 614.93
Manufactures, . . .	394,584	. . 674,634,269	. . 1,709.74
Fisheries, . . .	7,980	. . 6,462,692	. . 809.86
Total for the State,	480,225	728,852,994	1,517.73

The exports from the ports of the Commonwealth, as shown by the Custom House returns for the same year, were \$55,533,650; imports, \$64,335,281. The capital invested in vessels engaged in our ocean and coastwise commerce was \$27,910,604. Of this, \$14,217,217 belong to foreign owners.*

By the last report of the comptroller of the currency, it appears that there were in the Commonwealth on the 31st of October, 1888,

* This statement does not include the coastwise trade, nor that by land with other States of the Union, — no provisions existing by which accurate data of these could be obtained.

253 national banks, having a paid in capital of \$96,440,500. They had, beside, in the aggregate, a handsome surplus, and held a considerable amount of unpaid dividends. [See, also, State corporations, in article, "Government, Finances, and Military Organizations.]"

RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS AND TELEGRAPHIC LINES.

With the increase of settlement, from the scattered cabins of the pioneers, to their slow aggregation into equally scattered villages, and the growth of the best situated of these to small cities, there went on the improvement in the lines of communication, from Indian trail to bridle path, from paths to the rude cart-roads, and from these to the broad smooth stage-roads, which for the vehicles known to our forefathers, seemed to them the grand climax of locomotive convenience. On the great lines of travel from Boston to Hartford, to Providence and to Newburyport, stage-coaches drawn by four or six horses, commenced running about the time of the Revolution. From 1800 to 1825, many turnpike roads were constructed; and toll was taken at frequent stations for passing over them. A canal for boats from the Merrimack River to Boston, built at an expense of \$575,000, was opened in 1804. It was twenty-seven miles long, thirty feet wide and four feet deep.—having twenty locks and seven aqueduct bridges. In 1815 the tolls amounted to \$24,926. A similar canal from Worcester to Providence, R. I., forty miles in length, was finished in 1825. But these with other shorter lines of canal, have long since been abandoned for a swifter and more capacious means of transportation.

The system of railways, now spreading its complicated network of iron over the surface of the State, was organized by the opening of the Granite Railway Company's railroad from the stone quarries in Quincy to Neponset river, in 1827. This road is nearly three miles in length of main line, and was operated by horse-power only. Its first use was to transport the granite for the monument on Bunker Hill.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad was chartered next, on June 5, 1830; the Boston and Providence road on June 22, and Boston and Worcester on June 23, of the ensuing year. It was generally supposed at that time, that these roads must be operated by horse-power; and that, by paying toll, anyone might run his own car over them, as a coach upon a turnpike road. The success of Mr.

Stephenson in using steam on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in September, 1830, led to the adoption of that agent as the motive-power upon these roads. The engines first used on these railways were built in England, and weighed no more than eight or ten tons each; and the trains of passenger cars much resembled several stage-coach bodies set on platforms and linked together. Of these three roads, the Boston and Worcester was opened to Newton, April 18, 1834; the Boston and Providence, to Readville, (now in Hyde Park) on the 4th of June, in the same year; and the Boston and Lowell was opened, June 25, 1835. The Taunton Branch Railroad was opened in August, 1836; the Nashua and Lowell, to Nashua, October 8, 1838; the Western Railroad to Springfield, October 1, 1838, and to Albany December 1, 1841; The Eastern Railroad was opened to Salem August 28, 1838, and to Ipswich in 1839. At the close of 1840, 285 miles of railroad were in operation in the State. The Fitchburg railroad was opened to Fitchburg, March 5, 1845; the Hartford and Springfield to the latter place, in December, 1844; The Old Colony to Plymouth, November 10, 1845; the Connecticut River railroad, December 13, of the same year, to Northampton. The Providence and Worcester was completed October 20, 1847; the Worcester and Nashua, December 28, 1848; The Vermont and Massachusetts to Greenfield, in 1850. At the end of the year last mentioned, there were 1,037 miles of railroad operated in the State; and at the close of 1860, the number had risen to 1,221 miles. The Worcester and the Western railroads were consolidated December 1867, under the name of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The Lowell and Framingham Railroad was opened in 1872, and direct communication between Lowell and New Bedford was effected in 1873. The Cape Cod Railroad was extended to Provincetown in August, 1873.

By the report of the railroad commissioners, January, 1889, it appears that fifty-six railroad corporations made returns to the State for the previous railroad year; yet the roads of all these companies together with others which have lost their corporate existence, are now operated by only eighteen corporations. The names of these are as follows:—Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York and New England, Old Colony, Cheshire, Connecticut River, Grafton and Upton, New Haven and Northampton, New London and Northern, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Providence and Worcester, Housatonic of Connecticut, Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn, Martha's Vineyard, Nantasket, Worcester and Shrewsbury, and the Union Freight.

The total length of operated railways in Massachusetts of the reporting companies is as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
ROADWAY.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Length of roads and branches in Massachusetts,	2,992,823 2,018,258	3,087,883 2,063,918	95,060 45,660	— —
Length of double track in Massachusetts,	1,036,717 740,389	1,027,587 743,469	— 3,080	9,130 —
Length of sidings in Massachusetts,	1,360,009 964,330	1,443,310 1,010,026	83,301 45,696	— —
Total length as single track in Massachusetts,	5,389,549 3,722,977	5,558,780 3,817,413	169,231 94,436	—

The aggregate capital stock is \$151,076,704.02; an increase, since the last report, of \$607,290.00,—resulting in an increase of stock of ten of the corporations. Since the report was made, the General Court has authorized the Boston and Albany company to increase its capital stock to \$30,000,000,—a possible increase of \$10,000,000.

The rates per mile on Massachusetts railroads are comparatively shown in the following statement:—

Fares	{	Average on all roads in 1880-1, \$0.0220
	{	“ “ “ “ “ 1887-8, 0.0190
Freights	{	In 1865 on 5 chief roads, \$0.04,396 per ton.
	{	“ 1888 “ 5 “ “ 0.01,936 “ “

The average earnings per mile of nine principal roads in the State for the business year of 1887-8, was \$3,802.66.

The Meigs Elevated Railway Company, chartered in 1884, was formed to build and run the system of road and cars invented by Joe V. Meigs. An experimental road was completed in Cambridge, and a train run successfully in 1885. This was the first elevated road in Massachusetts. The charter was amended to make it practicable in 1888; and the company was organized and the charter accepted in April, 1889.

On the 23d of March, 1856, the first horse-car for passengers, ever run in New England, made a trip from Pearl street, Cambridgeport, to Charles street, in Boston, over the tracks of the Cambridge Railroad. There were in the State, at the date of the last report of the Railroad Commissioners, forty-six companies,—seven having been added during the year, while five companies have lost their registry

from having been consolidated with, or purchased by some other company. The aggregate capital stock is given at \$10,894,850.00, —being an increase, since the previous report of \$798,050.00; while their gross debt has also increased \$1,121,542.86, and now amounts to \$7,569,250.76. The whole length of track, including branches and sidings and double track, amounts to 561.81 miles, being an increase of 54 miles during the year. The average cost was \$16,920.79 per mile for permanent way, \$7,317.25 for equipment, and \$9,449.67 for land and buildings, making a total cost of \$33,687.71 for each mile of road owned. The number of passengers carried was 134,478,319; which exceeds the number carried on the steam railroads by 44,791,907. The average amount received for each passenger was 5.10 cents. The whole number of horses was 11,391; and of cars, 2,588. The number of persons employed was 5,531.

Five lines of European steamers connect the Commonwealth with England, Scotland and France, from the port of Boston; while other lines run to German, Italian and Mediterranean ports, to Australia, and to distant China and Japan; so that there is an average of about one steamship a day sailing for some point on the eastern continents. Four lines run to foreign parts of the Western hemisphere; while we have ten lines, (some making daily trips) connecting Boston with other ports of our own country.

Massachusetts has an ocean cable terminus at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and another near at hand at Rye Beach in New Hampshire. Yet telegraph communications are so frequent, that our State offices have as ready communication with several other ocean lines, as with those mentioned. As to the land lines, they are so numerous in the State that it would be difficult to find a village that is without one. Every considerable section in North America is in easy communication with our chief towns by means of them; so that the son or daughter of Massachusetts, to whatever hamlet on the continent north of the Isthmus of Darien they may have wandered, need not be many hours without intelligence from the responsive family at home in the Old Bay State.

RELIGION.

The original settlers of this State were Puritans, opposed to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England. They held that the Bible was the only rule of faith and practice, and expressed their religious creed, and mode of church government, in a platform established by a convention assembled at Cambridge in 1648. The ministry was supported by assessment on the people of the towns where it

was instituted. Though coming to this country to escape intolerance at home, our forefathers were not themselves well grounded in the principles of religious freedom, and manifested an illiberal spirit towards Antinomians, Quakers, Baptists and Episcopalians. The clergy exercised a powerful influence over the magistrates as well as over the people: civil, political, and even military questions were usually submitted to their consideration. In the crisis of the Revolution, most of the clergy inclined to the popular side; and, in the changes effected in public sentiment by that bold assertion of civil rights, a more tolerant religious spirit came to prevail; so that when the State Constitution was formed, in 1780, the right of every man to worship God "in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience," provided he does not disturb the public peace thereby, is acknowledged. Under this equitable rule, together with other safeguards and provisions,—as that of 1811, relieving persons belonging to religious societies, corporate or incorporate, from the support of the Congregational minister settled in the place, — various religious denominations have greatly flourished in the State, and are now, for the most part, laboring together in peace and amity for the advancement of Christianity and the public good.

The largest number of religious societies is found in the Trinitarian Congregational order, there being of this faith at the beginning of 1889, 553 churches. The Baptists have 306, the Protestant Episcopal, 110, the Methodist Episcopal, 354, the Roman Catholics, 277, the Unitarians, 193, and the Universalists, 95. In addition to these there are societies of Presbyterians, Friends, Swedenborgians, (the Church of the New Jerusalem), Free Baptists, Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Christians, Adventists, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, Judaists, Shakers, Latter Day Saints, and several others of small membership.

The clergy are generally well-educated, but not so far above the people as in former times, neither are they so permanently settled over the churches.

Many of the church-edifices, especially in the larger towns and cities, are elegant in structure, and well furnished with bells, organs, and vestries. In most of the churches there is congregational singing, together with the music of choirs for the more elaborate pieces. Sabbath schools, commenced in the State about the year 1817, engross much attention, and embrace within their fostering care almost all the children, and many of the adults of the Commonwealth.

Connected with the churches and religious societies are numerous

benevolent organizations,— as for the dissemination of the Bible, the work of missions, the publication of religious tracts and larger devotional treatises, the erection of church-edifices, and the education of young men for the ministry,— which are visibly pursuing the laudable ends for which they were formed.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Alive to the interest, welfare and comfort of the unfortunate, and to the reformation of the criminal, the State has established, and liberally sustains several large and well-regulated benevolent institutions.

It has asylums for the insane at Taunton, Westborough, Bridgewater, Baldwinville, and very spacious ones at Worcester, Northampton, and Danvers. McLean Asylum at Somerville, opened in 1818, is a corporate institution, and though not supported by the State, is to a large extent public.

There are also ten or more private asylums in different parts of the Commonwealth where patients are treated for nervous disorders and insanity. The city of Boston has three asylums, intended for the milder forms of insanity, and for chronic cases.

A reform school for boys was established at Westborough in 1847, and an industrial school for girls, at Lancaster, in 1855. There are also incipient or temporary institutions of a similar kind at Lawrence, Salem, Baldwinville, Boston, and Dover.

The State has an eye and ear infirmary at Boston; also a School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth; and at South Boston is an Asylum for the blind. It has a School for the Education of Deaf-Mutes, founded by gifts and bequests of Mr. John Clarke, amounting to \$273,250, at Round Hill, Northampton. There is also an industrial School for Deaf-Mutes at Beverly, for New England, to the support of which Massachusetts contributes her proportion.

The State Almshouse located in Tewksbury, is practically a hospital, though it has a department for paupers. The State has also a workhouse and farm at Bridgewater, a Primary School at Monson, and an Infant Asylum at Brookline.

The State Prison was established at Charlestown in 1805, and has since been much enlarged. A Reformatory was established in Concord in 1884, and has been of great use for cases of lesser enormity. In 1877, a Reformatory for women was established at Sherborn, and has supplied the very important need of an entirely separate place of confinement for female offenders.

THE GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The government of the State consists of three departments,—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive department embraces a governor and a lieutenant-governor, eight councilors, a secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, an auditor, chosen annually, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, by the people.

The legislative department consists of a Senate of forty members, and a house of Representatives of two hundred and forty members, which together constitute the General Court. They are chosen annually by the people at the time appointed for the choice of the executive department, and convene, for the purposes of legislation, at the State House on the first Wednesday in January of each year. The session usually continues till May or June. In order to become a law, a bill or resolve must pass both houses, and receive the signature of the governor; or, in the event of his veto, must be approved by two-thirds of the members of both branches of the legislature. The two United States senators to whom the State is entitled are chosen by this body.

The judicial department consists of a supreme judicial court having a chief justice and six associates. Each county has a probate court and a court of insolvency; and the cities and large towns have police and municipal courts. There are also twenty-nine district courts, each holding jurisdiction over several towns adjacent to each other. All the judges of the Commonwealth are appointed by the governor, and hold office during good behavior.

The State has twelve congressional districts, each of which sends a representative to the National congress; and it has fourteen electoral votes for the President of the United States.

The capitol was erected at Boston in 1795–6, and was remodeled in 1867, at an expense of \$170,000. The building fronts on Beacon street and the Common. It is 173 feet in length, and including the dome, 110 feet in height. Statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann have been erected in the grounds in front of the building, while within, are many important mementoes in State and National history, with busts and statues of eminent Americans; chief among them being the statue of Washington by Chantrey. This stands in a deep recess of the rotunda opposite the front entrance. About it, on sides and rear, are suspended 269 battle-flags belonging to the

several regiments and batteries, which served in the war of the slaveholders' rebellion.

The total assessed value of the State, May 1, 1888, was \$1,992,804,101; the number of voters was 442,616; of taxed dwelling houses, 330,541; of acres of land on which taxes were levied, 4,497,523.

The number of Savings Banks on October 31, 1888, was 176, — having deposits amounting to \$315,185,070.57. There were also 66 co-operative banks, with assets of \$5,505,072.19; 13 trust companies with assets of \$62,981,635.82; two Mortgaged Loan Companies, with assets of \$1,083,730.23; and two collateral loan companies, with assets of \$350,712.19.

The aggregate amount of the State debt, funded and unfunded, on January 1, 1889, was \$28,851,619.65. The total payments for revenue during the year ending January 1, 1889, were \$14,173,108.14. The cash in the treasury on that date was \$4,419,611.53, including the amounts in Sinking, Trust, and Miscellaneous Funds, and Trust Deposits.

The entire number of enrolled militia for 1888 was 312,438. Several new companies were accepted during the year for the uniformed militia, completing the authorized number. The strength of the militia now allowed by law is 390 officers, and 5,468 enlisted men, — a total of 5,858.

Annual tours of duty of several days are required of these, held at the State Camp Ground at Framingham, or at other points; also, annual drills of a shorter period, usually held in the autumn.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 John Carver.	1644 Edward Winslow.
1621 William Bradford.	1645 William Bradford.
1633 Edward Winslow.	1657 Thomas Prence.
1634 Thomas Prence.	1673 Josias Winslow.
1635 William Bradford.	1681 Thomas Hinckley, who held his
1636 Edward Winslow.	place, except during the inter-
1637 William Bradford.	ruption by Andros, till the union
1638 Thomas Prence.	with Massachusetts in 1692.
1639 William Bradford.	

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

1629 John Endicott.	1649 John Endicott.
1630 John Winthrop.	1650 Thomas Dudley.

1634 Thomas Dudley.	1651 John Endicott.
1635 John Haynes.	1654 Richard Bellingham.
1636 Henry Vane.	1655 John Endicott.
1637 John Winthrop.	1665 Richard Bellingham.
1640 Thomas Dudley.	1673 John Leverett.
1641 Richard Bellingham.	1679 Simon Bradstreet, who, with the
1642 John Winthrop.	exception of the administration
1644 John Endicott.	of Sir Edmund Andros, continued
1645 Thomas Dudley.	in office till 1692.
1646 John Winthrop.	

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTED BY THE KING
UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

1692 May, Sir William Phips.	1730 June, William Tailor, A. G.
1694 Nov., Wm. Stoughton, Act. Gov.	1730 Aug., Jonathan Belcher.
1699 May, Earl of Bellomont.	1741 Aug., William Shirley.
1700 July, William Stoughton, A. G.	1749 Sept., Spencer Phips, A. G.
1701 July, The Council.	1753 Aug., William Shirley.
1702 June, Joseph Dudley.	1756 Sept., Spencer Phips, A. G.
1714-15 Feb., The Council.	1757 April, The Council.
1714-15 March, Joseph Dudley.	1757 Aug., Thomas Pownal.
1715 Nov., William Tailor, A. G.	1760 June, Thomas Hutchinson, A.G.
1716 Oct., Samuel Shute.	1760 Aug., Francis Bernard.
1722-23 Jan., William Dummer, A. G.	1769 Aug., Thomas Hutchinson, A.G.
1728 July, William Burnet.	1771 March Thomas Hutchinson.
1729 Sept., William Dummer, A. G.	1774 May, Thomas Gage.

DURING THE FIRST REVOLUTION.

1774 Oct., A Provincial Congress.	1775 July, The Council.
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GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

1780 John Hancock,	to 1785	1844 George N. Briggs,	" 1851
1785 James Bowdoin,	" 1787	1851 George S. Boutwell,	" 1853
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8	" 1793	1853 John H. Clifford,	" 1854
1794 Samuel Adams,	" 1797	1854 Emory Washburn,	" 1855
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7,	" 1799	1855 Henry J. Gardner,	" 1858
1800 Caleb Strong,	" 1807	1858 Nathaniel P. Banks,	" 1861
1807 James Sullivan, Dec. 10,	" 1808	1861 John A. Andrew,	" 1865
1809 Christopher Gore,	" 1810	1865 Alexander H. Bullock,	" 1869
1810 Elbridge Gerry,	" 1812	1869 William Claflin,	" 1872
1812 Caleb Strong,	" 1816	1872 Wm. B. Washburn, May 1,	1874
1816 John Brooks,	" 1823	1875 William Gaston,	" 1876
1823 William Eustis, Feb. 6,	" 1825	1876 Alexander H. Rice.	" 1879
1825 Levi Lincoln,	" 1835	1879 Thomas Talbot,	" 1880
1834 John Davis, March 1,	" 1836	1880 John Davis Long,	" 1883
1836 Edward Everett,	" 1840	1883 Benjamin F. Butler,	" 1884
1840 Marcus Morton,	" 1841	1884 George D. Robinson,	" 1887
1841 John Davis,	" 1843	1887 Oliver Ames,	" 1890
1843 Marcus Morton,	" 1844	1890 John Q. A. Brackett.	

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Massachusetts was settled by men of wisdom, who at once determined to lay the foundation of an intelligent as well as a religious commonwealth. Hardly had they fixed upon the territory for their habitations, ere they began to plant a college for the education of their sons. Harvard College, the oldest and best endowed institution in the country was incorporated in 1638; and in 1647 a bill was passed in the general court for the taxing of the people of the towns for the support of free public schools, to which every child might have access. This is supposed to be the first legislative act in the world affording free public instruction through a general taxation of all the people, to the children of all the people. The system of common school education then inaugurated has continued, with various modifications and improvements, to the present time; and to it the State is largely indebted for the general intelligence and intellectual vigor of its citizens. In 1744 it was made imperative that every town of fifty families should employ a schoolmaster capable of teaching all the English branches, and that every town of one hundred families or more should support a teacher having a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The towns were divided into school districts, buildings erected, male teachers employed; and, during several months in the year, the schools were kept in operation. Through the efficient labors of the late Rev. Charles Brooks, Horace Mann, and others, a State Board of Education was established April, 20, 1837; and under its direction, teacher's institutes, normal schools, a system of graded schools,—embracing primary intermediate, grammar, and high schools, all of which are free,—have been inaugurated. The Annual Reports of the Board of Education indicate steady improvement in the educational system, and in the condition of the schools.

By the report made January 1, 1889, it appears that the whole number of State common schools was 6,788, and of high schools, 230. The number of teachers was 9,897,—of whom 1,010 were males, and 8,887 were females. The number of pupils between 5 and 15 years was 359,504; the number in the public schools, 358,000. The total amount of taxes paid for the maintenance of the schools for the year of the report was \$5,114,402.41. The aggregate for maintenance, new school houses, repairs, supervision, state superintendence, reports, books, and other necessities, was \$7,087,206.42,—being an average of \$19.11 to each child of school age in the State.

Normal schools were established by law in 1838; and the State now has six, conveniently situated for the attendance of those intending to become teachers. They are located at Framingham, Bridgewater, Westfield, Salem, and Boston,—the latter being the location also of the State Normal Art School.

“Though many of her sister States,” says a late writer, “are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens, the rich reward of which is seen, not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other States.”

The desire for a better education in the first two centuries of our country manifested itself chiefly in the establishment of academies, which served the double purpose of fitting schools for college, and of supplying an essential amount of learning for the higher grades of business. Between the years of 1785 and 1873, 114 of these had been incorporated in Massachusetts; of which some have since been merged in public high schools, and others have long since become extinct; while in the last State School report, 76 is the number mentioned as still having an independent existence. Several whose names are yet familiar were established earlier,—as Dummer Academy, Newbury, 1756,—Phillips Academy, Andover, 1778,—Leicester, 1784; while the latest reported is Thayer Academy, South Braintree, incorporated in 1873.

Following Harvard, Williams College, in Williamstown was founded in 1793: Amherst College, in Amherst, in 1821; the College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester, burned in 1852, since re-established; Tufts College, in Medford, instituted in 1852; Boston College, 1873; Smith College, Northampton, 1875; Wellesley College, in Wellesley, in 1875; Boston University, in 1869; and Clarke University, in Worcester, 1888. The Institute of Technology, in Boston, was incorporated in 1861, for the “purpose of instituting and maintaining a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science. In 1865, a school for a similar purpose, was established in Worcester principally for the use of Worcester county,—and now bears the name, “Worcester Polytechnic Institute.”

The Congregationalist Theological Seminary, at Andover, was established in 1807; the Baptist Theological Institution, at Newton, in 1825; and the Methodist Theological Seminary, in Boston, in

1847, — transferred to Boston University in 1871, and now known as the "Boston University School of Theology."

Including the colleges, seminaries, and academies, there are in the State, 348 private schools, — comprising kinder-garten, commercial, art, music, oratory, and the languages, together with those for deaf-mutes, the blind, and the feeble minded.

A further account of these institutions may be found under the head of the cities and towns in which they are located.

As further aids in education, most of our cities and larger towns have established one or more lyceums, or literary institutes, in which lectures on science, art, literature, or history are annually given; while numerous others have taken the form of debating societies, with essays on practical topics, and other literary exercises.

As a means of entertainment, intelligence and diffused refinement, not even the public schools are more useful than the public libraries and reading-rooms, as far as they are made use of. Massachusetts has 2,371 of these, containing 4,542,072 bound books, — an average of over six libraries to each town.

The newspapers, journals, and magazines form a perpetual circulating library, and their influence (for good nearly always) is not surpassed, except by the public school — which qualifies people to read them. The printing press set up by Stephen Day in Cambridge, in 1639, was the first in America, though it is not known to have issued any periodical sheet. The first newspaper printed in this country was a small quarto sheet issued by Benjamin Harris, in Boston, September 25, 1690. The first number of "The Boston News-Letter," edited by John Campbell, was published April 24, 1704; and the first number of "The Boston Gazette," appeared December 21, 1719. James Franklin started "The New England Courant," August 17, 1721. In editing and printing this paper he was assisted by his younger brother, Benjamin. The first number of "The New England Weekly Journal," by S. Kneeland, was issued March 20, 1727. "The Weekly Rehearsal," by J. Draper, made its appearance September 27, 1721, — and was changed to "The Boston Evening Post," in August, 1735. These were the earliest papers of the State. The first daily paper established in the State was "The Boston Daily Advertiser," commenced in 1813, by Horatio Bigelow and W. W. Clapp. Among the earliest of the magazines and quarterlies are "The North American Review," established in Boston in May, 1815; "The Atlantic Monthly," "The Living Age," "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," "The Boston Medical

and Surgical Journal," "Dwight's Journal of Music," "The Universalists Quarterly," "The Andover Review;" "Education," "Lend a Hand," "The Cottage Hearth," "Donahoe's Magazine," "The New Jerusalem Magazine," "The New England Magazine," with "Wide-Awake," and the still more juvenile magazines, are later comers.

The total number of periodicals published in Massachusetts at the commencement of 1889 was 650. Of these, 54 were dailies, 9 semi-weekly, 424 weekly, 9 bi-weekly, 8 semi-monthly, 137 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, and 8 quarterly.

THE ABORIGINES.

The number of the Indians had been greatly diminished by a fatal disease some time anterior to the arrival of the Pilgrims; and there are no certain data for determining how many were then dwelling within the limits of the State. The four principal tribes, beginning at the north, were the Pawtuckets, living on the Merrimack River; the Massachusetts, on the bay of the same name; the Pokanokets, in the south-west section of the State; and the Narragansetts, in the vicinity of the Narragansett Bay.

In these four tribes, perhaps, there might have been an aggregate of 40,000 people. They usually selected the most beautiful ponds, waterfalls, and valleys for their villages, and supported themselves by hunting, fishing, by raising a little Indian corn, a few beans and squashes, and by the nuts and berries which the wilderness spontaneously produced. Their implements were made of hard wood, stone, or bone, or sea-shells. They dwelt in wigwams rudely made, and used for money *wampum*, which consisted of shell-beads strung upon a belt. When kindly treated by the English, they, for the most part, exhibited a friendly spirit in return. In 1674, Daniel Gookin estimates the Narragansetts at 4,000 people, the Massachusetts at 1,200, and the Pawtuckets at 1,000. The Pokanokets were then nearly extinct. During the war of King Philip (1675-76), most of the hostile Indians were exterminated, and but few, except the Christian Indians remained. The number of these at the close of 1678 was 567 in the Massachusetts, and 1,919 in the Plymouth Colony. By the census of 1765, the number of Indians in the State was 1,569. In 1828 the number in the State was about 1,000, of whom about 600 were living at Mashpee, Gay Head, Christian-town, and Chippaquiddick. The present number is 410; but few of them are of pure Indian blood.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Although Bartholomew Gosnold built a fort and storehouse on one of the Elizabeth Islands (Cuttyhunk) as early as 1602, and the enterprising Capt. John Smith visited and described the coast of Massachusetts in 1614, no permanent settlement was made here by Englishmen until the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in December, 1620. These people were *Puritans*, and zealous advocates of civil and religious liberty. They believed in a church without a bishop, if not a state without a king; and in order to escape the persecution of James the First (who said, that, unless they conformed, he would harry them out of the kingdom) sought refuge in Holland, where they resided—first at Amsterdam, and then at Leyden—from 1607 until their emigration to America. Their design in coming to this Western World was to relieve themselves from the immoralities of the Dutch, to plant Christianity in the distant wilderness, “better provide for their posterity, and live to be more refreshed by their labors.” Obtaining consent of the Plymouth Company to settle in North Virginia, they entered into partnership with some London merchants; and two ships—“The Speedwell” of sixty tons, and “The Mayflower” of a hundred and eighty tons—being furnished, they left, with many tears, their excellent pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, and their other friends, at Delfthaven, July 12, 1620; and, embarking in “The Speedwell,” they sailed for Southampton, where “The Mayflower,” which had been hired in London, soon united with them for the voyage across the Atlantic. On the 5th of August the two vessels sailed from Southampton but “The Speedwell,” being unseaworthy, soon returned to Plymouth, while “The Mayflower,” with 102 persons on board, proceeded on her way alone. After a perilous voyage, during which one person died and one was born, the vessel, on the 11th of November, came to anchorage in Provincetown Harbor, in Cape-Cod Bay.

The original intention of the Pilgrims was to settle at or near Manhattan: but the perilous shoals and breakers, and the lateness of the season, induced them to make the nearest port, and here commence their colony; and, inasmuch as they were then outside of any local government, it was deemed advisable to institute some rules and regulations for the guidance and good order of the company. Prior to disembarking, they therefore, in the cabin of “The Mayflower,” Nov. 11, 1620, entered into a solemn compact and agree-

ment, to which they set their several names. It is in these remarkable words, and is the "first written constitution of government ever subscribed by a whole people : " —

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc. haveing undertaken for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11. of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King James, of England, Franc, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth, Ano. Dom, 1620."

The names of the subscribers are as follows: Mr. John Carver, Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. William Brewster, Mr. Isaac Allerton, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, Mr. Samuel Fuller, Mr. Christopher Martin, Mr. William Mullins, Mr. William White, Mr. Richard Warren, John Howland, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Francis Cook, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Tinker, John Ridgdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, Francis Eaton, James Chilton, John Crackston, John Billington, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edward Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britteridge, George Soule, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Dotey, and Edward Leister.

From this brief instrument, which embodies the principle that the will of the majority shall govern, has been derived the idea of our State and National constitutions; and well has it been said, that the cabin of "The Mayflower" was the cradle of American civil liberty. After signing the compact, they chose JOHN CARVER, a man of good judgment and of sterling integrity, governor for one year, and soon after sent out Miles Standish with sixteen armed men to make explorations on the shore. This party, on the 16th instant, went as far as Pamet River, and found Indian graves, a kettle, also some Indian corn, which was very serviceable to them for food and for

planting the next season. On the 6th of December, a third exploring-party, consisting of Gov. Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, and others, started in the shallop to sail around the bay in search of a convenient place for settlement. The next day, several of them went on shore at Eastham; and, early in the morning following, they had only time to cry out "Indians!" when a shower of arrows came flying in amongst them. The English immediately discharged their muskets, and the Indians fled. They called this meeting with the aborigines, who proved to be of the Nauset tribe, the "First Encounter." Rejoining their companions in the boat, they coasted along westerly, passing Barnstable in a heavy snow-storm, and, turning northerly, came in after dark, with mast and rudder broken, under the lee of Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor. Here they spent Saturday, the 9th, in refitting their boat, and the sabbath following in solemn worship. On Monday morning, Dec. 11 (which corresponds with Dec. 21, New Style), they landed on a rock upon the margin of the shore, and made an exploration into the interior. Finding clear springs, a running brook, and some land where corn had been planted, they judged it a place suitable for a settlement, and, the next day, returned with a favorable report to Provincetown. On the 16th of December (N. S. 26th) "The Mayflower" anchored in Plymouth Bay, and four days afterwards the Pilgrims decided to settle near what is now denominated the Town Brook. They soon began to build cabins underneath the cliff, on the left bank of the Town Brook; a common house for storage, worship, and defence; and on the 28th of January, 1620, the whole company was divided into nineteen families, to each of which a lot of land was given. On the 21st of the same month, they spent the day, it being the sabbath, in worshipping on shore; and called the name of the place **PLYMOUTH**, in memory of the English town from which they last set sail. Here, then, was the first town permanently founded by Europeans, not only in this State, but in New England.

The sufferings of the Pilgrims, from exposures by sea and land, were such, that one-half the number died before the full opening of the spring. Not unfrequently the hands and feet of the men, while fishing in the bay or hunting in the woods, were frozen; and it is said that the whole company was once reduced to a single pint of corn. Of this each person had five kernels, which were parched and eaten. The ruling elder, William Brewster, lived for months together without bread. "Of so great labor it was to found New

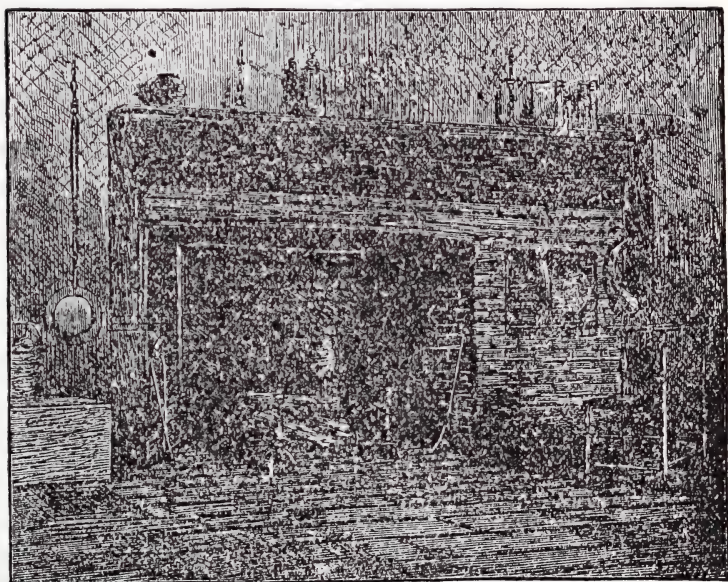
England." It was fortunate for the colony that the natives of that region had, a few years previous, been mostly swept away by a fatal disease, and, thus the land was left open for possession. Yet they by no means neglected to hold themselves in readiness for defence. They chose the heroic Miles Standish, on the 17th of



STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY.

February, captain of their military force, and soon after mounted the great guns from "The Mayflower" on Burial Hill. On the 16th of March (O. S.) they were surprised by the sudden appearance of *Samoset*, a friendly Indian, who, stalking in amongst them, cried out, "Welcome, Englishmen!" which was the first word coming to them

from a native since arriving on the coast. Through the influence of this Indian, and *Squanto*, who had learned a little of our language while a captive in England, the colony, on the 22d of March, entered into a treaty of peace with *Massasoit*, the father of King Philip, which remained in force for half a century. On the 5th of April "The Mayflower" left for England. Gov. Carver died, William Bradford was chosen governor in his place, and Issac Allerton assistant; and on the 12th of May following, Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susanna White were married, which was the first marriage in the



FIREPLACE, STANDISH HOUSE.

colony. "The spring," says Gov. Bradford, "now approaching, it pleased God the mortalitie begane to cease amongst them, and ye sick and lame recovered apace, which put, as it were, new life into them, though they had borne their sadd afflictions with as much patience & contentedness as I thinke any people could doe."

Purchasing the interests of the London merchants in 1627, the Plymouth colonists became the sole proprietors of the land, and continued a distinct government until 1691, when, by the charter of William and Mary, it was united with the Colony of Massachusetts and Maine.

The civil basis of the other settlements of the State was a patent, signed by King James, Nov. 3, 1620, incorporating the Duke of Lenox and others as the Council of Plymouth, and granting to it that part of America which lies between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude. Two years afterwards a settlement was commenced, through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Weston, at Weymouth; and another, by the influence of the Rev. John White, at Gloucester, 1624. This colony, under the direction of Roger Conant, removed the next year to Naumkeag, which was subsequently called Salem. At the same time a plantation was begun by Capt. Wollaston at Merrymount, in Braintree.

On the 19th of March, 1628, the Council of Plymouth gave to Sir Henry Rosewell and others a patent of an immense tract of land included by two lines, — the one three miles north of the Merrimack, and the other three miles south of the Charles River, — and extending from the Atlantic westerly as far as the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. By the royal charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, granting this land, a corporation was created under the name of "the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

In the year following, seventeen ships, with more than fifteen hundred people, mostly Puritans or Nonconformists, and some of them persons of distinction, arrived at Salem, with Mr. John Winthrop as governor of the colony. They settled at Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown, and Cambridge; and during the summer of that year, attracted by a fine spring of water at *Shawmut*, Mr. Winthrop and some other leading men erected there a few cottages, and thus laid the foundation of the metropolis of New England.

The ensuing winter was one of great severity. The houses of the colonists were uncomfortable, and their clothing and provisions scanty. Many perished by the cold, and others subsisted by shell-fish, and the roots and acorns which the wilderness provided. As many as two hundred died before the closing of the year, among whom were the Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem, his colleague, Mr. Skelton, and, soon after their arrival, Mr. Isaac Johnson and his excellent lady Arbella, who, as one has said, "left an earthly paradise in the family of an earldom to encounter the sorrows of the wilderness, for the entertainments of a pure worship in the house of God, and then immediately left that wilderness for the heavenly paradise."

✓ On the 19th of October, 1630, the first General Court was held, in

which it was enacted that those only should be made freemen who belonged to some church in the colony, and that freemen alone should have power to elect the governor and his assistants. The former law was repealed in 1665. As emigration steadily increased, and as it was soon found that the freemen could not easily assemble to transact business in person, it was ordered, in 1634, that these should meet only for the election of magistrates, who, with the representatives chosen by the several towns, should have the power of enacting laws. And thus began the system of democratic representation in the colony. Ten years later the magistrates, or assistants, and the deputies, after much discussion, were organized into separate branches in the government.

Though escaping from intolerance in the mother-country, the colonists themselves, with all their virtues, had not learned from the gospel to be tolerant; and, near the close of 1635, the Rev. Roger Williams, Minister at Salem, and, two years later, Anne Hutchinson and the Rev. John Wheelwright, were, for heretical opinions, banished from the State.

In 1643 the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, entered into a confederation, which continued till 1686, for mutual defence against the Indians and the Dutch, but under the provision that each colony was to retain its own distinct and separate government.

The laws of the colony were, in 1648, collected, ratified and printed; and, in the same year, Margaret Jones of Charlestown was tried and executed as a witch. In 1652 a mint was established for coining money; and the Province of Maine was made a county of Massachusetts, under the name of Yorkshire.

By the year 1665 Massachusetts had settled many towns,—as Lynn, Marblehead, Ipswich, Newbury, on the seaboard; Andover, Haverhill then a (frontier settlement) Sudbury, Lancaster, Brookfield, in the interior; and Deerfield, Northampton, Hadley and Springfield, in the rich valley of the Connecticut River. The militia amounted to 4,000 foot-soldiers and 400 cavalry; and the shipping, to 132 vessels. By the labors of Thomas Mayhew, John Eliot, and others, ten Indian towns had been converted to Christianity.

The year 1675 is memorable for the breaking-out of King Philip's War, during which the united colonies lost as many as 600 men, and had as many as 600 dwelling-houses reduced to ashes. Philip, an able warrior, whose Indian name was *Metacomet*, ruled the *Wampanoags* and resided at Mount Hope, near Bristol, in Rhode Island. Observing

the encroachments of the English on the hunting-grounds, and instigated by the execution of three of his tribe for the murder of John Sassamon, he artfully secured the aid of other tribes, and commenced hostilities by an attack June 24, on the people of Swansey while returning from church, during which eight or nine of them were slain. In September, seventy young men, the flower of Essex County were massacred and buried in one grave at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield; and Northfield and Hadley were attacked. In an encounter with the *Narragansetts* in a swamp in Kingstown, R. I., in December, Gov. Winslow, with an army of 1,800 troops, killed and wounded about 1,000 Indians, burned 600 wigwams, and thus seriously weakened Philip's power who, nevertheless, continued during the winter his savage work, burning the towns of Lancaster, Medfield, Marlborough, Groton, Sudbury, and murdering or carrying many of the people into merciless captivity. But, tribe after tribe deserting Philip, he returned to Mount Hope; and, his wife and son being soon after captured, he said, "Now my heart breaks: I am ready to die." On the 12th of August, 1676, Capt. Benjamin Church with a small body of men came upon him. An Indian of the party shot him through the heart; and thus fell the last king of the *Wampanoags*, and with him the power of the Indians in New England.

The towns in New Hampshire which in 1641 had been annexed to the State were in 1677 formed into a separate government; yet the divisional line was not settled until 1743.

✓ By a decision in chancery, June 28, 1684, the charter of Massachusetts was abrogated; and, two years subsequent thereto, Sir Edmund Andros was sent over as governor of New England. His arbitrary administration gave great offence to the people; and, on the news of the accession of Prince William to the throne in 1689, the citizens of Boston threw the governor and fifty of his associates into prison, and restored the former magistrates. In 1692 King William granted a new charter by which the Plymouth Colony was united with that of Massachusetts, and under it Sir William Phips, a native of Woolwich, Me., was appointed governor. He arrived in Boston May 14, 1692; and among the earlier acts of his administration was the institution of a court for the trial of certain persons accused of witchcraft.

This strange delusion threw the colony into as much excitement as the war with King Philip had done in 1675; and the apology of the clergy who fell into it must be, that such men as Sir Matthew Hale, of the King's Bench, regarded witches as in league with evil spirits,

and amenable to the supreme penalty of the law. It commenced in February 1692, in the family of the Rev. Samuel Parris of Danvers. His daughter Elizabeth, and his niece Abigail Williams, began to act in a peculiar way, and accused his servant Tituba of bewitching them; while John, her husband, accused others, that he might save his wife. Commencing thus, the delusion spread from family to family, through Beverly Andover, Ipswich, Gloucester, and other places. Prosecutions were instituted, unreliable testimony against the accused accepted; and, before the end of September, nineteen persons were hung, and Giles Corey, who refused to be tried by jury, was pressed to death.

At first the accusations were brought only against those of humble rank; but when Mr. John Bradstreet, the lady of Sir William Phips, and others in high standing began to be mentioned as in fellowship with Satan, the opinion of the rulers changed: a special court was held, and nearly a hundred and fifty persons then in prison for witchcraft were set free.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, most of the learned men who colonized the State had passed away; and, on account of the labor the reduction of the wilderness demanded, but very few had risen to fill their places. The style and spirit of the pulpit had declined, and the people had almost lost the art of psalm-singing in the churches; yet the love of liberty, as evinced by the steady opposition to the tyranny of the royal governors, was year by year becoming stronger.

In what was called Queen Anne's War, a party of French and Indians, under Heptel de Rouville, attacked, in the spring of 1704, the town of Deerfield, reduced it to ashes, killed forty-seven of the inhabitants, and led one hundred, among whom was the Rev. John Williams and his family, into captivity. Port Royal was captured in 1610 by a force mostly from this State. The name of the place was changed to Annapolis, and Acadia was annexed to the British realm. This war, closed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was followed by a peace of nearly thirty years. During this period many new settlements were made in the interior of the State, and towns incorporated.

King George's War commenced in 1744; and, early in the following year, an army under the command of William Pepperell, to which this State contributed more than 3,250 men, laid siege to Louisburg, a French fortress of great strength on the Island of Cape Breton and, aided by an English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, on the 16th of June effected a capture of the garrison. The expense of the expe-

dition was met by the British Government; and the money (\$612, 330.41 in silver and copper) arrived in 1749 at Boston, where it was deposited in the State treasury. The war was terminated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and the acquisitions of territory made in the contest were mutually restored. The boundaries between the French and English colonies were, however, still undefined; and the struggles for territorial dominion along the frontiers broke out into open hostilities in 1754, and resulted in the capture of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, and the establishment of the Saxon domination in America. During this war, about a thousand of the Acadians were, through the agency of Gen. John Winslow, transported to this State, but many of them subsequently returned to France.

In order to meet the expenses incurred in this war, it was proposed by the British ministry to lay a tax upon the colonies; and this was attempted by the Stamp Act, passed in 1765, requiring stamps to be put on bonds, deeds, and other printed matter.

This act of tyranny was denounced by the patriotic leaders of the State and country, who declared that taxation without representation was unconstitutional and iniquitous. The obnoxious act was repealed the following year: but in 1767 another bill for levying duties on paper, tea, and glass, became a law; to which and other measures the opposition was so strong, that several men-of-war and about four thousand British troops were sent the ensuing year to Boston to protect the authorities, and enforce the execution of obnoxious acts of Parliament. On the 5th of March, 1770, a collision occurred between the troops and some citizens, in which three of the latter were killed, and several wounded; and in December, 1773, a party of men disguised as Indians boarded some British ships laden with tea in Boston Harbor, and threw the contents into the sea.

On receiving an account of this, Parliament passed, March 31, 1774, the Boston Port Bill, which prohibited intercourse by water with the town, and removed the custom-house to Salem.

Gen. Thomas Gage the newly appointed governor, arrived in Boston, May 13, 1774, and occupied the town with four regiments of British soldiers. On the nineteenth of April, 1775, he sent a detachment to destroy some military stores at Concord; and on their way occurred the battle of Lexington, from which the opening of the drama of the Revolution may be dated.

"On the 10th of June," says Mr. Lossing, "Gage issued a proclamation declaring all Americans in arms to be rebels and traitors, and offering a free pardon to all who should return to their allegiance, except those arch-

offenders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams. These he intended to seize, and send to England to be hanged. The vigilant patriots, aware of Gage's hostile intentions, strengthened their intrenchments on Boston Neck: and, on the evening of the 16th of June, Gen. Ward sent Col. Prescott, with a detachment of one thousand men, to take possession of and fortify Bunker's Hill, within cannon-shot of the city; and, laboring with pick and spade all that night, they had cast up a strong redoubt of earth on the summit of that eminence before the British were aware of their presence. Gage and his officers were greatly astonished at the apparition of this military work at the dawn of the 17th.

"The British generals perceived the necessity for driving the Americans from this commanding position before they should plant a heavy battery there; for, in that event, Boston must be evacuated. Before sunrise (June 17, 1775) a heavy cannonade was opened on the redoubt from a battery on Copp's Hill in Boston and from shipping in the Harbor, but with very little effect. Hour after hour, the patriots worked on in the erection of their fort; and at noonday their toil was finished, and they laid aside their implements of labor for knapsack and muskets. Gen. Howe, with Gen. Pigot and three thousand men, crossed the Charles River at the same time to Morton's Point, at the foot of the eastern slopes of Breed's Hill, formed his troops into two columns, and marched slowly to attack the redoubt. Although the British commenced firing cannons soon after they had begun to ascend the hill, and the great guns of the ships and the battery on Copp's Hill poured out an incessant storm upon the redoubt, the Americans kept perfect silence until they had approached within close musket-shot. Hardly an American could be seen by the slowly approaching enemy; yet behind those mounds of earth lay fifteen hundred determined men.

"When the British column was within ten rods of the redoubt, Prescott shouted '*Fire!*' and instantly whole platoons of the assailants were prostrated by well-aimed bullets. The survivors fell back in great confusion, but were soon rallied for a second attack. They were again repulsed, with heavy loss; and, while scattering in all directions, Gen. Clinton arrived with a few followers, and joining Howe as a volunteer. The fugitives were rallied, and they rushed to the redoubt in the face of a galling fire. For ten minutes the battle raged fearfully; and, in the meanwhile, Charlestown, at the foot of the eminence, having been fired by a carcass from Copp's Hill, sent up dense columns of smoke, which completely enveloped the belligerents. The firing in the redoubt grew weaker; for the ammunition of the Americans became exhausted. It ceased; and then the British scaled the bank, and compelled the Americans to retreat, while they fought fiercely with clubbed muskets. They fled across Charlestown Neck, gallantly covered by Putnam and a few brave men; and, under that commander, took position on Prospect Hill, and fortified it. The British took possession of Bunker's Hill, and erected a fortification there. There was absolutely no victory in the case. The Americans had lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about four hundred and fifty men. The loss of the British, from like causes, was almost eleven hundred. This was the first real battle of the Revolution, and lasted almost two hours."

On the second day following, Gen. Washington assumed the command of the American army then lying at Cambridge; and erecting a line of batteries from Winter Hill, near the Mystic river, through Cambridge, Brookline, and Roxbury, as far as Dorchester Heights, he held the British forces besieged in Boston until Mar. 17, 1776, when they set sail for Halifax, and the war was transferred from our soil to that of other States. From the beginning of this grand struggle for civil freedom until its close by a definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, Massachusetts continued, by her voice, in council, by her efforts in raising men and money, as well as by the valor of her sons upon the battle-field, to sustain the cause of liberty. Of the forty thousand soldiers in the American army in 1776, ten thousand were her sons; and, by her steady arm, one-fourth of the burden of the entire war was borne.

In 1780 the State framed and adopted a constitution, declaring that "all men are born equal;" and under this provision it was decided by the Supreme Court of the State that slavery was abolished. John Hancock was elected the first governor under the Constitution in 1780, and held his office until 1785, when he was succeeded by James Bowdoin.

In the ensuing year occurred an insurrection called "Shay's Rebellion," which agitated the people, and alarmed the government. It grew out of the scarcity of money, caused by the interruption in trade and the drain upon the finances of the country, by the war.

A convention of the disaffected met at Hatfield on the 22nd of August, 1786, and made known their grievances. Soon afterwards a body of about 1,500 insurgents, led by Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in the Revolution, assembled at Northampton, and prevented the sitting of the courts: they also, in December, took possession of the court-house in Springfield, and interrupted the proceedings. In January, 1787, an army of 4,000 men was raised by the State, to suppress the insurrection. Gen. William Shepard, with one part of this force, repelled the advance of the insurgents upon the arsenal at Springfield, Jan. 25; and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with another part of the army, followed the retreating rebels to Petersham, where 150 were made prisoners, and the remainder fled. Fourteen of those taken were tried, and condemned to death, but afterwards set at liberty.

In convention, Feb. 6, 1789, by a vote of 187 to 168, the State ratified and adopted the Federal Constitution of the United States, and warmly sustained the administration of George Washington, the first president.

To the embargo laid upon the vessels of the country in 1808, to the policy of President Madison and the war of 1812, the State was generally opposed. The loss of commerce, revenue, and the expenses of the war, were seriously felt: and the news of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, Feb. 18, 1815, was received with acclamations and joy by all classes of the people. In 1820 a convention was held for the revision of the Constitution; and this year Maine, from 1692 till then a province of Massachusetts, became an independent State.

At the opening of the rebellion in 1861, the State responded promptly to the demand for men, during the continuance of that ensanguined contest, sent forth, under the lead of John Andrew, governor from 1861 to 1865, regiment after regiment, store after store, ship after ship, to meet the exigency. Wherever there was fighting to be done,—at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Winchester, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Coal Harbor,—there was the old Bay State most nobly represented. The whole number of men furnished by the State during the war (being a surplus of 13,492 over every call) was 159,254. The whole number of colored troops was 6,039. Since the closing of the war of the Rebellion, which resulted in the liberation of the slave from bondage,—a long-cherished aspiration of the State,—it has enjoyed unexampled prosperity; and in its varied mechanical industries directed by intelligence, in its liberal appropriations for its well-conducted institutions of learning and benevolence, in its multiplied facilities for intercommunication, in its regard to health, temperance, and integrity, in its civil and social order, and in its steady aim for the good, the grand, the beautiful and the true, it gives assurance that it will still maintain its position as one of the leading States of the Federal Union.

Since the war, legislation has, in general, been more strenuously directed to securing closer conformity with ethical standards in politics, business and social relations. In this period there was much fluctation in the treatment of the liquor traffic until 1875, when the prohibitory law was repealed and a license law substituted, with local option in regard to issuing licenses. In 1869, the district school system was abolished, and town management by a school committee substituted,—by which more uniformly good instruction is secured, with a more economical expenditure of the public money. The notable event of the year was the "Peace Jubilee," in Boston, in June. In 1872 occurred the world's "Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival," also held in Boston. In October of the same year a great fire consumed the buildings from a tract of about sixty-five acres, in the chief business section of Boston. The

Mill River disaster, in which there was such destruction of property and life, by the bursting of a dam, occurred in the same year. In 1874 came the death of Senator Sumner. In 1875 were celebrated the centennials of Lexington and Concord, of Bunker Hill, and of Washington's taking command of the army at Cambridge. In the autumn died Vice-President Wilson. In 1879 a law was enacted admitting women to vote for members of school committees,—the first decided triumph of the women suffragists in Massachusetts.

THE COUNTIES
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES.

THE reasons for the division of the territory of a State and the grouping of towns into counties are found in conditions which, on the one hand, render necessary a more extended authority and greater power than resides in a town; and, on the other hand, in those conditions which render necessary smaller divisions than the State. In the case of counties, the divisions serve to facilitate the administration of justice in civil and criminal matters, by assigning to officers in the various departments such an extent of territory as they can effectively serve, and whereby conflicts regarding their territorial jurisdiction may be prevented.

In Massachusetts each county has a Probate Court and a Court of Insolvency, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. The county officers are a Judge of Probate and Insolvency, a Register of Probate and Insolvency, a Sheriff (and deputies), Clerk of Courts, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Commissioners, Special Commissioners, Commissioners of Insolvency, and Trial Justices.

Over all these courts and officers, and over the documents and records of which they have charge, as a portion of its field, extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State; this court either initiating actions or court proceedings relating to them, or hearing appeals from the County Courts; holding one or more sessions annually at an appointed place within the county for this and other business.

The first counties in Massachusetts were Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk, — formed May 10, 1643. The next was Hampshire, formed in 1662; and it included all the territory of the State west of those previously formed. Then followed Dukes (1683), Barnstable, Bristol and Plymouth (1685), Nantucket (1695), Worcester (1731), Berkshire (1761), Norfolk (1793), Franklin (1811), and Hampden (1812), — fourteen in all.

In England this division was originally the territory belonging to an earl or count, — whence the term "county." The lord-proprie-

tor's representative officer was the *shire-reeve* (a corruption of the Saxon term corresponding to county, *scyre*, and *gerefa*, the deputy who assisted in its government) — whence our word "Sheriff." The earlier term for the division in England was shire; and it has remained in some use to the present day. The town where the courts for the shire or county are held are called "shire towns," as they are generally here, — designating the county capitals.

THE COUNTIES,

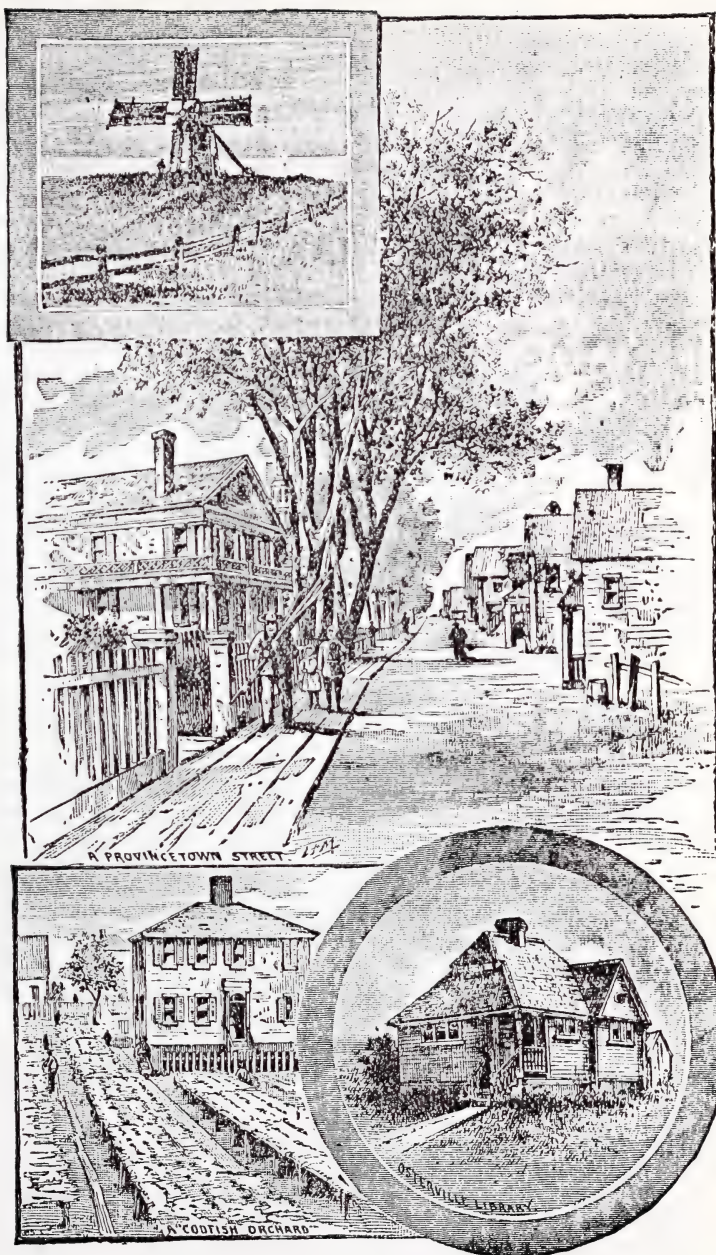
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Barnstable County was incorporated June 2, 1685; and was named probably from its chief town. It embraces the whole of Cape Cod, together with several contiguous islands. In form it resembles the human arm bent inward at the elbow and wrist, and enclosing Cape Cod Bay upon the north. The eastern and the southern shores are washed by the ocean; the western by the waters of Buzzard's Bay; and the County of Plymouth forms for about five miles the northwestern boundary. It extends in length some 65 miles, and has an average breadth of about five miles, embracing an area of nearly 290 square miles.

The Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad passes medially through it, terminating at Provincetown, and having branches to Hyannis on the south shore, and to Chatham on the south-east.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, in which extensive meadows of peat occur. Boulders are numerous upon the surface, which consists largely of plains, marshes, and sandy knolls. There are no rivers of importance, but in place of them many large and beautiful ponds diversify the scenery. Scrub oak is frequent. The principle timber growth is oak and yellow pine. Extensive tracts of land, in addition to the natural growth, have been planted from time to time for twenty or thirty years past, with the seed of the last-mentioned tree; so that there are now many thrifty young forests to be found in almost every part of the Cape.

The county contains fifteen towns,—which are as follows:—Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. The first of the list is the shire town. The population by the last census was 29,845, with 8,330 families. Its valuation in 1888 was \$17,574,222, and the number of dwelling-houses was 7,797; of horses, 3,161; of neat cattle, 3,909; of sheep, 435. The number of public school buildings in 1885 was 223; and there were twelve high schools. There was also one incorporated school, the Lawrence Academy, and the Sandwich Academy (under



CAPE COD VIEWS.

trustees,) which included the town high school. Of the fifteen towns comprised in the county, Barnstable is the most important; though in recent years Provincetown has gained an excess in population. Being the seat of justice for the county, it contains a commodious court-house and other county buildings. The records of the court and of deeds, from the separation of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies down to September, 1827, were destroyed by the fire which destroyed the county offices. These were in a building separate from the court-house of that time, and the latter has been remodelled into a church for the Second Baptist Society. There were burned in this conflagration ninety folio volumes of the record of deeds, and several of the court-records.

The settlement of the county appears to have been made almost simultaneously in Sandwich, at the western extremity, and at Provincetown at the eastern; both towns having been incorporated on September 3d, 1639. The settlement of Sandwich was in 1637, but for the other town we have no record of original settlement, and it is quite possible that variable settlements of fishermen may have been the refer many years.

The agricultural products of the county are much below those of other counties, from the nature of the soil. In the western part there is considerable manufacturing, but the sea and shore fisheries are the great industry,—all parts being more or less engaged therein, or in coasting and foreign commerce. The people are noted for their hardihood, industry, daring deeds, and sturdy patriotism.

Berkshire County, originally a part of Hampshire County, was incorporated April 24, 1761, and named from Berkshire County in England. It occupies the western extremity of the State, and is bounded on the north by Vermont, on the east by Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden counties, on the south by Connecticut, and on the west by New York. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles,—not including water surfaces. Of this territory 104,225 acres is forest. The population, by the census of 1885, is 73,828; and the valuation of 1888 (which is the basis of State allotments for the present year) was \$41,732,690. There were assessed in the latter year, 13,519 dwelling houses, 30,604 neat cattle, 15,302 sheep, 3,048 swine, and 11,051 horses.

The Taconic and the Green Mountain ranges extend through the county from north to south, presenting many scenes of wild and picturesque beauty. The elevation in the northwest part, of which Graylock is the most eminent peak, is the highest land in the State. The county is drained by the Hoosac, Housatonic, Westfield and Deerfield rivers; which, with their various tributaries, afford a vast hydraulic power. The valleys through which these rivers run are very fertile, and present inducements and facilities for the construction of railroads in the various sections of the county. The principal lines already built are the Boston and Albany, and its adjuncts, the Pittsfield and North Adams Line, together with the Housatonic Railroad, and the Troy and Greenfield,—the latter now belonging

to the Fitchburg Railroad line. The latter road in the northern part of the county passes for upwards of four miles under the Hoosac Mountain through a tunnel constructed by the State at an expense of very near \$24,000,000; and by this a new and important route has been opened between Boston and the West.

The geological formation consists of calcareous gneiss, Levis limestone, Lanson schists, and Potsdam sandstone. The marble, iron, sand and limestone quarries constitute an inexhaustible source of revenue. The soil of the county is moist and strong, though better adapted to grazing than tillage; and much attention is given to raising neat cattle and sheep.

The county embraces 32 towns, which are Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Haneock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. Pittsfield, on the Housatonic River, is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house and jail. In connection with Hampshire County and three towns of Hampden, this county is entitled to two State senators; and of itself it has nine representatives.

The following description of the natural scenery of this beautiful county is from the elegant pen of Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick:—

“Berkshire lies midway between the Connecticut and Hudson. After leaving the wide meadows of the Connecticut basking in their rich inheritance of alluvial soil and sunshine, you wind through the narrow valleys of the Westfield River, with masses of mountains before you, and woodland heights crowding in upon you; so that, at every puff of the engine, the passage visibly contracts. The alpine character of the river strikes you. The huge stones in its wide channel, which have been torn up, rolled down by the sweeping torrents of spring and autumn, lie bared and whitening in the summer's sun. You cross and recross it, as, in its deviations, it leaves space on one side or the other for a practicable road. At Chester Factories you begin an ascent of eighty feet in a mile for thirteen miles. The stream between you and the precipitous hillside, cramped into its rocky bed, is the Pontoosuc, a tributary of the Westfield. As you trace it to its home, it dashes along beside you with the recklessness of childhood; it leaps down precipices; runs forth laughing in the dimpling sunshine; and, shy as a mountain-nymph, it dodges behind a knotty copse of evergreen. In approaching the summit-level, you travel bridges built a hundred feet above other mountain-streams, tearing along their deep-worn beds: at the deep cut your passage is hewn through solid rocks, whose mighty walls frown over you. . . . We have entered Berkshire by a road far superior to the Apian Way. On every side are rich valleys and smiling hillsides; and, deep set in their hollows, lovely lakes sparkle like gems. From one of these, a modest sheet of water in Lanesborough, flows out the Housatonic, the minister of God's bounty, bringing to the meadows along its course a yearly renewal of fertility, and the ever-changing, ever-present beauty that marks God's choicest works. It is the most judicious of rivers. Like a discreet rural beauty, it bears its burdens and does its work out of sight. Its water-privileges for mills, furnaces and factories, are aside from the villages. When it comes near to them, as in Stockbridge, it lingers like a lover, turns, and returns, and, when fairly off, flies past rolling wheels and dinning factories, till, reaching the lovely meadows of Barrington, it again disports itself at leisure. The mere summer visitors to Berkshire know little

of the various beauties of the Housatonic: to them it is a mere chance acquaintance, seen, perchance admired, and forgotten; but we who have lived in its companionship feel, too, that

“ Loveliest there the spring-days come,
With blossoms and birds and wild bees' hum:
The flowers of summer are fairest there,
And freshest the breath of the summer's air;
And sweetest the golden autumn-day
In silent sunshine glides away.”

By act of General Court in 1733, the Lower Housatonic Township, eight miles long on the river, and wide enough to make its extent equivalent to ten miles square, was incorporated as the town of Sheffield. The first town meeting—the first west of Connecticut valley—was held at the house of Obadiah Noble, January 16, 1734 (new style). In the summer of that year the people built a meeting-house; and the first church was organized October 22, 1735,—Jonathan Hubbard being ordained as pastor the same day.

This Berkshire region was the hunting-ground of the Mohegan Indians. John Konkapot, the principal among them, lived in the southern part of the present town of Stockbridge, and near a small brook which still bears his name. In 1724, he, together with about twenty heads of families in the tribe, conveyed to the Commissioners of Massachusetts the two townships of Stockbridge and Westfield, which contained what are now the towns of Sheffield, Great Barrington, Mount Washington, Egremont, and Alford, the larger part of Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, and a great portion of Lee, for £450 in money, three barrels of cider, and thirty quarts of rum. Sufficient of this land was reserved for their dwellings. Small villages existed at about this time in the present limits of Great Barrington, Sheffield, Stockbridge, New Marlborough, Tyringham, Pittsfield and Dalton.

In 1735, with the approval of the leading Indians, Mr. John Sargent, who had been a tutor in Yale College, but preferred this work, was ordained as missionary to the Housatonic Indians; and before the close of the year, forty of them, including two chiefs, had received the rite of baptism. Mr. David Dudley Field, in 1878, marked the spot of their first meeting-house, on what is now the village green in Stockbridge, by the erection of an ornamental stone tower 75 feet in height, with provision for a chime of bells. The remnant of these Indians, after various removes, found a residence in Minnesota.

Bristol County lies on the western side of the southeastern section of the State, and is bounded by Norfolk County on the north, Plymouth County on the east, Buzzard's Bay and the State of Rhode Island on the south, and by the latter on the west. It has an area of 530 square miles, and contains three cities,—New Bedford, Fall River, and Taunton,—and seventeen towns; these being Acushnet, Attleborough, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Westport.

The courts are held at New Bedford and Taunton. The county is entitled to three senators and eighteen representatives in the State legislature. The population, by the census of 1885, was 158,498, composed of 34,802 families, and sheltered in 23,992 dwellings,—increased to 24,053 in 1888. There were 6,021 farmers, 1606 fishermen, and 82,944 engaged in manufactures. The value of the farm product in 1885 was \$3,444,914; of fisheries, \$1,325,868; and of manufactures, \$52,670,730. The valuation in 1888 was \$121,855,171.

The numerous branches of the Old Colony Railroad cover the whole county, and especially at the north, as with network, so that scarcely a town is without one or more stations within or near its borders.

There are in the county 98,360 acres of woodland. The Taunton River with its tributaries and several others running southward, furnish many water-powers. Besides numerous ponds there are several large bodies of water within the county lines,—as New Bedford Harbor, about half of Mount Hope Bay, Watuppa Pond, the estuaries of Taunton and Acoaxet rivers, and others in the south and southwest. There are no great elevations of land in the county, the highest being Copicut Hill, in Fall River, whose summit is 355 feet above the level of the sea. Fall River Hill is 259 feet; Great Meadow Hill and Great Rock Hill, in Rehoboth, are respectively 266 and 248 feet; Falmouth Hill is 193 feet; German's Hill, Yarmouth, 138 feet; and Great Hill, in Marion, 127 feet. The geological formation is carboniferous, granitic, and felspathic gneiss. Bog-iron is of frequent occurrence, and bowlders have been scattered by glacial action liberally over the whole county.

The Indian name applied to this region was *Pawcunnawkutt*, or, by a later spelling, *Pokanoket*. The first colonists found the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, numbering about 3,000, in possession of the northern part of the county; the Narragansetts occupying to some extent the eastern shore of this bay, (though their home was on the western side); while the Wampanoag chief, the famous Massasoit, with 3,000 warriors, ruled over all the land from Cape Cod to Narragansett Bay. The first white people to explore this county were Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins; who in July, 1621, started from Plymouth for Mount Hope Bay, to make a treaty with Massasoit. They were guided by Tisquantum, and met with no opposition until they attempted to cross the Tetiquet (Taunton) River, when two Indians disputed their passage; but this ceased when the purpose of their journey was explained.

The first large proprietor in the county was Miss Elizabeth Pool, a lady of fortune and family, who first settled in Dorchester. She bought a tract (known as the First, or Tetiquet, Purchase), embracing the present towns of Raynham, Berkley, and Taunton; and, as then defined, the plantation of Cohannet was incorporated on the 3d of March, 1639. In 1668 was made the North Purchase, embracing the present territory of Norton, Mansfield and Easton. In 1672, the South Purchase, now Dighton, was admitted to the planta-

tion; and in 1680 Assonet Neck was annexed to the jurisdiction of Cohannet. The lady proprietor of the first purchase found before her as settlers, Richard and Joseph Williams, Henry Uxley, Benjamin Wilson, William Coy, George Hall, George Macy, Francis Doty, and some others. The first mentioned of these has been considered the father of Taunton. At an early period in the settlement, Nicholas Street, whose wife was a sister of Miss Pool, was installed as teacher.

The dealings of this lady as a settler were characterized by the strictest sense of honor and faithfulness. She died in Taunton in 1654, in the sixty-sixth year of her age; where, at a later day, in the burial ground known as "The Plain," a kinsman, John Boland, Esq., erected to her memory a stone bearing a long inscription written by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Dukes County lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off the southeastern shore of Massachusetts, and embraces Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, Noman's Land, and other smaller islands; the whole having an area of about 120 square miles.

These islands were discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold; and the name Elizabeth Islands was given by him to the northern group in honor of the reigning queen. All were included in the grant to the Duke of York, and in this way their connection with New York began. In 1683 they were constituted a county, and very naturally received the name of the "Duke's County." In 1692, by the charter of William and Mary, they were reannexed to Massachusetts. In 1695, Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, and Noman's Land, were separated from Nantucket and made a county by themselves, retaining the name given to the whole.

The first settlement in the county of which any record exists, was Thomas Mayhew's, at Edgartown, in 1642; but there is a tradition of a settlement much earlier. The colonial population was stated at 2,822; but this undoubtedly included the aborigines. During the Revolutionary War the shipping of these islands was almost entirely destroyed; while many of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, and suffered long confinement in the prison-ships of the enemy. In the war of 1812, the people, on account of their exposed condition, assumed a neutral attitude. The business interests of the county are not "chiefly centred in the fisheries, navigation, and salt manufacture," as formerly. There are several manufactured articles whose product reaches a larger value than that of salt; and the aggregate value of all manufactures in 1885 was \$149,071; the value of the entire fisheries product was \$112,103; while the farm product was \$211,320. There is also some return from investments in navigation; and a considerable income from summer residents. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,384,166. There were 1,276 voters; the entire number of permanent residents being 4,135. The families in 1885 numbered 1,218, while there were 2,012 dwelling-houses, — leaving a goodly number for the use of the summer sojourner.

The variation in population has not been large. In 1870 the number of inhabitants was 3,787; in 1875, it was 4,071; in 1880, 4,300; showing a slight falling off during the present decade,—young people and some families going away.

The county has nineteen school-houses, valued at \$18,565, and occupied by 585 pupils, constituting five primary, two grammar, and one high school. There are eighteen public libraries, containing about 10,000 volumes; two annual newspapers with weekly issue; and fifteen churches.

The towns embraced in this county—six in number—are Chilmarch, Cottage City, Edgartown, Gay Head, and Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard, and Gosnold, comprising the Elizabeth Islands. Edgartown is the county seat.

Dukes County is in the First Congressional District, and First Council District, has one representative in the General Court, and in conjunction with Barnstable and Nantucket counties, one State senator.

Essex County forms the extreme northeastern portion of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; extending from Revere on the south to the New Hampshire line, and from Cape Ann on the east to Lowell on the west. It is bound on the north and northwest by New Hampshire; on the northeast, east and southeast by the Atlantic ocean; at the southern angle by the county of Suffolk; and on the west and southwest by Middlesex County. Its area is about 500 square miles, or 300,000 acres. Of this, about 18,000 acres are water surfaces, and about 10,000 are occupied by the roads.

The county has six cities and twenty-nine towns; the first being Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Newburyport and Salem; and the towns, Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport are the shire towns. The county constitutes the seventh and part of the eighth Congressional Districts, the fifth and part of the sixth Councillor Districts, and has 22 Representative Districts with 34 representatives.

The population in 1870 was 200,843; in 1880, 244,535; in 1885, 263,727. The gain has been principally in the cities and larger towns. The families numbered, in 1885, 59,263; and the dwelling-houses, 44,914. The Normal School and other public school buildings numbered 664. There were six incorporated academies; and five of the numerous unincorporated schools owned valuable buildings. Within the county were 299 libraries (including those of Sunday schools) conditionally open to the public, and containing 601,223 books. The farms numbered 3,609, and the manufacturing establishments 3,899. The working capital invested in vessels and other appliances for the fisheries by this county, in 1885, was \$4,-

239,493; and the aggregate value of the products was \$3,076,907. The valuation in 1888 was \$205,749,203.

The sea-shore of this county is very irregular, having numerous creeks, inlets and harbors, separated by many jagged capes and headlands. The geological formation is sienite, calcareous gneiss, Merrimack schists, drift and alluvium. The surface of the county is uneven, and in many parts, rocky; but by the energy and skill of the people, good crops of the usual New England varieties are generally obtained. The principal rivers are the majestic Merrimack, which enters the county between Andover and Methuen, furnishing vast hydraulic power at Lawrence, and meeting the ocean at Newburyport; the beautiful Shawshine, which unites with the Merrimack at South Lawrence; the Parker River, on which was established the first woollen-mill of the country; the Ipswich River, navigable to Ipswich; and the Bass River, navigable to Danvers Port. The most conspicuous eminences are Powow Hill in Salisbury, Ayer's Hill in Haverhill, Hall's Hill in Andover, Turkey Hill in Ipswich, Bald Pate in Georgetown, and Prospect Hill in Rowley. The flora of the county is unusually varied. The Boston and Maine Railroad, with its subordinate systems, the Eastern and the Lowell railroads, and by numerous branches, and the Boston, Revere and Lynn Railroad, with the street railroad adjacent, connecting towns and cities, afford excellent transportation facilities.

This region was discovered by Europeans in 1602; the first who are known to have set foot in the county were Edward Harlie and Nicholas Hobson, who landed at Ipswich in 1611. The earliest settlers were the Cape Ann colonists, led by Roger Conant, in 1624. Endicott's colony arrived September 6, 1628. On May 10, 1643, eight towns — Salem, Lynn, Wenham, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Gloucester, and Andover — were set apart and incorporated as Essex County.

Indian disturbances affected the inhabitants but little until the breaking out of King Philip's War; in which brave soldiers and good leaders from Essex County distinguished themselves at various points. Theirs were the troops so mercilessly slaughtered at "Bloody Brook," in Deerfield, — a body of ninety picked, well-disciplined, courageous soldiers known as "the Flower of Essex," under Captain Lothrop, — where they were surprised by a large body of Philip's savage warriors.

The history of this county is disfigured by the woful delusion of witchcraft which raged here in the latter part of the 17th century; and which, originating in that part of Salem which is now included in Danvers, extended to neighboring towns, until not less than 20 persons had actually been executed, while 8 more had been condemned, 150 were in prison awaiting trial, and 200 others had been accused. It is acknowledged that most of those who suffered and many others of the accused were persons of excellent character. In consequence of the trials and the expenses, the rapacious confiscations, and the universal alarm, business was utterly prostrated, and hundreds impoverished. Long years of toil and sorrow elapsed

before the county recovered fully from this terrible blow. During the Revolution Essex County effectively sustained her part on the side of freedom and nationality.

Franklin County lies on the northern side of the state, entirely west of its middle longitude, having both Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, Worcester County on the east, Hampshire County on the south, and Berkshire County on the west. Its greatest measurement east and west is about 40 miles; and north and south some 25 miles. Its area is near 680 square miles, the assessed area being 405,383 acres. The aggregate of forest lands is 142,806 acres.

It is divided at nearly right angles through each axis by the Connecticut River, running from north to south, Deerfield River from the west, and Miller's River from the east, discharging into the first. Along the two latter rivers, entirely across the county, runs the Fitchburg Railroad; while parallel to the larger river, on its eastern side, runs the New London and Northern Railroad, and on the west, the Connecticut River Railroad. Though very hilly, this country contains few lofty peaks, — Pocumtuck Mountain in Charlemont (1888 feet), Mount Grace, in Warwick (1628 feet), Bear Mountain in Wendell (1281 feet), Packard's Mountain in New Salem (1278 feet), and Mount Esther in Whately (995 feet), being the highest. The elevations are generally covered with a heavy growth of timber to the very summit. The geological formations are calcareous gneiss, sienite, calciferous mica-schist, lower sandstones, middle shales and sandstone, Quebec group, clay-slate and the Devonian. The soil is various. The meadows along the larger streams are remarkably fertile; and the hill regions afford excellent pasture and often good tillage land. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, grass, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, broom-corn and tobacco. Whortleberries are very numerous in the uplands in some parts.

This county was taken from Hampshire County and incorporated June 24, 1811. It was named in honor of Dr. Franklin. It embraces 26 towns, namely: Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Colway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately. Greenfield is the capital town. These are all in the 11th Congressional District, and in the 8th Council District. The county has five representatives in the General Court; and, with three towns of Worcester County, has one State senator. Its population is 37,449. It has 9,518 voters, 8,807 families, 7,757 dwellings, 3,775 farms and 489 manufactories. The number of neat cattle in 1885 was 21,602; of horses, 6,830; and there were 270,295 fruit trees. The valuation in 1888 was \$19,330,992. There are 228 public school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$261,560; and 25 private school buildings valued at \$321,700. There are 90 public libraries containing 81,422 bound volumes; the town public libraries numbering 16, and having 34,257 volumes. There are 89 religious societies having church edifices.

A writer of wide observation has well said of Franklin County:—
 “Its hills are beautiful, its valleys are beautiful; and within my knowledge it would be difficult to find a county of no larger extent, combining more of what is attractive in the natural world, and presenting more objects to please the sight and imagination. The man of refined sentiment and cultivated mind, with a taste for rural scenery, might pass a month in this county with continually new and rich gratification in exploring its many agreeable rides and varied objects of curiosity.”

Hampden County is the southern county of the State, on Connecticut River, which divides it into about equal eastern and western sections. Through it to this river from the northwest comes Westfield River; and a few miles northward on the opposite side of the Connecticut comes in Chicopee River from a westerly course through the eastern section of the county. It is bounded on the north by Hampshire County, east by Worcester, west by Berkshire and south by the entire northern range of Connecticut counties. With the exception of a southern projection of Southwick and a slighter one of a corner of Longmeadow, the southern boundary is a straight line, but the other sides are very irregular. Its length east and west is near 45 miles; north and south, 15 miles. Its area is stated as 670 square miles. The assessed land is 345,888, including 104,224 acres of woodland and excepting highways and water surfaces.

The extreme eastern and western portions are quite hilly, as well as some smaller sections in other parts. The greatest elevations are Jackson Hill in Blandford (1717 feet high), Peaked Mountain in Monson (1,239 feet), Hitchcock's Mountain in Wales (1,190 feet), Rattlesnake Hill in Hampden (1,077 feet), and Proven's Mountain in Agawam (665 feet). The geological formation is principally mesozoic, with the Quebec group, calciferous mica-schists, and sienite. The soil is generally rich, strong and deep. The intervals bordering upon the rivers are of superior richness; and here may be seen some of the finest farms in the State. The severe droughts which so often visit the more easterly part seldom affect the crops here, and farmers plant with greater confidence of full crops.

The principal domestic animals according to the census of 1885, consisted of 21,016 neat cattle, 4,503 sheep, 9,226 swine, 4,908 horses and 1,108 dogs. The value of the product of the 3,423 farms reported was \$3,510,429. The manufacturing interests of the county are extensive; a large amount of capital is invested, and a great variety of goods are made. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1885, was 1,311; and the value of their product, \$42,609,234. The population was 116,754 persons, forming 25,005 families, and sheltered by 18,322 dwellings. There were 231 public school buildings worth \$1,197,738; and 24 private schools, owning buildings and appurtenances valued at \$397,615. The libraries accessible to the public numbered 125 (28 secular, 97 religious), containing 175,465 books. There were 124 church edifices, distributed among most of the older denominations.

This county was taken from Hampshire County and incorporated February 20, 1812, being named in honor of the distinguished English patriot John Hampden. It contains two cities and twenty towns. The first are Springfield and Holyoke; and the latter Agawam, Blandford, Brimfield, Chester, Granville, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Montgomery, Palmer, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Wales, Westfield, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Springfield is the county seat; and this and Holyoke, Chicopee and Westfield are the largest towns.

Most of the towns are on some railroad line. The Boston and Albany passes through the county east and west; the New Haven and Northampton, the Connecticut River, also the New London and Northern, pass through north and south; and the Ware River Railroad, commencing in the eastern section, runs northeast. The junctions of the north and south roads and the Ware River Railroad with the Boston and Albany are at Palmer, Springfield and Westfield.

The first English settlement was in 1635, at Springfield — at first included in the town of Agawam. The principal disturbances here have been the several Indian wars and Shays' Rebellion, — the operation of whose forces were chiefly within the county.

The first railroad was the Western, a continuation of the Boston and Worcester line to Springfield, opened to Springfield in 1839, and to the Hudson River in 1842; the Hartford and Springfield was opened in 1844; the Connecticut River Railroad, completed to Northampton in 1845, and to Greenfield in 1846; the New London and Northern Railroad, opened to Palmer in 1850, and to Amherst in 1853; and the Ware River Railroad, opened in 1870. A canal was constructed from New Haven to Westfield in 1830, and to Northampton in 1834; but it proved unprofitable, and the owners built a railroad to take its place, which was opened in 1856.

Hampshire County is the middle one of the three Massachusetts counties lying on the Connecticut River; its eastern line being a few miles west of a medial line of the State. The Connecticut River pursues a general southerly course through it, dividing it into nearly equal eastern and western sections. It measures east and west nearly 45 miles; and north and south an average of about 13 miles.

The area is stated as 640 square miles, or 409,600 acres. The assessed area is 336,103 acres. There are about 88,900 acres of woodland. The county is bounded on the north by Franklin, on the east by Worcester, on the south by Hampden, and on the west by Berkshire counties. The inhabitants in 1875 numbered 44,821; in 1885, 48,472. At the last date there were 9,195 dwelling-houses.

The Massachusetts Central Railroad runs medially through the eastern section to the Connecticut River; the Ware River Railroad crosses the southeast corner; the New London and Northern Railroad passes northwestward through the midst of the eastern section; the Connecticut River Railroad follows the course of that river;

and the New Haven and Northampton Railroad runs through the southeastern and northern parts of the western section. The first of these and the last two intersect at Northampton.

The surface of the county is uneven, and in the western part, mountainous. The highest elevations are More's Hill in Goshen, 1,713 feet; High Ridge in Williamsburgh, 1,480 feet; Mount Lincoln in Pelham, 1,246 feet; Mount Tom on the west side of the Connecticut, 1,214 feet; and on the east side, the long ridge of Mount Holyoke extends from the east side, — its most elevated peak being Hilliard's Knob, on the line of Amherst and Granby, 1,120 feet high.

The Connecticut has no large tributaries within the county. The Westfield River — here running directly south — drains the western part; Manhan River drains the southeast portion of the western section; Mill River, the northeast part of the same; a smaller river of the same name drains the territory opposite on the east side of the Connecticut; Fort River and Bachelor's Brook are considerable streams further south on the same side; while the eastern part of the county is drained by Swift River, running southward to Ware River, which runs through the southeastern corner.

The geological formation of the county is cozoic, mesozoic, and calciferous mica-schist. The soil has much variety. Along the alluvial basin of the Connecticut it is very rich and fertile, and is well cultivated. Most of the hilly ridges afford fine grazing ground.

The farms number 3,472; with 22,680 neat cattle, 5,101 horses, 6,791 sheep, 11,246 swine, and 912 dogs. The total value of farm products, as given in the last census (1885), was \$3,794,173. The manufacturing establishments number 603, and their product was valued at \$12,138,065. There were 208 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$367,623; 20 private schools, (4 being colleges), with 65 buildings, etc., valued at \$1,616,483; 87 libraries entirely or partially public, containing 153,748 bound volumes; 9 newspapers and journals; and 75 church edifices. The valuation in 1888 was \$28,360,236.

Hampshire County was incorporated May 7, 1662, taking the name from a county in the south of England. It was the first county in the western part of the State, and the largest of all. In 1761 a portion was set off to form Berkshire County, another portion in 1811 to form Franklin, and a third portion in 1812 to form Hampden. It now embraces one city (Northampton — also the county seat) and 22 towns. The latter are as follows: Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, Southampton, South Hadley, Ware, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington. This county is in the 11th Congressional District, the 7th and 8th Council districts, and has one State senator in connection with Worcester County and one with Berkshire County, and is entitled to six representatives in the Legislature.

The first settlement within the present territory of the county was at Northampton in 1654; the first on the river having been at Springfield nearly nineteen years earlier. The new settlement was known as Nonotuck, and included the present towns of Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westhampton, and portions of Hatfield and Montgomery. According to the custom of the early settlers of New England, the Indian title was extinguished by formal purchase. The deed was given in 1658, by Wanhillona, Nenesahalant, Nassicochee, and four other Indians, to John Pyncheon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin, — commissioners from Springfield. The price paid for the entire territory of Nonotuck was "one hundred fathoms of wampum, ten coats, some small gifts, and plowing up 16 acres of land on the east side of the river." Other sections were purchased at various dates. The inhabitants lived in peace with the red men for nearly forty years after the settlement on this river. The first military company in the county was formed in 1661, — seven years after settlement. In the autumn of 1675, the hostilities of King Philip's War reached these settlements; the first attack being made on Hatfield by several hundred Indians. Hadley was made the headquarters of the defensive forces. Conflicts occurred later at Northampton, Turner's Falls and Hadley.

The first great disaster of its kind in this county was the flooding of Mill River valley by the bursting of a reservoir in Williamsburgh in 1874. The damage was chiefly in that town and in Northampton. Of the \$150,000 appropriated by the legislature for the rebuilding of roads, only \$92,000 were used. The villages which suffered most severely, in a few years regained their former prosperity.

Middlesex County is situated mainly in the northeastern part of the State, extending from the New Hampshire line southward four-fifths of the distance to Rhode Island. Its outline is the most irregular possible, on all sides except the north, which is a straight line running from the western side slightly south of east, but terminating in an angular northward projection. Its general form is triangular, with the angles east, west and south. Its greatest extension north and south is about 38 miles, and east and west (middle and northerly part) about 33 miles. Essex lies on the northeast and east, Suffolk on the east, Norfolk on the southeast, and Worcester on the west, — but southward of the long northwest extension. Its area is about 830 square miles; the assessed land being 488,120. A large rock in Charles River, called "County Rock," marks a corner in the boundary of Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and a corner of three towns, — Newton, Weston and Wellesley.

The surface is uneven, and the northwestern part is generally hilly, but with no great elevation. In the southeastern part the highest are Nobscot Hill in Framingham (602 feet), Prospect Hill in Waltham (482 feet), Goodman Hill in Sudbury (415 feet), Reeves Hill in Wayland (410 feet), and Regan Hill in Natick (408 feet). The Merrimac River runs through the northeastern corner, receiving

at Lowell the Concord River, which receives in the town of Concord, near the centre of the county, the Sudbury, drawing its waters from the extreme southern towns, and the Assabet, which flows in from the south-southwest. The northwestern part is drained by the Nashua and its tributaries, which also swells the volume of the Merrimac while yet in the borders of New Hampshire; and the Shawsheen, in the northeastern section, finds the same noble stream. Along the middle of the eastern part flows the Mystic River, and with the Charles, which winds through the southwestern part, laves the shores of three cities about Boston Harbor. Within the county are 152,075 acres of forest, consisting of all the New England varieties of trees. There is an almost wilderness tract of about 4,000 acres lying within the confines of the towns, Stoneham, Medford, Winchester, Melrose and Malden, which it is proposed to make into a public park, under the auspices of the Commonwealth. The geological structure of this county is mainly calcareous gneiss, sienite, Merrimack schists and the St. John's group. Beds of peat and brick-clay are found in many localities.

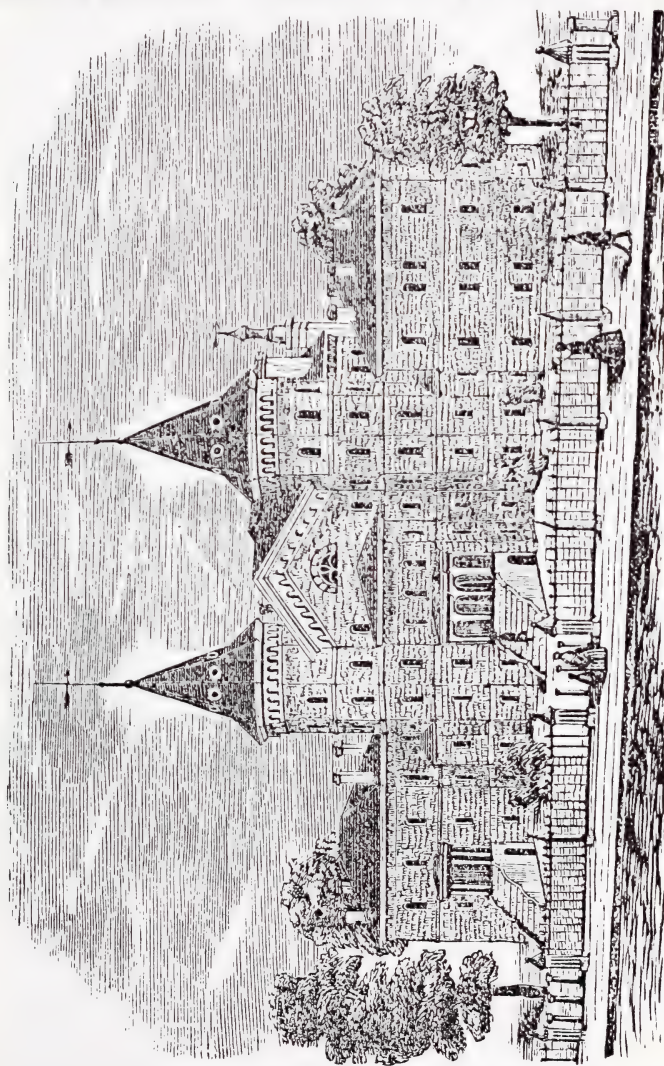
The Fitchburg, the Boston and Maine, the Massachusetts Central, the Boston and Albany, and the Old Colony railroads cover the county as with a network; so that scarcely a town is without one or more roads passing through it, or close at its borders. The farms number 6,428, with a product in 1885 valued at \$8,030,965. Of this the greenhouse product was \$256,682, — exceeding that of any other county. There were 3,504 manufacturing establishments whose product was valued at \$128,599,892. The dwelling-houses numbered 67,921, with 357,311 inhabitants divided into 75,968 families; the legal voters numbering 79,430. The density of population is only exceeded by Suffolk and Essex counties.

This county is one of the three existent original counties of Massachusetts; having been incorporated at the same date with Suffolk and Essex, May 10, 1643. It was named from the ancient metropolitan county in England.

Middlesex County contains seven cities — Cambridge, Lowell, Malden, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn. There are forty-seven towns, viz.: Acton, Arlington, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Natick, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Stoneham, Stowe, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Watertown, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington and Winchester. The shire towns are Cambridge and Lowell. Portions of the county are included in the 5th Congressional District with certain wards of Boston; in the 6th with Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, and certain wards of Boston; in the 8th with four towns of Essex county, and four of Worcester County; in the 9th with several towns of Worcester and Norfolk counties. It is in the 3d Council District with parts of Suffolk County and in the 6th with parts of Essex County. It consti-

tutes a State Senate District, excluding ward 3 of Cambridge; and it has 43 representatives in the House.

This county has 528 public-school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$3,232,781. There are also 30 private schools, including



THE COUNTY JAIL, LOWELL.

one university, three theological schools, one college, several each of classical schools, academies and young ladies' seminaries, and two large commercial schools. There are 346 churches, and 429 public and association libraries, containing 901,505 bound volumes. Of

periodicals, there are 7 daily newspapers, 1 semi-weekly, 33 weeklies, 2 bi-weeklies, and 2 monthlies, — a total of 45.

Perhaps no single county in the State contains more points of interest to the historian and scholar. Here are Concord and Lexington, and the classic and patriotic Cambridge, with her ancient, noble and far-famed university. The list of notable scholars, scientists, inventors, divines, statesmen and soldiers which this county has given to the world is long and admirable.

The first settlement was at Watertown early in 1630, by one of the three divisions of the company, whose other two made the first settlements in Roxbury and Dorchester. In 1631 a grant of land was made to Governor Winthrop near the Mystic River; and there he erected a house, and laid out a farm. He also built here a small vessel, "The Blessing of the Bay," which was the beginning of shipbuilding at Medford; an interest that afterward was of primary importance in building up the town. The year 1640 saw two new settlements made in this county, one at Reading, the other at Woburn. One other distinct settlement of this period deserves mention, since it was the first inland settlement, — the ancient town of Concord.

The courage and ability of the people here were amply shown in many a bloody conflict with the savages. In King Philip's War the rage of these enemies fell upon Sudbury, Marlborough, Chelmsford, and upon some other points with less destruction. Companies from this settlement rallied to the aid of the assaulted settlements in Worcester county, and made long excursions against the foe in New Hampshire and Maine.

Sixteen of the towns at present in this county were incorporated during the seventeenth century, and all but twelve of those in existence in 1880, during the next hundred years. The first conflict of military bodies in the Revolution was in this county, — at Lexington and Concord. In 1786, also, it suffered some disturbance from Shays' Rebellion. In 1792, the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimac River" was incorporated, and then began the development of the cotton manufacture in Lowell. In 1805 the Middlesex canal, connecting the Merrimac River at Lowell with Boston Harbor, was opened. In 1830, the Boston and Lowell Railroad was chartered.

The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the County of Suffolk.

Nantucket County embraces the islands of Nantucket, Tuckanuck, Muskegat, and the Gravelly Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, thirty miles south of the outer shore of Cape Cod, and about fifteen miles (from landing to landing) in a southeasterly direction from Martha's Vineyard Island.

Nantucket, the principal island, is about 15 miles in length from east to west, with an average breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; being wide at the eastern end, and narrowing to a point at the western extremity, where lie the other islands mentioned. It has a level surface in the

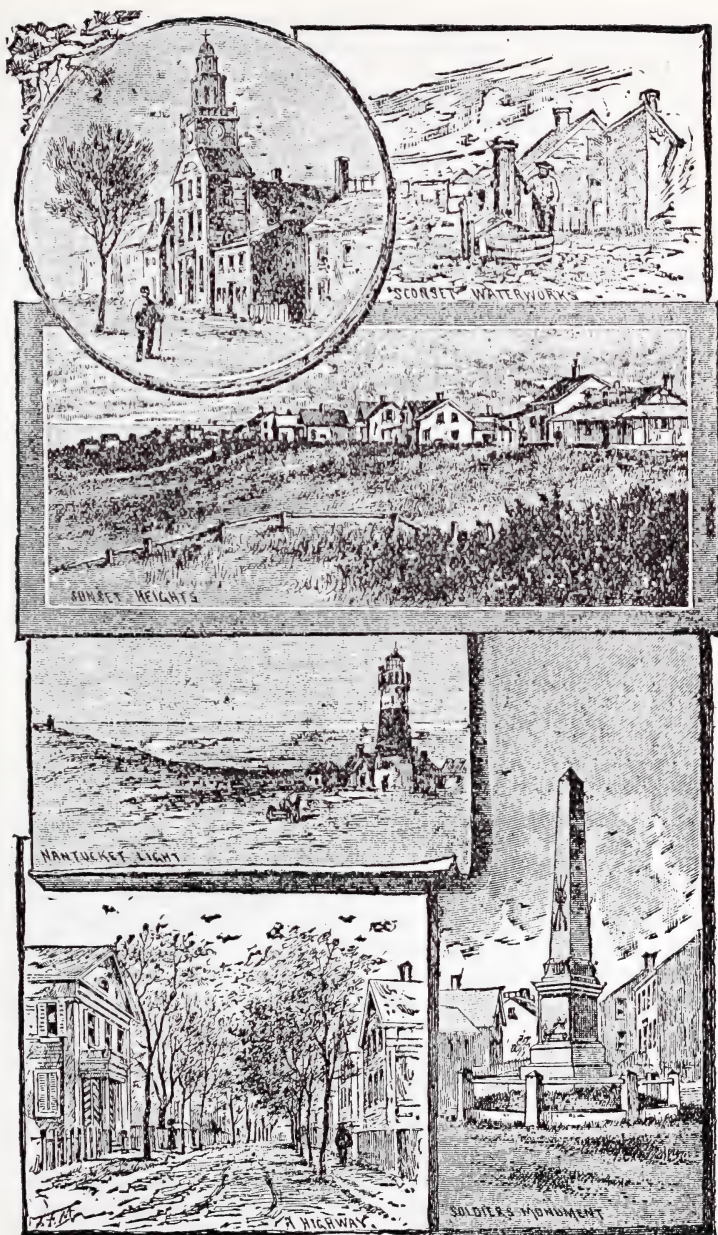
southern part, with some hilliness northward; the land nowhere rising more than 100 feet above the sea. The harbor in the north-eastern part is extensive. There are several villages; and a railroad extends across the midst of the island from north to south, thence to the eastern extremity. Outside connections are by steamboats to Martha's Vineyard, thence to Woods Holl, New Bedford and Boston. The land surface of this island is about 60 square miles, or 38,000 acres in extent. Of this, little more than 1,500 acres are cultivated; and there are some 160 acres of woodland. Instead of forests, there are extensive peat bogs, which supply abundance of fuel.

The population in 1875 was 3,201; in 1880 it was 3,727; and in 1885 it had fallen off again to 3,142, — when there were 812 legal voters. The families numbered 1,026; the dwelling-houses, 1,201, — about 20 to a square mile. There were 129 persons engaged in agriculture; and the value of the products in the last census year was \$83,501. The number of persons engaged in manufactures was 72; and the value of the product, \$126,619. There were also 225 persons employed in the fisheries (shore), — of whom 35 were foreigners; the value of the product being \$35,389. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,960,538. There are six public school-houses, valued at some \$13,000; and a private incorporated school with buildings and other property worth about \$11,000. There are seven public libraries (including four Sunday-School libraries) containing 13,414 books. There are two weekly newspapers.

Nantucket is also the name of the only town this county contains, and is also the name of the village in which the courts are held and the county jail located. Nantucket County is in the First Congressional District; in the Cape section of the First Council District; and in conjunction with Barnstable and Dukes counties, has one State senator; and by itself, one representative in the General Court. The record of probate proceedings dates from 1706. The first register of probate was Peter Folger. He was succeeded in 1707 by Eleazer Folger, who remained in office until 1754; to be succeeded by another Folger (Frederic), who served 36 years. The first judge of probate was James Coffin; the last (from 1873), Thaddeus C. Defriez. The judge longest in office was Jeremiah Gardner, who served from 1744 to 1767; his immediate successor, Grafton Gardner, serving from the latter date to 1789. The county was, in its earlier occupation by the English, a part of Dukes County, and belonged to the State of New York. It was annexed to Massachusetts in 1692; and on June 20th, 1695, it was taken from Dukes and incorporated as a distinct county.

The origin of its name is obscure, but appears to be of Indian derivation, — whose name for the island is said to have been *Nautican*. The native population, at the period of settlement by the English, had been depleted by a war between the eastern and the western tribes about the year 1630; but four sachems with a few followers still held possession of the territory now included in the county; their respective domains being distinctly defined.

This island was described by Gosnold, who discovered it in 1602.



NANTUCKET VIEWS.

It was deeded by Lord Sterling to the Mayhews in 1641; who, in 1659, sold it for thirty English pounds and two beaver hats to the ten original purchasers and settlers,—the Mayhews retaining one tenth of the island, together with Maisquatuck or Quaise, a peninsula of red land midway of the harbor on the south side. Later, piece by piece, the same land was bought of the Indians, by the settlers. Thomas Macy and his family, with Edward Starbuck, appear to have been the original settlers, in 1659; bringing in a colony of ten families a year later. All of these appear to have been Friends or Quakers in sentiment, if not of the communion,—who sought and found here a refuge from persecution. In 1663 there were about 1600 Indians on the island. In 1761, the white population was 3,220; and the Indian, 358.

The island early became largely devoted to sheep-raising; but from the year 1673 whaling increased to be a vast business; and this, too, came to an end about 1870.

It is stated that during the Revolutionary war and on account of it 1,600 Nantucketers lost their lives: while the island's fleet of whalers was reduced from 150 to a lonely pair. At the last of the contest, and to save themselves from utter destruction in their solitary and undefended position, they were forced to proclaim themselves neutral. In the war of 1812 they were again obliged to take the same step; yet as it was they lost twenty out of the forty whalers they then had afloat.

For further details, consult the article on the town

Norfolk County was one of the original four counties (Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk) into which the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was divided on May 10th, 1643. It comprised the towns of Haverhill, Salisbury, Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Portsmouth. The four towns last mentioned being included in New Hampshire by the separation of the latter from Massachusetts in 1680, the two remaining were, on February 4, 1680, annexed to Essex County; and the original Norfolk County thereby became extinct.

An act incorporating a new Norfolk County in a new location was signed by Governor Hancock, March 26, 1793. By this act Suffolk County lost 22 towns and a district, taken to constitute Norfolk County. These were Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Cohasset, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover (then a district), Foxborough, Franklin, Hingham, Hull, Medfield, Medway, Milton, Needham, Quincy, Randolph, Roxbury, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Weymouth and Wrentham. At the June session of the legislature of the same year, the towns of Hingham and Hull were set back to Suffolk County, where they remained until their incorporation into Plymouth County. Weymouth was the oldest of these towns, having been settled in 1622; being the second settlement of white men in New England of which there exists any distinct record.

Since the year of its incorporation the following important changes have taken place within the county: Canton set off from

Stoughton in 1797; part of Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1804; part of Dorchester annexed to Quincy, 1814; Thompson's Island set off from Dorchester and annexed to Boston, 1834; Dover (previously a district) incorporated as a town, 1836; Roxbury chartered as a city, 1846; West Roxbury set off from the city of Roxbury, 1851; part of Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1855; Roxbury annexed to Boston, 1868; Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1870; Norfolk set off from Wrentham, Franklin, Medway and Walpole, 1870; part of Brookline annexed to Boston, 1870; Norwood set off from Dedham and Walpole, 1872; Holbrook set off from Randolph, 1872; West Roxbury annexed to Boston, 1874; part of Needham set off to form Wellesley, 1881; part of Medway set off to form Millis, 1885; and part of Stoughton set off to form Avon, 1888. The county, as now constituted, contains one city—Quincy—and twenty-six towns,—whose names are as follows: Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Weymouth and Wrentham. Dedham is the shire town.

Norfolk County is divided between the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th Congressional districts; it is in the 1st and 2nd Council districts, has two State senators,—excluding Cohasset, which is included in the 1st Plymouth Senatorial District; and it is entitled to 13 representatives in the General Court, aside from Cohasset, which is classed with Hingham and Hull, of Plymouth County.

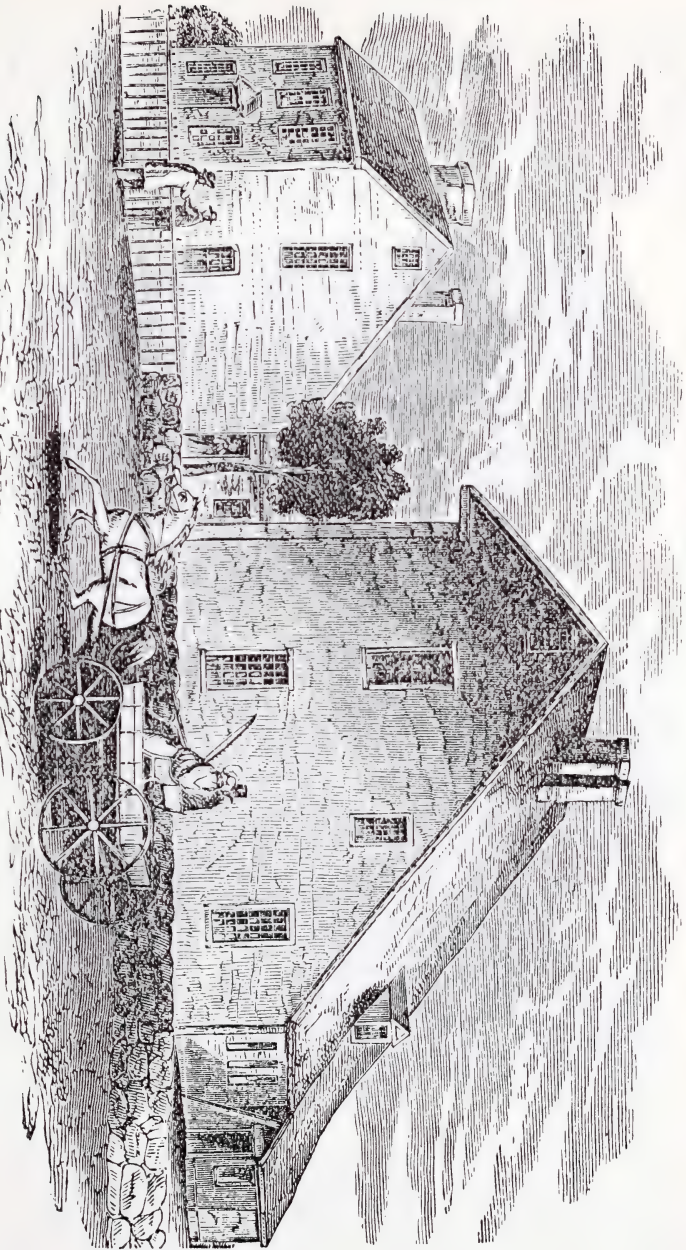
Norfolk County is bounded on the northwest by Middlesex, on the northeast by Suffolk, by Worcester County on the west, by Plymouth and Bristol counties on the southeast, and by the State of Rhode Island on the southwest. It is some 33 miles from northeast to southwest, and an average of about 16 miles in width, northwest to southeast. The northwestern side is extremely irregular, but the southern is a straight line for nearly its entire length. The area is nearly 526 square miles; the assessed land is 234,880 acres; and there are 66,667 acres of woodland. The number of dwelling-houses is 20,523. The farms number 2,648, and their aggregate product in the last census year was valued at \$2,639,313. There were 1,172 manufacturing establishments, the aggregate of whose product was \$28,824,100. The valuation of the county in 1888 was \$120,473,309. The population in 1860 was 100,950; in 1865 it had increased to 116,306; in 1870 it had fallen off to 80,443; in 1875 it had taken an upward turn to 88,321; in 1880, it was 96,507; in 1885, it had reached 102,142; when the number of legal voters was 24,086.

This county has 201 public school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$1,151,216. There are also 14 private schools, having 18 buildings and other school property to the value of \$901,218. Included in this number are one female college and five academies. There are 28 weekly newspapers; 38 secular libraries containing 197,313 books, and 104 religious (church and Sunday school) libraries containing 47,687 books. The various denominations are divided into 139 churches.

The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through an angle at the north; while the Old Colony Railroad traverses every town but one in the county. The principal streams are the Charles and Neponset rivers; the first of which winds through the entire length of the county, and the last drains the central section, — both emptying into Boston Harbor. The county has about twelve miles of sea-coast. The land-surface is uneven, but with no elevations of remarkable height. The highest are the Blue Hills, in the eastern part of the county, one peak of which has an altitude of 635 feet above the sea. The geological structure of the county is sienite and conglomerate, together with much undetermined rock. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and yields large returns to the husbandman. Although extensively engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, woollen, cotton, straw, paper, and iron goods, the majority of the inhabitants are devoted to agriculture.

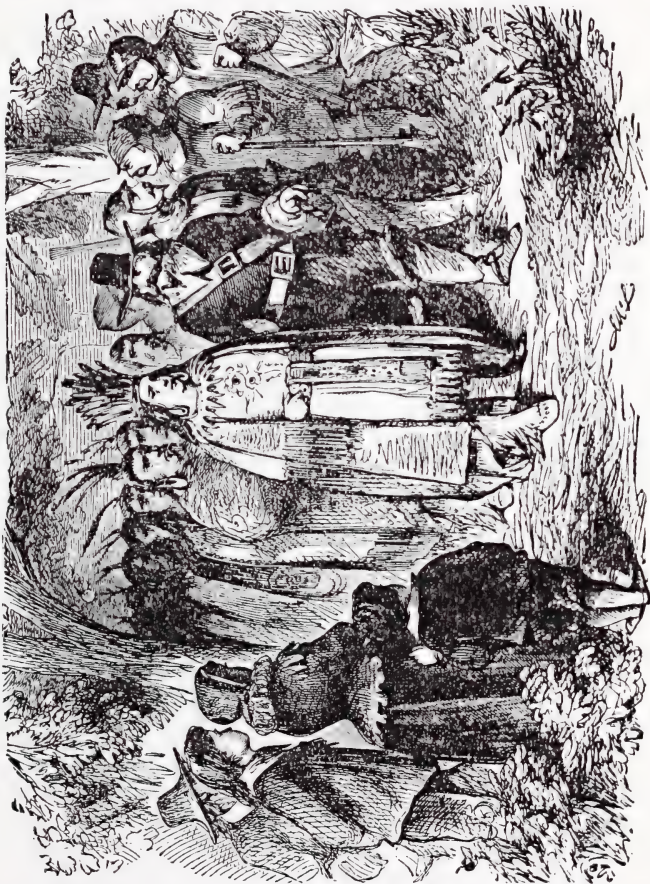
The first actual outrage of King Philip's War is said to have been the shooting of a white man in Dedham woods, in this county. Medfield, Weymouth, Milton, Medway and Wrentham suffered severely, either by attacks within their borders, or by loss of soldiers sent out against the savage foe. A large number of men from this county were in the Canadian expedition of 1690, in the attack on the Spanish West Indian settlement in 1741, in the Louisburg expedition in 1745, and in subsequent French wars. On the 10th of August, 1774, "a county congress" met at the Doty Tavern, in Canton (a building recently standing at the base of Blue Hill), in which Joseph Warren participated. On the 6th of September, 1774, the county convention assembled at the house of Richard Woodward, in Dedham, — every town and district in the county being represented. By adjournment, the convention again met on Friday, September 9th, at the house of Daniel Vose (recently standing) in Milton, where the famous Suffolk Resolves were unanimously adopted, — said to contain a complete declaration of war against Great Britain. Men from Dedham and other towns of this county participated in the discomfiture of the British expedition against Lexington and Concord, and rendered effective and important service throughout the war; and in the war of 1812, and also in the war of the Rebellion, the county was proportionately and honorably represented.

The first canal in this country was cut at Dedham in 1639; and the first railroad in America was constructed in Quincy in 1826. The first water-mill in New England (and probably in the country) was built on the Neponset River, at the Lower Mills in Dorchester, in 1634; and the first powder-mill was built at the same place, in 1675. Also in Milton, were built the first slitting-mill, in 1710; the first paper-mill, in 1728; and the first chocolate mill, in 1765. The first iron-forge was erected at Quincy in 1643. The manufacture of glass and quarrying of granite were both commenced in the same town in 1752; and here, too, in 1789 was launched the ship "Massachusetts," — then the largest vessel ever constructed in the country. At Canton, in 1801, Paul Revere established the first copper works in New England, if not in America.



THE ORIGINAL JOHN ADAMS AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS HOMESTEADS, QUINCY.

Plymouth County lies in the southeast section of the State, having a sea-coast on Massachusetts Bay on the east, and another on Buzzard's Bay at the south, with a smaller extent on Boston Harbor. Its extreme length of land area is about 47 miles, north and south; with an average breadth of 20 miles. Its assessed area is 370,038 acres. It is bounded by Norfolk County and Boston Bay on the north, Massa-



TREATY OF MASSASOIT WITH GOVERNOR CARVER.

chusetts Bay on the east, Barnstable County and Buzzard's Bay on the south, and Bristol County on the west.

The Old Colony Railroad, with its divergent and connecting lines, penetrates every town in the county, except Carver in the centre of the southern section. The sea-coasts which constitute so large a proportion of its boundary afford numerous and ample harbors. The surface of the county is mostly level, and the scenery is

generally monotonous; yet there are some spaces of great beauty, and elevations presenting widely extended and interesting prospects. The views of shore and sea from Coleman's Hill in Scituate, from Prospect Hill in Hingham, from Captain's Hill in Duxbury, from Burial Hill and Manomet Hill in Plymouth, are unique and fine; while Alden's Hill in Lakeville affords a charming scene of lake, meadow and forest. The geological structure is of granite, sienite, carboniferous rock, and drift and alluvium. Extensive beds of bog-iron ore occur; but this material has in many localities been exhausted, and most of the iron works are now supplied from a distance. The Taunton River and several of its affluents drain the western section of the county; while the middle southern section has the Weweantit River, flowing into Buzzard's Bay; and in the northern part the North River, a circuitous stream, flows easterly, and finds the sea between Scituate and Marshfield by the same mouth as South River, a smaller stream coming up through the eastern section. There are many broad and beautiful lakes in the county, numerous visited by waterfowl. The most important sheets are those in Middleborough and Lakeville — Assawampset, Long, Pocksha, and Great and Little Quitecas ponds, — all connected, and forming the largest collection of fresh water in the State, — about 5,000 acres. Other ponds of some note are Billington Sea in Plymouth, Monponset in Halifax, Snipatuit in Rochester, Lispaguin in Middleborough, and Silver Lake in Plympton. The forests of this county are extensive, aggregating about 150,000 acres; oak and pine being the predominating growth. Extensive areas of these spread across the southwestern section of the county as an almost unbroken belt to the great forest in Bourne and Sandwich; and all through this wild tract numerous red deer still range.

The soil of this county is generally light and sandy, and inferior to that of most other parts of New England. The product of the 2,779 farms, in 1885, aggregated in value \$2,343,878. Cranberries and the smaller fruits are extensively raised. The fisheries yielded \$169,343; and there were owned in the county 20 vessels engaged in commerce, with a tonnage of 13,892, and a value of \$367,700. There were 1,101 manufacturing establishments; some 200 of these producing machinery, artisan's tools, and other metallic goods, and about the same number being shoe factories. The value of the aggregate product was \$27,819,116. The dwelling-houses numbered about 20,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$56,203,997. There were 274 school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$663,840. Here also is a State Normal School. There are in the county several academies and private schools, having school property valued at about \$160,000. Of libraries accessible to the public, 43 are secular, having 85,000 volumes; and 105 religious (church and Sunday-school), having nearly 50,000. In the county are 132 churches, comprising all the New England denominations. Further means of intelligence and culture are afforded by one daily newspaper, thirteen weeklies, and one semi-weekly.

Plymouth County being a part of the original Plymouth Colony,

its history dates from the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620. The old Colony embraced the territory now included in the three counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol, formed in 1685. The union of the Plymouth Colony with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1692, terminated its independent existence, which had continued for 71 years. For the first ten years of its settlement the colonists were confined almost wholly to the town of Plymouth, and at the end of that period numbered only three hundred. Ten years later, there were eight towns in the colony, — of which four only were within the limits of the present county. These were Plymouth, Scituate (incorporated 1636), Duxbury (inc. 1637), Marshfield (1640), Bridgewater (1656), and Middleborough (1669). At the incorporation of the county, in 1685, it consisted of the above-mentioned towns, with Accord Pond Shares and Ford's Farm Plantations, embracing parts of Scituate and Hanover, and the whole of (old) Abington. The northwest boundary of the county is nearly the original line between the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the only difference arising from the annexation from the latter of Hingham and Hull, which occurred at the formation of Norfolk County in 1793. The population just previous to this accession was, by estimate, slightly over 4,000, — many having gone to multiply settlements outside of the county.

The prosperity of the colony had been greatly impaired by the war with King Philip; the loss of men and money being a heavy strain upon their limited resources, so that many promising enterprises were broken up and many fair fields abandoned. Middleborough, Scituate, Bridgewater, Halifax and Plymouth itself were invaded by the savage enemy. In the later French and Indian wars, though unharmed in their homes, they joined heartily in maintaining the honor and integrity of the English nation. The town of Pembroke was the first in the Colonies to rebel against the British crown; having in 1740 adopted a resolution to adhere to their rights and privileges, "any royal instructions of his Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding." In May, 1776, Plympton voted unanimously in favor of independence of Great Britain; thus preceding the National Congress in their proclamation of liberty to the world. Shays' rebellion found here so little support that the courts were not interrupted as in other parts of the State. In the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the record of Plymouth County is a brilliant one.

From time to time new towns were formed from the common territory and by the division of towns, until there are now 26 towns and one city, — Brockton. The towns are Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman. The shire town is Plymouth.

The population in 1860 was 64,768; in 1865, it was 63,107; in 1875, it was 69,362; in 1880, it had reached 74,018; and the last census (1885) gives the increased figures of 81,680. The number of legal voters is now 22,103.

Plymouth County is divided between the 1st and 2nd Congressional districts. It is in the 1st Council District; with Cohasset, from Norfolk County, it constitutes a State senatorial district; and, together with Cohasset, it has 12 representatives in the General Court.

Suffolk County lies on the northern part of Massachusetts Bay, being the eastern middle section of the State. It includes the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop, — the first mentioned city being the capital of the county and of the State. It is the largest portion of the county as to territory, and its treasurer and auditor fulfil the same offices for the county, while its board of aldermen are the county commissioners, though Revere and Winthrop are placed in the jurisdiction of the commissioners of Middlesex County. Yet all the county expenses are paid by the city of Boston.

The county is in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Congressional districts; in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Councillor districts; and together with Ward Three of Cambridge, has 9 State senators, and, of itself, has 52 representatives in the General Court.

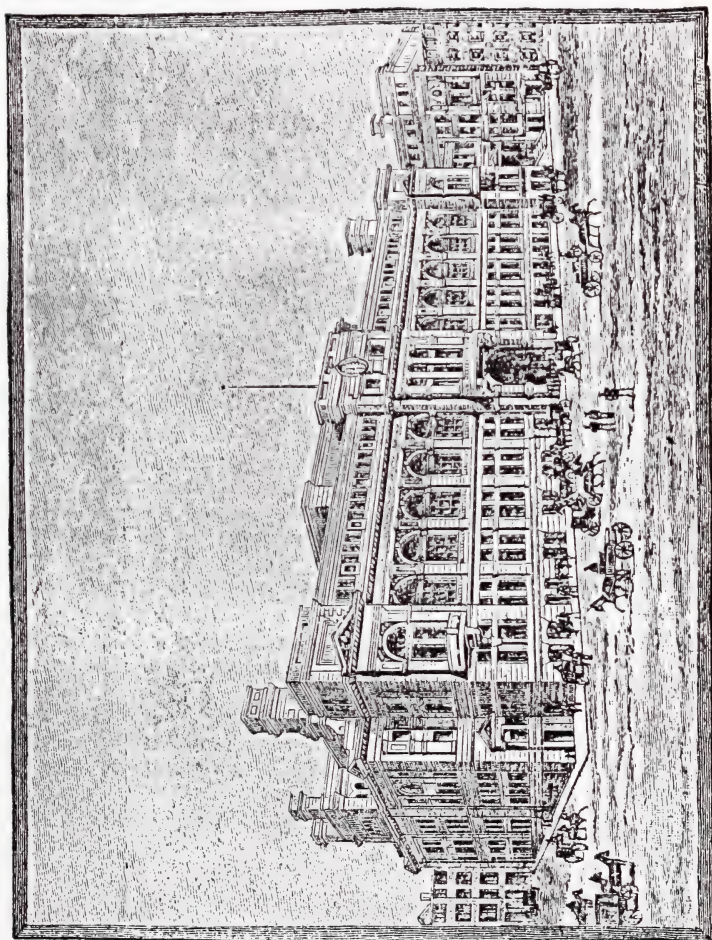
At the first United States census in 1790, Suffolk County had a population of 18,792; in 1860, it had 192,700; in 1865, 208,212; in 1870, 270,802; in 1875, 364,886; in 1880, 387,927; and in 1885, it was 421,109; the legal voters then numbering 95,154.

The original division of the Massachusetts Bay Colony * into counties was on May 10, 1643; when Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk were formed, — all being named from shires, or counties, of the same name in England. Suffolk, as then constituted, contained Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham and Nantasket (Hull). The county contains at present (as before stated) only the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop; but Boston — the court-town — now embraces South Boston, East Boston, Roxbury, Boston Highlands, West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton and Charlestown.

The greatest length of the county is — northeast and southwest — about 16 miles; and the greatest width of land surface some 8½ miles; or, including harbor and islands, upwards of 13 miles. The area of the land surface is 44 sq. miles, — about 28,160 acres. There are 24,235 acres of assessed land. It has above 650 acres of forest, the largest part of which is in public parks. The highest eminence is Bellevue Hill in the West Roxbury district, whose altitude is 334 feet. Other elevations are Pomeroy Hill in the Brighton district, Mount Washington in South Boston, Orient Heigh's in East Boston, Powder-Horn Hill in Chelsea, Winthrop Head, Mount Bowdoin in the Dorchester district, Bunker Hill in the Charlestown district, and Beacon Hill, marking nearly the corporate centre of Boston and of the county. The Charles and the Mystic rivers flow through its

* For statement of the form and changes of the government of the Massachusetts Colony, consult the article entitled "Civil History," in the section devoted to the State, in the first part of this volume.

territory to the sea, while the Neponset River forms its boundary line on the southeast. The county also includes Boston Harbor and Revere Beach. The geological formation is the St. John's group, sienite and trap, with an area of conglomerate (Roxbury pudding-stone) in the southern section, and ledges of slate in the harbor. Beds of clay and peat are found in several localities. The north-



NEW COURT HOUSE.

eastern part is marshy, but the surface deposit in the higher portions is chiefly drift.

The number of farms in the county is 204, embracing about 4,500 acres. The green-house product shows the most marked variation from other counties, being in 1885, 148,767. The total product was \$608,985. There were 5,472 manufacturing establishments, produc-

ing a great variety of goods; whose aggregate value is given in the last census report as \$149,281,727. There is also a considerable fishery interest, whose product, in 1885, was valued at \$466,074. There were engaged in this industry 51 schooners, 1 brig, 317 dories, and 36 seine boats. The merchant marine consisted of 67 barks, 19 barkentines, 20 brigs, 201 schooners, 33 ships, 12 sloops, 130 steam-vessels. These had a total tonnage of 811,617. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 54,433. The valuation of the county in 1888 was \$791,944,763.

The public schools were provided for in 182 buildings (besides several hired), valued, with appurtenances, at \$8,878,010. There are 89 private schools, — including one university, two colleges, eleven schools of the grade of academies, and twenty-three professional schools, having 110 buildings, valued with the school property at \$2,956,518. There were, in 1885, 90 newspapers and journals (11 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 75 weekly, 2 bi-weekly), and 81 journals and magazines (66 monthly, 13 quarterly, and 2 annual). The number of libraries (more or less public) was 329, having 1,276,411 volumes. Of these, 130 were secular, having 1,083,957 volumes; and 199 were religious (church and Sunday-school and association) having 192,454 volumes. The churches in the county were 220 in number.

The county of Suffolk was more fortunate than others in the Indian troubles, being surrounded by a broad belt of settlements, so that no savage incursion ever distressed its borders. Its men and money, however, were furnished in due proportion for the public good. The events of the Revolution in this county, and most other occurrences, are perhaps sufficiently detailed in the article on Boston and in that under the head of "Civil History" in the first part of this volume. There remain to be mentioned the several destructive fires with which the chief town has been visited, the depressing effects of which were felt even beyond the limits of the county.

The first fire of much magnitude occurred at the early date of March 16, 1631, and though the absolute loss was not large, it was a serious set-back in the progress of the settlement. The next was in the autumn of 1675, when forty-five dwellings, a meeting-house, and many other buildings were consumed. There was not a fire-engine in Boston up to this time; but this disaster induced the authorities to procure one from England. It did not arrive until the spring of 1679, — in time for use in the great fire which occurred in August following. This conflagration laid waste the commercial part of the town, in the vicinity of the dock; consuming vessels, warehouses, and dwellings, and causing a loss of £200,000. This fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The procuring of more engines and the starting of a rudely organized fire department were among the immediate results of this fire. Again, in October, 1711, another scourge of fire destroyed about 100 dwelling-houses, rendering 110 families homeless. Many stores stocked with goods, the town-house, and the meeting-house of the first church, were con-



VIEW OF THE RUINS, BOSTON FIRE, FROM SUMMER STREET.

sumed. The space from School Street to Dock Square was swept clean. The colony held a general fast on account of this affliction, taking up contributions for the sufferers to the amount of about £700. In 1760, another great fire visited Boston. It commenced on Washington Street, not far from Water Street, burning east between State and Milk Streets to Long Wharf, clearing what was then a large section of the town. Three hundred and forty-nine buildings—dwelling-houses, stores, and mechanics' shops—were destroyed, and about one thousand people bereft of their homes. The loss was estimated at £500,000. New York, Pennsylvania, and Nova Scotia promptly sent relief; a London merchant gave £100; and George Whitefield collected and sent £250. After this fire a larger proportion of the new buildings were of brick. The last great catastrophe of this kind, and far the most disastrous we have to record, is the great fire of November 9, 1872. It consumed the buildings—chiefly business houses and shops, and constructed of brick—extending from near the corner of Milk and Washington Streets southeast and covering 63 acres, to a mass of smouldering ruins. The value of the property consumed was about \$100,000,000.

The post-office for the Bay Colony was virtually established in Boston in November, 1639; when the house of Richard Fairbanks was fixed upon as the place where all letters from foreign countries should be sent for delivery.

The place of holding the Suffolk County courts in the earlier period is obscure. Possibly they may have been held in the Province House, or in some tavern. It is probable that the town-house of Boston was used for the purpose after one was built,—which was not until later than 1657. The first building was of wood, and was burned in the great fire of 1711. A new one of brick was erected the next year; and it is recorded that, in 1733, the courts were still held in the "very handsome town-house." This, too, was burned in 1747. The building fronting on Washington Street, at the junction of State and Court (formerly King and Queen streets), and well known as the Old State House, was erected in 1748, as a town-house, on the site of the former ones. Its east end, roof, and interior have at various times been changed from the original form. Drake (in his "History of Boston") says: "In this building were accommodated the General Court of the Commonwealth, clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Court of Common Pleas." Early in 1769 a new stone court-house on Queen (Court) Street was completed, in which the first session was held in April, 1769. The committee of construction reported in 1770 that the new building cost £2373 17s. 10½d. lawful money. The committee received in addition the sum of £45 for their services. A stone jail had been begun near by in 1766 and was completed in the following year, at a cost of £3,466 13s. 9½d.

The lower floor of the new court-house (called also the town-house) was used for a Probate Office, and a room adjoining it was prepared later for the grand jury. This floor was used later for United States district offices, and by a provident association.

In 1810 the county courts were removed to a new, or second and

newer, court-house on School Street, where they remained until 1841, and were then removed to the present stone court-house on State Street. This edifice was commenced in 1836, and the cost when completed was \$98,817.16. Willard was the designer. It is a gloomy granite structure presenting a Doric front with ponderous fluted columns of granite weighing 25 tons each. There was a similar portico at the rear, — removed later to make room for an extension of the main building. This edifice is the least adapted to the comfort and convenience of the court, counsel, parties and witnesses of any court-house in the Commonwealth. In the basement are the tombs. It was here that the Anthony Burns riot occurred, May, 1854. In 1888 a new county court-house and jail were commenced on Pemberton Square, a description of which may be found in the article on Boston.

Worcester County occupies the middle section of the State, extending quite across it from north to south, a distance of about $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while its average measurement east and west is about 33 miles. In general form it is nearly a square; but its eastern and western lines are very irregular. The States of Vermont and New Hampshire bound it on the north, and Connecticut on the south. On the east are Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and on the west the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden. It is the largest county in the State. The area of the land surface is stated as 1,550 square miles, equal to 992,000 acres; and of this 284,887 acres are woodland. The assessed area is 914,956 acres.

The surface of the land is generally undulating, and in most parts broken and hilly. The mountains are rounded in form, generally isolated, but not lofty. The most noticeable of them are Wachusett Mountain in Princeton, having an altitude of 2,018 feet above sea-level; Watatic Mountain in Ashburnham, rising to the height of 1,847 feet; Asnybunsket Hill in Paxton, 1,407 feet; Hawes' Hill in Barre, 1,285 feet; Tufts' Hill in New Braintree, 1,179 feet; Hatchett Hill in Southbridge, 1,016 feet; and Muggett Hill in Charlton, 1,012 feet.

The Nashua River flows southeasterly and northeasterly to the Merrimack in the northeastern part; its drainage basin being about one-fourth of the area of the county. The southeastern fourth is drained by the Blackstone and its tributaries; the French and the Quinnebaug, flowing into the Thames in Connecticut, and the Chicopee, flowing southwestward into the Connecticut River, occupy the southwestern and western central regions; while Miller's River, also flowing southwest into the Connecticut, drains the northwestern section. These streams with their numerous tributaries furnish a vast amount of motive power, which is used for propelling the machinery of a great number of manufactories along their courses. The lakes with which the county abounds are now generally made to serve as reservoirs for holding back the water-flow until the times of need. The largest of these lakes are in Worcester and Shrewsbury (the Quinsigamond), Webster, Leicester and Brookfield.

The geological formation is usually found to be calcareous and ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist and the St. John's group. In these metamorphic rocks occurs a great variety of curious and valuable minerals. The soil — generally a mixture of loam with clay or with sand or gravel — is for the most part strong and moist, and well adapted to the agriculture of New England. The timber growth consists mainly of oak, chestnut, walnut, maple, birch, ash, poplar, pine, spruce and hemlock.

The number of farms in the county is 9,813; their products being divided in very nearly the average proportion among the various articles derived from agriculture, and amounting in 1885 to the sum of \$9,385,744. The number of manufactories was 2,755; and their product, very proportionately divided among leading articles, was \$83,209,746. The number of dwelling-houses in the county was 40,531. The valuation in 1888 was \$164,828,026.



THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, WORCESTER.

At the last census this county had 612 school buildings, whose value, with appurtenances, was \$2,595,314. There were also 34 private schools, including one college, seven schools of the grade of academies, one scientific and industrial school, and two business schools; these having in all 53 buildings, and other school property to the value of \$652,356. There has since been created the Clarke University at Worcester. The libraries more or less accessible to the public were 341 in number and contained 614,317 volumes. Of these 106 were secular libraries, with 500,564 volumes; and 235 were religious (church, Sunday-school, and association), having 113,753 volumes. From the county presses issued 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 30 weekly newspapers and journals, 4 monthly magazines and 1 bi-monthly.

The county of Worcester was taken from parts of Middlesex, Suf-

folk and Hampshire counties, and incorporated April 2, 1731. It took the name of the town which became its capital, this having been named for the town of Worcester in England. Its territory was found in the possession of the Nipmuck and Nashaway Indians; the first owning the lands along the Nipmuck (later, the Blackstone) River, and the last holding the territory about the Nashua River and its branches. As early as 1643 these tribes, represented by Nashoonan, put themselves under the protection of the colony of Massachusetts. Again, in 1644, two sachems, Nashacowarn and Wassamgin, from the region of the great hill *Wachusett*, came with others into the General Court, and desired to be received under the protection of the government. Having learned from the court the "Articles" and the Ten Commandments, they presented to that body 26 fathoms of wampum, when in return it "gave each of them a coat of two yards of cloth and their dinner; and to them and their men, every one of them, a cup of sac at their departure; so they took leave and went away very joyful." In 1674 the Rev. John Eliot had several Indian "praying towns" within the limits of what is now Worcester County; but during Philip's War some of the Nipmucks joined his forces. Savage attacks were made in Brookfield, Lancaster, and about Wickaboag Pond, and other places, with great destruction in those mentioned.

By the act incorporating the county, it was ordered "that the towns and places hereafter named & expressed, That is to say, Worcester, Lancaster, Westborough, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Leicester, Rutland, & Lunenburg, all in the county of Middlesex; Mendon, Woodstock, Oxford, Sutton, Uxbridge, & the Land lately granted to several Petitioners of Medfield, all in the County of Suffolk; Brookfield in the County of Hampshire, & the South Town, laid out to the Narragansett Soldiers, & all other Lying within the said Townships, with the Inhabitants thereon, shall from & after the tenth Day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord 1731, be & remain one entire and distinct County, by the name of Worcester, of which Worcester to be the County or Shire Town." Of the fourteen towns comprised in the county of Worcester at the time of its organization, Lancaster was the oldest, Mendon next, then Worcester. Division after division has been made in the original towns, until there are now 57, and two cities, — Worcester and Fitchburg; the first being the capital. The names of the towns are Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Douglas, Dudley, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, New Braintree, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, West Brookfield, Westminster and Winchendon.

In 1765, the population was 32,827; in 1776, 46,437; in 1810,

64,910; in 1820, 73,925; in 1860, 159,659; in 1865, 162,912; in 1875, 210,295; in 1880, 226,897; and in 1885, 244,039.

Worcester County is, with portions of neighboring counties, in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Congressional Districts; with a small section of Hampshire County it constitutes the 7th Councillor District; and together with the western counties it has 10 State senators; and is entitled to 29 representatives in the General Court.

The courts were first held in the meeting-house; the first session of the Court of Probate being on July 13, 1731; of the Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, August 10th; and of the Superior Court of Judicature, September 22d, following. A court-house, 36 feet by 26, was finished and opened in 1734, when an address was delivered by Chief Justice John Chandler, in which he styles it "a beautiful house." This building soon proved too limited, and another, 40 feet by 36, was erected in 1751; and this was followed by another costing about \$20,000, opened September 27, 1803. The present court-house, built of Quincy granite, and costing about \$100,000, was erected in 1845. A jail was erected in 1733; prisoners, prior to this, having been confined in private houses. A second jail of wood was constructed in 1753; but this proving insecure, a prison of stone, the second in importance of that material in the State, was erected in 1788, and demolished in 1835. The county House of Correction was first occupied in 1819, and subsequently used as a jail.

In all the wars in which the nation has been engaged, the citizens of Worcester county have shown a patriotic spirit, always furnishing promptly their due proportion of men and means. During Shays' rebellion, in 1796-7, this county was the scene of much excitement and disorder. In September, 1786, about 200 of the insurgents took possession of the court-house. At the time for opening the session of the Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice Artemas Ward, at the head of the members of the court and bar, and attended by the sheriff, bravely advanced in front of a line of levelled muskets to the seat of justice, and, addressing the rebels, said: "I do not regard your bayonets. You may plunge them into my heart, but while that heart beats I will do my duty." The insurgents then advancing pressed their bayonets against his breast; yet he stood as immovable as a statue, and continued his harangue. Awed by his conduct, the insurgents committed no act of personal violence at this time. The court then adjourned; and, moving through the rebel files, repaired to the United States Arms Tavern. Finding that there were no local troops to rely upon, the court soon adjourned to next term. The insurgents took possession of the court-house again on November 21st and 22d, to prevent the sitting of the Court of Sessions; and a third time in the first week in December, when they were met by two Worcester regiments, and prudently retired. On the 6th instant Daniel Shays, the leader, arrived with 350 men; raising the number of insurgents to nearly 1,000. The town had the appearance of a military camp, and the rebels were billeted on the different families; by whom in general they were kindly treated, — being regarded rather as objects of pity than of fear. The leaders issued a declaration of their grievances;

then hearing of the approach of General Shepard with 4,000 State troops, they hurried westward into Hampden County.

As the manufacturing interests increasingly engaged the attention of the people, efforts were made to facilitate communication between the towns and the metropolis of the county and that of the Commonwealth. The common roads were greatly improved; and in 1806, the Worcester Turnpike, leading over Lake Quinsigamond into Boston, was incorporated. The Blackstone Canal, extending 45 miles from Worcester to Providence, was commenced in this State in 1826, and was completed in 1828; the cost being about \$750,000. It had 48 locks; the fall from Worcester to tide-water at Providence being about 451 feet. The Providence and Worcester Railroad, completed October 20, 1847, diverted the traffic from the canal, and it soon ceased to be operated. The Boston and Worcester Railroad was incorporated in 1831, being now a section of the Boston and Albany Railroad; the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and the Western Railroad, another section of the present Boston and Albany, in 1833; the Worcester and Nashua Railroad in 1845; the Worcester and Fitchburg Railroad in 1846; then followed the Springfield and Athol, the Fitchburg Railroad, connecting Fitchburg with Boston; the Troy, Fitchburg, and Greenfield, connecting the Boston line with the Hudson River; also the Ware River Railroad, and the Fitchburg Division of the Old Colony Railroad. These, with several branches and extensions, penetrate, it is believed, every town in the county; so that facilities of travel, transportation, and communication by steam roads are unsurpassed by those of any other county in the State, except Suffolk.

THE CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

ALSO, THE PRINCIPAL

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, PONDS, BAYS, CAPES AND ISLANDS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.*

Abbot Village, in Andover, — which consult.

Abington is an important and thrifty manufacturing town in the northwesterly part of Plymouth County, having an area of 6,000 acres. Holbrook and Weymouth lie on the north, Rockland on the east, Whitman on the south, and Brockton on the west. It is twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the Cape Cod line of the Old Colony Railroad, which has stations at Abington, and North Abington; each of which also have post-offices. The population in 1885 was 3,699; when there were about 70 farms and 759 dwellings. On May 1st, 1888, the latter had increased to 812.

The geological formation is sienite, and carboniferous. In some localities blue slate, bog-iron ore, and peat are found. The land is somewhat elevated, and forms the water-shed between the North and Taunton rivers. The pond, with its groves, at the southern village is a charming place, and much frequented by pleasure parties.

The soil is in some parts very good, and the farms are fairly fertile, — the dairies, in 1885, yielding \$15,740, and the aggregate product being \$46,046. About 2,300 acres are woodland; the principal growth of which is oak, maple, birch and pine. The chief manufactures are shoes, and the material and machinery requisite. The aggregate value of all goods made during the year of the last state census was \$2,053,538. Other manufactures are clothing, furniture, lumber and wooden goods, — the last item amounting to

* For a list of the cities, see article on Civil Divisions, etc., on page 26. Shire towns and cities are indicated by capitals for the entire name.

about \$75,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,080,926, with a taxation of \$17.80 on \$1,000. The Abington National Bank, by the last statement of the comptroller, had resources to the amount of \$278,414. The Abington Savings Bank, on January 1, 1889, had deposits and undivided earnings to the sum of \$1,394,357. There is here a good weekly newspaper — the “Plymouth County Journal,” seven libraries aggregating some 10,000 volumes; of which number, the town public library has about 6,000 volumes, the Young Ladies’ Sodality Library nearly 700, and the four Sunday schools have the remainder. The town has graded schools with seven school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$50,000. The first Congregational church here was organized in 1712; the fourth at North Abington in 1839. The New Jerusalem church was organized in 1835, and the Universalist in 1863. There is also a Roman Catholic church, bearing the name of St. Bridget’s.

Abington (including the southern section, now the town of Whitman) sent about 1,100 men into the armies of the Union in the late war; of whom about 100 were lost. Among its men were thirty-three commissioned officers. The town had, in 1885, twenty-seven citizens over 80 years of age.

The Indian name of Abington was *Manamauskeagin*, — “many beavers.” The first grant of land was made in 1648 to Nathaniel Souther. Grants were also made to Peregrine White (the first man born in the Plymouth Colony) and others anterior to 1660. The first saw-mill was built at South Abington, then called “Little Comfort,” in 1698. The town was formed from part of Bridgewater and certain lands adjoining, and established in 1712 as “Abington,” — from the town of that name in Berkshire County, England. At that time it contained about 300 inhabitants. In 1827 a part of its territory was taken to form Hanover. In 1874 the eastern side of the town was set apart and established as Rockland. In 1875 the southern part was taken to form South Abington, which has since been renamed Whitman.

The first minister here was the Rev. Samuel Brown, ordained December 8, 1711. The house in which he preached had neither steeple, bell, nor pews. The second edifice was erected in 1751; the third in 1819; and the present one in 1849. The Rev. Mr. Brown had five negro slaves, some of whom attained a remarkable longevity. Church bells were cast in the town as early as 1769; and cannon were made here for the State during the Revolution. The celebrated frigate “Constitution” was built, in part, from white oak timber furnished by the Abington woods.

One of the eminent men of a generation now passed away was Aaron Hobart, a leading lawyer, author, state senator and member of Congress, who was born in this place, June 26, 1787.

Acoaxet, a village in Westport.

Acre, a village in Clinton.

Acton is a thriving town situated slightly west of the centre of Middlesex County, 25 miles west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad. It is bounded by Littleton and Westford on the north, Carlisle and Concord on the east, Maynard and Stow on the south, and Boxborough and Littleton on the west. Its villages are Acton (centre), North Acton, South Acton, West Acton and Ellsworth (East Acton P. O.), all of which are post-offices. The Fitchburg Railroad has stations at South and at West Acton; the Nashua and Lowell branches of the Old Colony Railroad intersect the eastern part of the town (the latter having a station at Ellsworth) and connect it with the roads of southern Massachusetts. The area of taxable surface is 11,942 acres; of which 3,650 are woodland. The population, in 1885, was 1,785; and there were 413 dwelling-houses. The town is liberally supplied with streams; having the Nashoba Brook, which enters the town from the north and leaves it on the southeast, shortly emptying into the Assabet River near its junction with the Concord; the Ford Brook, in the southeast, drawing its supply from the Heathen-meadow Brook, coming from Stow and from Grassy Pond (33 acres) in the north-western part of Acton; and the Assabet River, just touching the town at the southeastern corner. On the northwestern line is Nagog Pond, a large and beautiful sheet of water having a depth of 47 feet in a large part of its area; its outlet entering Nashoba Brook. Both this and Ford Brook furnish several powers suitable for small mills.

The principal stone is calcareous gneiss, from which good building material is obtained. There is also a valuable bed of limestone. The surface of the town is uneven, somewhat rocky and hard to cultivate; yet the farms are generally remunerative. Their number is about 190; and the product, in 1885, was \$209,633; of which the dairies yielded \$77,065; hay, straw and fodder, \$50,132; vegetables, \$19,417. There were 29,756 fruit trees, 1,467 neat cattle of all ages and 240 horses. There are lumber mills, pail and tub factories, a powder mill, a woollen mill, pencil works, soapstone works, and others. The aggregate of goods made in 1885, is \$332,345. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,310,947; and the rate of taxation, \$9.60 on \$1,000.

Acton village, at the centre, with its neat public buildings and private residences, its well-shaded streets and common, presents an air of quiet beauty and repose. South Acton is the chief manufacturing part of the town, and a lively village, having several fine buildings and residences.

Acton has both graded and mixed schools including a high school, with six school buildings and property valued at \$22,600. There are, in the town, five libraries, aggregating about 3,000 volumes. Two of these, having about 2,000 volumes, are association libraries; the others belong to Sunday schools. There are two weekly papers published here, the "Advance" and the "Patriot."

This town was settled by the Shepherd, Law and other families, as early as 1656. There were leased for twenty years to Captain Thomas Wheeler in 1688, a tract of 200 acres of upland near the Silas Holden place, and one of 60 acres of meadow on Nashoba

Brook, on condition that he should keep for the inhabitants, "except twelve Sabbath days yearly," a herd of fifty cattle for one shilling per head, to be paid "one third part in wheat, one third part in rye or pease, and the other third part in Indian corn." He was to protect them in a yard at night from the wild beasts. He also agreed to build a house 40 feet by 18, with a "pair of chimneys," and a barn 40 feet by 24, to be left to the town on the expiration of the lease.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1736; and the first minister, Rev. John Swift, was ordained November 8, 1738. His successors were the Revs. Moses Adams, ordained in 1778, and Marshall Shedd, in 1820. There are now four church edifices in the town; but the oldest existing society is the Congregational, organized in



1832; while the Baptist society, at West Acton, was organized in 1846, and the Universalist in the same village in 1876. The records of the Universalist society at South Acton extend back to 1866.

This town was incorporated on July 3, 1735; having been formed of a part of Concord called "The Village," or "New Grant," with "Willards Farms." In 1780, parts of Acton and neighboring towns were taken to form Carlisle. The town had, in 1885, twenty-six inhabitants over eighty years of age. At the centre stands a granite monument in memory of Captain Isaac Davis, killed in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775. Rev. William G. T. Shedd, D.D., an eminent divine and prolific author, was born here, June 21, 1820.

Acushnet is a very pleasant town in the southeasterly part of Bristol County, with a population in 1885, of 1,071. It is bounded by Freetown and Rochester on the north, the latter and Mattapoisett on the east, Fairhaven on the south, and New Bedford on the west. It contains 8,945 acres, — of which 4,575 acres are woodland. Nearly one-third of the original area was annexed to New Bedford in 1875. It was formerly included in the town of Fairhaven, having been incorporated on February 13, 1860. Its name is from the beautiful river which flows southward along the western side to the bay. Another pretty stream flows along Mattapoisett River in the southeast. New Bedford Reservoir, of 280 acres, is a very attractive sheet of water. Acushnet, on the New Bedford branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is the nearest station. The post-offices are Long Plain, on the eastern side of the town and Acushnet Village at the southwest. Belleville is another small village. The land is generally even, and the soil — principally loam — quite fertile. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss and granite. Mendal's Hill, 146 feet high, in the easterly part of the town, was one of the stations in the trigonometrical survey. The view from the heights is spoken of as truly magnificent, including sea and land. There are various small manufactures. The product of sawed lumber in 1885 was valued at \$3,140. The principal employment is farming; and the aggregate product of the 145 farms in 1885 was valued at \$130,277. At that date the town contained 241 dwelling-houses, and a total of 611 buildings. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$620,050, and the rate of taxation was \$10 on \$1,000.

The town has five public school-houses valued at \$6,000. Three libraries connected with Sunday schools have 1,200 volumes. The Methodists, Baptists, Christian Baptists, Adventists and the Friends, each have a church edifice. Hon. Walter Spooner, Ansel White, Col. A. P. Robinson, S. B. Hamlin and Pardon Taber, junior, were eminent citizens.

Adams (so named in honor of the patriot Samuel Adams) is an important and flourishing agricultural and manufacturing town on the Hoosac River, in the northern part of Berkshire County, about 140 miles northwest of Boston. It is connected with the Fitchburg Railroad at the village of North Adams, and with the Boston and Albany at Pittsfield by a direct line between those two places; the principal stations in the town being Adams and Maple Grove. Its postal villages are Adams and Zylonite. Other villages are Arnoldsville, Howland and Renfrew. North Adams (formerly a part of this town) bounds it on the north; Savoy, on the east; Cheshire, on the south; and New Ashford on the west. Its area is 11,900 acres, aside from highways and water surfaces. Of this, there are 5,203 acres of woodland.

The surface is hilly, rising at the southwest to the eminence known as Saddle Ball, and at the northwest, to the noted and lofty summit of Graylock, 3,505 feet above the sea; being the highest

peak in the Saddleback range and in the State. The sides of this mountain are covered with a growth of maple, beech, birch and cherry, over which the observer at the summit looks upon a most magnificent prospect. "Down at his feet," says Rev. W. Gladden, "lies the valley of the Hoosac, nearly three thousand feet below, Pittsfield with its beautiful lakes, and many smaller villages are seen in the valleys and many of the adjacent slopes. Southwestward the eye sweeps over the tops of the Taconics, away to the Catskills beyond the Hudson; northwestward, the peaks of the Adirondacks, in Northern New York, are plainly visible; in the north the sturdy ridges of the Green Mountains file away in grand outline; on the east Monadnock and Wachusett renew their stately greeting, and Tom and Holyoke look up from their beautiful valley; southward Mount Everett (the Taconic Dome) stands sentinel at the portal of Berkshire, through which the Housatonic flows. And all this grand circuit is filled with mountains; range beyond range, peak above peak, they stretch away on every side, a boundless expanse of mountain summits."

The Hoosac River, entering the town at the middle of its southern border, continues the same course, flowing through a valley of great fertility, flanked on either side by lofty hills. The underlying rock is Lauzon schist, Potsdam and Levis limestone. Beautiful marble has been quarried for the market in the town. The number of farms in 1885 was 111; and their total product was \$154,017, — the dairies contributing \$49,902 of this amount. The manufactures consist of cotton goods chiefly; but there are large products of food preparations, woollen cloths, lumber, paper, stone, machinery and metallic and zylonite goods, and others to the number of 48 establishments. Textile goods brought the sum of \$1,948,461; building materials and stone, \$108,598; food preparations, \$54,530; the aggregate reaching the amount of \$3,702,943. The valuation of estates in 1888 was \$3,458,104; with a tax of \$16.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank, on December 1st, 1888, had assets to the value of \$437,836; and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank on January 1st, 1889, was \$572,254.

In 1885 there were 1,387 dwelling-houses, 8,283 inhabitants, and 1,234 legal voters. The town has graded and mixed schools, with seven school buildings, which, with appurtenances, were valued at \$88,150. There were four libraries having about 5,000 volumes, — of which the town public library had about 3,500, and church and Sunday schools the remainder. There are two papers issued weekly, the *Freeman* and the *Zeitgeist*, — the latter in German. Adams has seven churches; of whose edifices two or three are quite superior. The Baptist church here was organized in 1826; the Congregational, in 1840; and the Universalist, in 1872. St. Mark's is the Protestant Episcopal church, while the Roman Catholics have two churches, — both at South Adams.

The territory of Adams, formerly called East Hoosac, was purchased in 1762 by Nathan Jones for the sum of £2,300. The first meeting-house was built of logs. The Rev. Samuel Todd, settled

here in 1780, was the first minister. Fort Massachusetts, one of a cordon of defences raised for the protection of the people eastward against the French and Indians, stood at the north of Saddle Mountain, on the western side of the present North Adams. The town was incorporated on October 15th, 1778; in 1780 the plantation called New Providence was annexed; but in 1793 parts of Adams and neighboring towns were annexed to Cheshire. On April 16th, 1878, the larger part of the town was detached and established as North Adams.

In 1885 there were in this town thirty-five people who were over 80 years of age. Among the eminent persons of whom Adams was the native place, are Caleb Atwater (1778-1867), Stephen William Taylor, LL.D.; George Nixon Briggs, LL.D., governor of the Commonwealth from 1844 to 1851; and Susan B. Anthony (1820), the well-known pioneer advocate of suffrage for women.

Adam's Corners, in Northbridge.

Adamsdale, in Attleborough.

Adamsville, a village in Colrain.

Ætna Mills, a village in Watertown.

Agawam is a very beautiful town having two postal villages, — Agawam (centre) and Feeding Hills. In 1885, it had a population of 2,357, and a territorial area of 13,775 acres, of which 2,884 are woodland. There are 280 farms, 482 dwelling-houses, and a total of 1,346 buildings. On the north, and separated by the Agawam or Westfield River, is West Springfield from which it was taken; on the east is Longmeadow, separated by the Connecticut River; Southwick and Westfield bound it on the west, and Suffield in Connecticut on the south. It lies in the southern part of Hampden County, and about 100 miles southwest of Boston, by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs along the north bank of the Westfield River. The railroad stations are Springfield, West Springfield and Thompsonville. A fine iron bridge spans the Connecticut River at the southeast, and two the Agawam River. There is an excellent bridge connecting the town with Springfield. Trap, with the middle shales and sandstones, constitutes the geological formation. The land in the eastern part is in level, and undulations; in the western part it is hilly and broken. Proven's Hill, in the western section, rising to the height of 665 feet, affords a magnificent view of the valley of the Westfield River, of the city of Springfield, and of the towns adjoining. An affluent of the Con-
necticut

ticut River running through the central village furnishes valuable motive power. From the waters of these streams many shad and other valuable fish are taken.

The soil is sandy, in parts, but mostly a rich loam, and easy of cultivation. English hay, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco are the most valuable crops. Fruit trees abound, there being reported in 1885, 13,520 apple trees, 1,884 pear trees, and others in proportion. Milk to the amount of 624,257 gallons was sold in the same year; when the entire dairy product was valued at \$89,556. The principal manufactures are paper and woollen goods, whose annual value is estimated at about \$94,724. The establishments are the Agawam Company Woollen Mill, the Worthy Paper Mill and gin distillery. The entire product of the town in 1885 was \$345,294. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,218,530. The tax was \$12.50 on \$1,000.

There are two town-halls and seven school-houses, — the school property being valued at \$23,725. The four Sunday-school libraries aggregate above 1,500 volumes. At the pleasant village of Feeding Hills is a church edifice of the Congregationalists, who also have another at Agawam Centre. Besides these, the Baptists, Methodists, and the French Catholics each have a church in town.

Thomas Cooper, Abel Leonard and Thomas Merrick settled in this place about 1660. It was incorporated as the "Sixth Parish of Springfield," in 1757, — containing then about 75 families. In 1773, it became the "Second Parish in West Springfield." The first church was formed November 19, 1762, and the Rev. Sylvanus Griswold was appointed pastor. The second Congregational church was organized September 5, 1819. The town was incorporated May 17, 1855, taking its name from the beautiful river which washes its northern border, then known only as the "Agawam."

Albeeville, a village in Mendon.

Alford is a small, mountainous farming town in the southwestern part of Berkshire County, 150 miles west of Boston, on the extreme western border of the State. It is bounded on the northeast by West Stockbridge, on the east by the same and Great Barrington, on the south by Egremont, and on the west by Hillsdale and Austerlitz, in New York. It lies on the easterly declivity of the Taconic range of mountains, and has a range of hills along its eastern and northern line, and through its western side. The geological formation is Lauzon schist and Levis limestone. Galena and iron pyrites occur; slate is found in several parts, and in the northeast corner of the town there are quarries from which variegated marble to the value of \$2,600 has been taken in a year. The New York city hall was for the most part constructed of the marble from this quarry. The scenery of the western part of the town is wild and romantic. A noted feature in the northeast section is an eminence named "Tom Ball," from which a vast expanse of broken land is visible.

Seekonk River flows medially and southerly through the town, and furnishes power at several points. Burnham Brook enters it from the west. Green River, a very beautiful stream, rises in the highlands in the southwest section of the town, flows through a charming valley, and then, winding through Egremont and Great Barrington, enters the Housatonic. Across this stream the town has placed an iron bridge, 75 feet in length. Bryant wrote a fine descriptive poem on Green River, of which the following are the first lines:—

“When breezes are soft, and skies are fair,
I steal an hour from study and care,
And hie me away to the woodland scene,
Where wanders the stream with waters of green,
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink
Had given their stain to the wave they drink.
And they whose meadows it murmurs through
Have named the stream from its own fair hue.”

The valley of Seekonk Brook is fertile; and the principal village of Alford is built upon the margin of the stream in the southwest part of the town. The highlands afford good grazing for cattle and sheep,—of which the town had in 1865, of all grades, 1,062. In 1872 the number had fallen to 275, but in 1885 it had increased to 700. The area of the town is 7,752½ acres, of which 1,746 are woodland, consisting of maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, and gray birch. The population at the date mentioned was 341. There were then 63 farms and 92 dwellings, the total number of buildings being 293. The dairy product is the largest item in value, being, in 1885, \$20,521. The value of the various manufactures was \$13,074; of the entire product of the town, \$68,907. The total value of property was \$326,192. The rate of taxation in 1888 was \$12 on \$1,000. The nearest railway stations are Williamsville, Van Deusenville, and Great Barrington on the Housatonic Railroad, running parallel to the town some two miles distant on the east side.

Alford has three school-houses, valued at \$3,700; there is a Sunday-school library having some 300 volumes. The Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists each have a church edifice, and there is a small Union Church. The number of men furnished to the Union forces in the late war was 26,—of whom five were lost.

Among the early settlers of the place were Eleazer Barrett, Robert Johnson and Simeon Hurlburt. They came about the middle of the 18th century. The southwestern part of the town was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians in 1756. It was incorporated February 16, 1773; being named, it is supposed, in honor of John Alford, founder of the Alford professorship in Harvard University. The Rev. Joseph Avery was settled as minister about 1780, but was dismissed in 1787, on account of difficulties growing out of Shays' Rebellion. The most eminent names of the town are Dr. John Hulbert, Hon. John W. Hurlbert, Captain Sylvanus Wilcox of the Continental army; and Judge Justin Dawes, who was a native.

Allendale, a village in Pittsfield.

Allerton, Point, the northeastern extremity of Hull.

Allston, a railroad station and village in the Brighton District, Boston.

Amesbury is a prosperous manufacturing town lying on the northern border of Essex County, between the Merrimack River and the New Hampshire line, and about 41 miles north of Boston, with which it is connected at Salisbury Point by a branch from the shore line of the Boston and Maine (formerly Eastern) Railroad. It is connected with Newburyport by the same line, and also by a street railroad. New Hampshire bounds it on the north; on the northeast is Salisbury (separated by Powow River); on the south are Newburyport and Newbury, on the opposite side of the Merrimack; and on the west is Merrimack. The area is 7,332 acres, of which 862 are woodland.

The villages are Salisbury Point and Amesbury, which are also post-offices; and the first is a railway station. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, but without any extremities in elevation. Kimball's Pond, at the northwest corner of the town, is a fine sheet of water 408 acres in extent, and 90 feet above the sea. It has an outlet into Powow River, by a canal constructed in the latter part of the last century. This river, which rises among the hills of New Hampshire, furnishes the principal hydraulic power for the villages along its course. It is a very constant and rapid stream, the aggregate fall in a distance of 50 rods at Amesbury mills being about 70 feet. The Merrimack River is navigable for large schooners to this place, and, in its deep and steady flow, presents a scene of panoramic beauty seldom equalled.

The geological formation of the town is that known to geologists as Merrimack schist. Amesbury has about 80 farms, which, in 1885, yielded 72,624 as the aggregate product. The proceeds from dairying were \$18,363; vegetables, \$8,296, with other crops in proportion. The leading business is manufacturing. There are several cotton mills, 13 carriage factories, 11 factories for undertakers' goods, 13 clothing establishments, and one or more shoe factories. The aggregate value of their product in 1885 was \$1,876,190. The Amesbury carriage-makers enjoy a wide and enviable reputation from their goods. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,965,600; and the tax was \$18.10 on \$1,000. There are two national banks, whose assets, as shown by the last report of the comptroller, were together \$1,043,563. On January 1, 1889, the Provident Institution for Savings for Amesbury and Salisbury held deposits to the amount of \$1,767,248, with \$79,863 in undivided earnings. The number of dwellings is 1,007; the population 4,403; and the legal voters 949. The town has graded schools, with 10 school buildings, valued, with property attached, at \$17,900. There are six

libraries with about 10,000 volumes: the town public library having 5,000; a private circulating library about 2,500; the remainder being church and Sunday-school libraries.

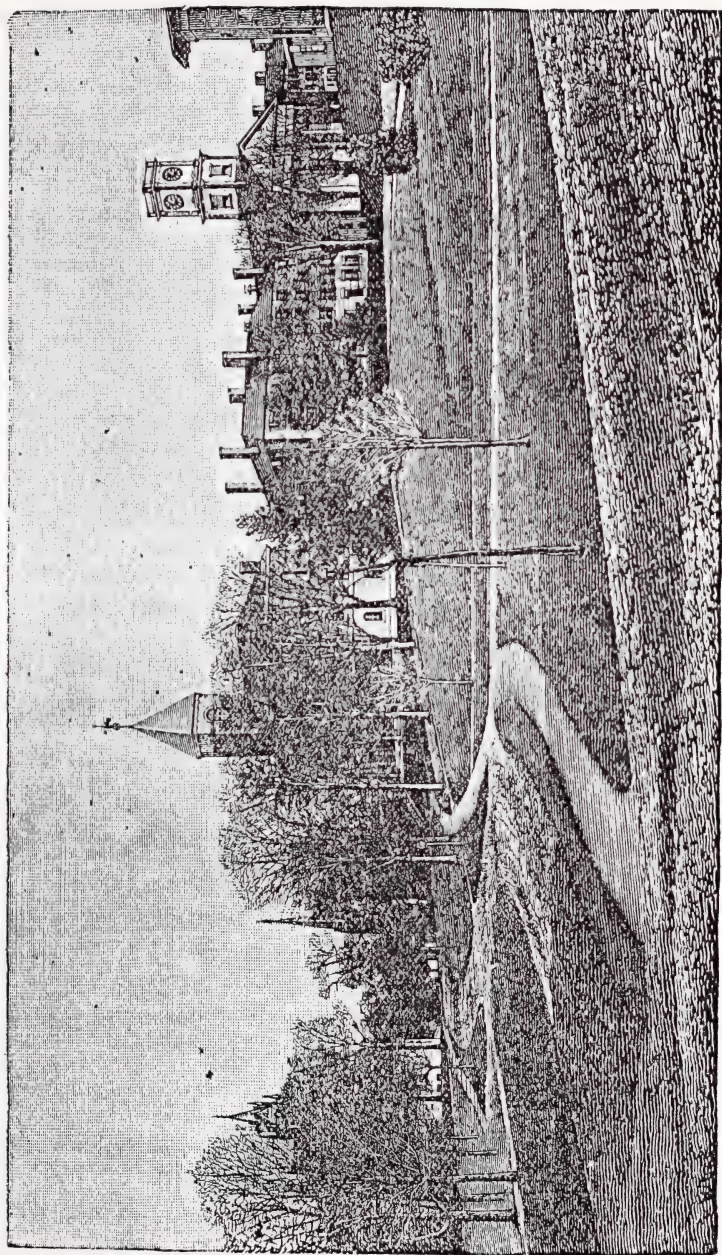
Amesbury has two newspapers, the "News" and the "Villager," both of which possess a good number of admiring patrons. There are six religious societies; of which the Congregationalist was organized in 1831, and the Friends in 1701. The others are the Methodist Episcopal, the Protestant Episcopal (St. James'), the Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), and the Universalist.

This place, once a parish of Salisbury, and called "Salisbury New Town," was incorporated May 23, 1666, and named from an English town seven miles from Salisbury in England. In the Massachusetts Records the reference to the name is this: "Salisbury new town . . . may be named Emesbury;" but the spelling in the margin of the records is "Amsbury." In 1844 a part of Salisbury called "Little Salisbury" was annexed to Amesbury; and in 1886 Salisbury Point was annexed. In 1886 the western part of Amesbury was established as the town of Merrimac. Manufacturing was early introduced. The machine of Mr. Jacob Perkins for cutting and heading nails, invented about 1796, was first set in operation on Powow River; and the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$200,000, was incorporated in 1822. The first church established here was organized in 1672; the first minister being Rev. Thomas Wells, who died in 1734 at the age of 87 years. That Amesbury has a salubrious climate is clearly indicated by the fact that in 1885 there were forty residents over 80 years of age. The records of the town from its organization to the present time have been well kept, — affording the basis of the excellent history of Amesbury and Merrimack by Joseph Merrill, published in 1880.

This town is the residence of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet who, more than any other, probably, represents New England. Of earlier worthies, there are Josiah Bartlett, M.D., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was born here November 21, 1729, and died May 19, 1795; and Paine Wingate, a member of Congress and a judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, was born in the town May 23, 1729.

Amherst, territorially, is a long narrow township in the northern part of Hampshire County, 84 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Sunderland and Leverett, east by Shutesbury, Pelham and Belchertown, south by Granby and west by Hadley; being 9 miles in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in width. The area in acres is stated at 16,865, of which 2,656 are woodland. The geological formation consists of lower sandstone, middle shales and sandstones and calcareous gneiss. Steatite, or soapstone, appears in one or two localities. There are several medicinal springs in the easterly part of the town, of which practical use is made by one or more local sanitariums.

The scenic aspect of the town is very beautiful, it being diversified by valleys, plains and swelling eminences. Forests of oak and



AMHERST COLLEGE, ENTRANCE TO GROUNDS.

maple constitute about a twentieth of the area, and the town has nearly 25,000 fruit trees. From College Hill, as well as other points, extensive and enchanting prospects are obtained. Pulpit Hill is an elevation in the northern section of the town. Hilliard's Knob, at the southern border, rises to a height of 1,120 feet above sea-level, commanding a wide view of the Connecticut River, valley, and outflanking mountains. Mill River, in the northwestern part of the town, runs through a beautiful glen, and has, in its course, two or three paper mills. Fort River, gathering its branches in the central part of the town, also affords mill sites. The New London and Northern Railroad of the Vermont Central system of railroads, by connection with the Fitchburg and the Boston and Albany railroads, affords ample means for travel and transportation. The carriage roads here are excellent, and an iron bridge 50 feet in length spans one of the streams. The number of inhabitants in 1885 was 4,199; of dwelling houses, 878; and of farms 311. Of the agricultural products the dairy yields a larger sum than any other; being for the year mentioned \$144,407. The butter and cheese made here are considered of superior quality. The total farm product was \$400,820. The principal manufactures are paper, coaches, boots and shoes, palm-leaf hats, corn-brooms, and cabinet ware. Large items are clothing and straw-goods, \$335,530; food preparations, \$173,112, with a total of \$718,524 for manufactured goods. The post-offices are Amherst (centre), North and South Amherst. There are a national bank and a savings bank; the latter having deposits, on January 1, 1889, to the amount of \$1,119,395. The assessed valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,027,072, and the rate of taxation \$15.25 per \$1,000. The town has a graded school system, including a high school; with thirteen school-houses, etc., valued at \$65,000. There are, beside, about twenty private schools, having buildings and other property to the value of \$647,355. Of these are Amherst College, incorporated in 1825; Massachusetts Agricultural College, incorporated in 1863; Mount Pleasant Institute, incorporated in 1846. Home schools and kindergartens make up a large proportion of the remainder. The buildings of Amherst College occupy a commanding site in the central part of the town, and consist of halls, lecture-rooms, dormitories, and a handsome granite church edifice. Walker Hall and Williston Hall, devoted to science, the Woods Cabinet of Geology, the Appleton Cabinet of Zoölogy, and the Lawrence Observatory (one of the finest view-points in the State), are principal buildings; to which has been added an excellent gymnasium.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is situated on elevated ground about a mile north of the central village. The buildings are of brick, and the grounds spacious, there being a farm attached. The work of the college, especially in the experiment department, is of great value to the agricultural interests of the State. In the town there are not less than twelve public and institution libraries, having an aggregate of upwards of 55,500 volumes. The two colleges have above 48,000 volumes.

Amherst, originally known as "Hadley Third Precinct," was

incorporated February 13, 1759; being named in honor of General Jeffrey Amherst. The first church was organized, and the Rev. David Parsons, D.D., was settled as first minister, on the 7th of November, 1739. The second parish was incorporated in 1783, and Rev. Ichabod Draper, the first minister, ordained in 1785. He was followed in 1710 by the Rev. Nathan Perkins. The south parish was incorporated in 1824, and the north in 1826. In 1746 it was voted "to give John Nash forty shillings to sound ye kunk [conch shell] for this yeare," — for the purpose of calling the people to church. In 1793, a bell weighing 932 pounds took the place of the primitive instrument for this purpose. The Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Catholics also have church edifices.

General Ebenezer Mattoon, a Revolutionary officer and a member of Congress, born in this town in 1755, died here in 1843. Silas Wright, a member of Congress in 1827-29, and 1833-44, was born in Amherst in 1795, and died in Canton, N. Y., in 1847.

Andover is a flourishing and delightful town of 5,711 inhabitants, 202 farms, 1,014 dwellings, and a valuation, in 1888, of \$4,952,750. The rate of taxation was \$11 on \$1,000. It is situated in the northwestern part of Essex County, about 23 miles from Boston. On the north is Dracut, Methuen and Lawrence; North Andover is on the northeast, North Reading and Wilmington on the south, and Tewksbury on the southwest. The territorial area is about 20,000 acres; of which about 6,000 acres are woodland. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with an intervening bed of granite and steatite, or soapstone. The most conspicuous eminences are Prospect Hill, — just south of the centre of the town, — 420 feet, and Wood Hill, 320 feet above sea-level. The view from Seminary Hill, also, embracing the valley of the Shawsheen, is very beautiful and extensive. The Merrimack River forms the western half of the town's north line, and at the northeast receives the Shawsheen, which comes through the midst of the town from the south. In the southeast part is the little Skug River, flowing southwesterly; while west of it Foster's Pond sends its waters to the Shawsheen; and, near the northwest, at the feet of the hills, Haggett's Pond, with an area of 224 acres, gathers the waters which it discharges into the Merrimack through Fish Brook. The forests contain much white pine, white and red oak, white maple, white birch and hickory. There are, besides, great numbers of trees along the highways, — American elm, rock-maple, chestnut and linden, — some of which are more than seventy years old and very large. On the farms and village grounds are, in the aggregate, about 22,000 fruit trees. The soil, for the most part, is a rich sandy loam. The dairy products in 1885 were valued at \$75,481; the vegetables, \$52,140; and the aggregate product of the farms and market gardens \$300,957. The principal manufacturing establishments are the flax and hemp mills, — having four large buildings, three of which are of stone and brick; the woollen mills, — one establishment having four brick factories, and the other having one of brick and one of

wood. These mills employ, the first about 300, the second 200, and the third 190. There are also shoe-shops, and other small factories, making up a total number of 57. The largest products were shoes, \$67,860; clothing and straw goods, \$28,185; iron and other metallic goods, \$226,996; paints, chemicals, etc., \$20,000; linen and woollen goods, \$1,208,146; total manufactured goods, \$1,780,916.

But the chief glory of the town is her educational institutions. Beside the public schools, which are creditable, there are twenty-four buildings devoted to private schools. The principal of these are the Theological Seminary, established in 1807; Phillips Academy, incorporated in 1829; and Abbot Academy for girls in 1829. Phillips was the second academy in the State, and the seminary was the first of the kind in the country. All are well endowed, the seminary having had donations to upwards of half a million dollars. Twelve libraries furnish ample intellectual food to the people; there being two public libraries, while each school has its own,—the Theological School library numbering about 50,000 volumes.

The principal public buildings of interest at this time are the Soldiers' Memorial Hall (a costly and noble building containing also a public library), the new grammar school-house, and the bank building (Andover National Bank) whose estimated cost is \$40,000. The savings bank, on January 1, 1889, held deposits to the amount of \$1,810,000,—and a large surplus from profits.

Andover (centre) and Ballardvale are the post-offices; and these, with Frye Village and West Centre, are railroad stations on the Boston and Maine and the Lowell and Lawrence railroads.

Among other natural objects of interest is Red Spring, whose waters, tinged with iron, issue from beneath a vast glacial deposit. The unsurpassed views from the summits of the northern highlands make them worthy of the attention of other than inhabitants of the region. The vision extends over the valleys of the Merrimack and Shawsheen, the wooded hills and the glimmering ponds, and the city of Lawrence,

“Pure and still. . . . Its shuttles ply,
Its looms are busy—but the crystal sky
Above it like a mother bends, until
The pictured city seems with peace to fill,”—

and many another village there, indicated by the spires, rising oft above “cathedral elms.”

In Andover there are many churches,—the Congregationalists having five; while the Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist each have one, and the Roman Catholics two. Of these three are of stone, and others still of attractive architecture.

The region is certainly favorable to length of days, for the last State census shows that there were 82 persons over 80 years, and one over 100 years of age.

About 400 men from Andover entered the Union army during the late war, of whom 40 were lost.

The Indian name of this town was *Cochickawick*. Its present



THE CHAPEL.

PHILLIPS HALL.

BARTLETT
CHAPEL.

BARTLETT
HALL.

BRECHIN HALL.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. — GENERAL VIEW.

name was from Andover, Hants County, England, from which several of the early settlers came. The land was purchased by Rev. John Woodbridge of the sagamore Cutsnamache for the sum of six English pounds cash and a coat. It was incorporated as a town, May 6, 1646. In the year 1676 depredations were committed by the Indians: Joseph Abbot was killed; his brother Timothy taken prisoner, but afterwards restored; Mr. Edward Faulkner's house was burned, Roger Marks was wounded, and Mr. Haggett and two of his sons were captured. In 1698 Assacumbuit led about forty Indians into Andover, burned two dwellings, killed Simon Wade, Nathaniel Brown, Penelope Johnson, Captain Pascoe Chubb, his wife Hannah, and a daughter of Edmund Faulkner. During the witchcraft delusion in 1692, more than fifty complaints were made against persons in the town for bewitching or afflicting their neighbors or companions; and three persons—Samuel Wardell, Martha Carrier, and Mary Parker—were tried, found guilty, and promptly hung for witchcraft.

The following are mentioned as eminent people of the town: Col. James Frye (1709-1776), Gen. Joseph Frye (1711-1794), John Phillips, LL.D. (1719-1795), Jedediah Foster (1726-1779), Samuel Abbot (1732-1812), Abiel Foster (1735-1806), Enoch Poor (1736-1780), Thomas Kittredge, M.D. (1746-1818), David Osgood, D.D. (1747-1822), Samuel Osgood, A.A.S. (1748-1813), Samuel Phillips, LL.D. (1752-1802), Benjamin Abbot, LL.D. (1762-1849), Abiel Abbot, D.D. (1770-1828), Thomas Abbot Merrill, D.D. (1780-1855), Stephen Foster (1798-1835), John Alfred Poor (1808-1871), Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps (1815-1852), Harriette Newell (Woods) Baker (1815), Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818-1862).

Angier's Corner, a village in Newton.

Annisquam, a harbor and a village in Gloucester.

Annursnack Hill, in Concord, 370 feet in height.

Apponegansett, a village in Dartmouth.

Aquashenet, a village in Mashpee.

Argilla, a village in Ipswich.

Arlington is a pleasant suburban town in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, five miles northwest of Boston,—to which it is easily accessible by street railroads and by the steam cars of the Boston and Lowell system. On the north of it is Winchester; on the opposite side of the beautiful Mystic Pond of 232 acres is Medford,—which, with Somerville and Cam-

bridge, forms a crescent boundary on the east; while on the southwest is Belmont, and on the west, Lexington. Arlington and Arlington Heights are the post-offices, also villages and railway stations with Brattle Station and Lake Street.

Sienite is the principal underlying rock coming into view. The land is level in the southeastern part, but rises from the middle of the town northeast and southwest to an elevation of about 360 feet above sea-level, about which is the village of Arlington Heights (formerly Circle Hill). There are a pretty church, good public schools, and upwards of 80 dwellings, with several societies or associations. It is a most convenient health resort. These heights are remarkable and delightful for the magnificent sweep of view, embracing the city of Boston with its familiar landmarks, the forests of Middlesex Fells, the mass of buildings forming the Danvers Asylum; the dim line of the beaches, the more distant Boston and Minot's Ledge lighthouses, the Blue Hills at the southeast, the high hills of Waltham four miles distant at the southwest. Westward thirty miles is Mount Wachusett; northwest forty miles away is the haystack form of Watatic Mountain; more to the north Monadnock lifts higher still the dim line between the earth and the sky. Next come a succession of the northward hills of Massachusetts, and the minor and nearer New Hampshire mountains; then the gaze comes back to the winding Charles, to Fresh Pond in Belmont and Cambridge, and to Spy Pond at our feet in Arlington. This pretty sheet of water, of 150 acres, formerly furnished some water-power on its outlet, but is now drawn upon too heavily by the waterworks for such use. There are, however, some manufactures in the town, as musical instruments, cordage and twine, leather, metallic and wooden goods, carriages, food preparations, and others. The last named yield the largest return, the figures for 1885 being \$118,575; wooden goods coming next, at \$57,488; building and stonework, \$54,793; wood and metal products, including carriages, \$84,200; making in the aggregate, \$419,298. The population in 1885 was 4,673; when there were 898 dwelling-houses in the town, but only seventy-nine farms. These contain scarcely half the assessed area, which is 2,853 acres, embracing 196 acres of woodland. Much of the agricultural area is used for market gardens, to supply the Boston market. The largest crop is vegetables, which in 1885 was \$285,427; the total farm product being \$334,470. The valuation, in 1888, was \$5,133,554, with a tax of \$16.25 on \$1,000. The Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank had, on January 1, 1889, deposits to the amount of \$975,772. There is a good town hall. The water-works have cost about a third of a million, and the fire department is fully equipped.

A large proportion of its inhabitants are occupied through the day in or about the business centre of the region, and are an active, social and kindly people. The town has graded schools, with six excellent buildings and other school property to the value of \$79,875. There are seven libraries, containing nearly 15,000 volumes, — of which the town public library has in its fine building about 10,000; the public schools nearly 1,000; the balance being made up by the

Sunday-school libraries. The "Arlington Advocate," with its office, has a good patronage considering its nearness to a large city.

There are churches of six religious denominations here: the Baptist, organized in 1781; the Congregationalist, in 1842; the Protestant Episcopal (St. John's), in 1875; the First Congregational Parish (Unitarian), in 1733; the Universalist, in 1842; and there is also a numerous Roman Catholic congregation, under the name of Saint Malachi.

The locality now bearing the name of Arlington was originally known as Menotomy, from Menotomy River (now known as Alewife Brook), which, for a number of years, was the boundary line between the first and second parishes in Cambridge. This western parish was, in 1807, incorporated as the town of West Cambridge, the name being changed to Arlington in 1867. Part of Charlestown was annexed to it in 1842; in 1850 a part of it was taken with other territory to form Winchester; in 1859 another portion was taken to form Belmont; and in 1862 it received an addition from the parent town of Cambridge. The first church was organized here in 1733.

Arlington sent 295 men into the army and navy of the Union in the last war. There were, in 1885, 38 residents who were over 80 years of age, which is further confirmation of the wholesomeness of the place. The summer house of the late Hon. Edward Everett is in this town, below the bluffs on the western shore of Mystic Lake; and the popular author Mr. John T. Trowbridge has a residence near by. It is also the residence of Governor John, Q. A. Brackett. Ebenezer Smith Thomas, an able journalist and author, was born here in 1775; and Convers Francis, D.D., was born here in 1795, and died in Cambridge in 1863.

Arlington District, a village in Lawrence.

Arnoldsville, in Adams.

Arrowhead, a village in Pittsfield.

Arsenal Village, in Watertown.

Artichoke, a village in Newburyport.

Asbury Grove, a village in Hamilton.

Ashburnham is a thriving town in the northern part of Worcester County, on the water-shed between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and sixty miles northwest of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad. Its stations on this road are Ashburnham—the central village—on a short branch, and Ashburnham Junction, where it connects with the Cheshire Railroad;

the last having a station here and at Burrageville (Ashburnham station) in the western part of the town. Its post-offices are Ashburnham, North Ashburnham, and Ashburnham Depot. These, with Lane Village and South Ashburnham, constitute the villages. The population in 1885 was 2,058; and in 1888 there were 467 dwelling-houses. The town is bounded on the north by Rindge, in New Hampshire, east by Ashby, south by Westminster and Gardner, and west by Winchendon. From precipitous and rocky Watatic Mountain, in the northeast, 1,847 feet above sea-level, is obtained a most splendid view of Monadnock, Wachusett, and other more distant mountains, together with a vast panorama dotted with lakes, woods, and villages. At the northwest is Rocky Hill; Mount Hunger, central on the east side, commands beautiful views of the large ponds on either side of it; and Brown Hill overlooks the central village. Meeting-house Hill, where the first house of worship was placed, is 1,280 feet high. The average elevation of the town is about 1,000 feet above sea-level. The railroad station at Ashburnham Junction is said to be the highest point on the railroad line between Boston and the Rocky Mountains.

The numerous streams afford many small powers, and their flow is regulated by the storage afforded by not less than ten ponds, mostly beautiful. The largest is Naukeag, containing 302 acres, and varied with many charming islands. Phillip's Brook runs through the centre of the town, furnishing motive power for extensive chair and other factories. Another branch of the Nashua enlivenes Ashburnham Depot and South Ashburnham; while Bluefield Brook, and other tributaries of Miller's River, furnish water-power in the north and west. The largest product of the factories is furniture — mostly rattan chairs, amounting in 1885 to \$349,576; food preparations were \$32,201; wood and metal goods, \$6,000; and there are made, also, shoes, cotton goods, clothing, carriages, leather, children's toys and games; and in the northerly part of the town are still several lumber mills. The aggregate of manufactures was \$418,815.

The assessed area of the town is 23,336 acres, of which 7,275 acres is woodland. The land is broken and rocky, but the soil is strong. There are 176 farms, yielding a product valued in 1885 at \$111,454; the dairy furnishing \$30,303 of this sum; other farm items being in proportion. The valuation in 1888 was \$992,400, with a taxation of \$17.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank of this place, on December 31, 1888, had assets to the value of \$145,373, of which \$50,000 was paid-up capital. The schools are both graded and mixed. There are ten school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at upwards of \$7,000. There is also a well-endowed private school — Cushing Academy, — which has a fine building, and is unusually furnished with a library of upwards of 2,000 volumes. The town public library contains nearly 1,500 volumes; and there is a private circulating library and Sunday-school libraries.

The churches are the First Congregational, the Methodist, the Roman Catholic and the Second Congregational at North Ashburnham.

This place was originally called "Dorchester Canada," because the land was granted to Thomas Tileston and other soldiers of Dorchester for services in the expedition to Canada in 1690. It was incorporated February 22, 1765; being named in honor of John Ashburnham, second Earl of Ashburnham. In 1815, part of Gardner was annexed; and in 1824, part of Winchester. The first church (Congregational) was organized here in 1760, having Rev. John Winchester for its first pastor. He was succeeded in 1768 by the Rev. John Cushing, D.D., who died in 1823, and was followed by the Rev. George Perkins. The town, in 1885, had thirty residents who were over 80 years of age.

Thomas Parkman Cushing, a public-spirited merchant of Boston, was born here in 1787, and died in Boston in 1854. He bequeathed a large sum to establish a school in the town of his birth; and Cushing Academy (previously mentioned) is a noble monument to his memory.

Ashby, distinguished for its beautiful hills, clear streams, and valleys, occupies the northwest extremity of Middlesex County; having for its bounds, New Hampshire on the north, Townsend on the east, Fitchburg on the south, and Ashburnham on the west. It was taken from the three above-mentioned towns; named, perhaps, in honor of the tenth Earl of Huntington, whose family seat was Ashby, in England; incorporated March 5, 1767. It contained, in 1885, 244 dwellings and 871 inhabitants. In it are Mill Village and South Village. The post-office is Ashby, simply. The nearest railroad station is at West Townsend, on the east, four miles distant.

Prospect Mountain is the highest elevation within the borders of Ashby, unless it includes a spur of Watatic Mountain, whose summit (1847 feet high) is just within the line of Ashburnham. The surface rocks are chiefly granite, found in nearly cubical blocks. The land is generally elevated, the soil strong, and the air healthful. From the bases of these mountains flow Trapfall, Willard and other brooks, through pleasant valleys, easterly into the Squannacook, which meets the Nashua River at Groton. Wright, Watatic, and Neejeepojesne ponds adorn the town in its several quarters. There are saw mills and two tub factories in the town; the various manufactures aggregating, in 1885, \$74,698. The number of farms is near 200; and they are generally well managed and productive. The largest product is that of the dairy, which was \$36,384. Fruits, berries and nuts yielded \$14,155; the aggregate value of farm products being \$138,604. The total valuation of property is about \$600,000. The area of the township is stated at 23,040 acres, of which upwards of 4,000 acres are woodland, mostly elm and rock maple. There are nine public schools, with property valued at upwards of \$4,500. There are a public library and three Sunday-school libraries, aggregating above 2500 volumes. The Congregationalists and Unitarians have church edifices. The first church was organized June 12, 1776; and the first minister was Rev.

Samuel Whitman, who settled here in 1778. Ashby was patriotic in the Revolution, and has a monument to her sons who then fell. In the last war 97 of her citizens went into the Union service, of whom 17 were lost. Her most eminent names are Cushing Burr, Levi Burr, Luke Wellington, Hobert Spencer, Stephen Wyman, Howard Gates and Martin Howard.

Ashdod, a village in Duxbury.

Ashfield is an uneven and hilly grazing town in the southwestern part of Franklin County, having Hawley and Buckland on the north, Conway on the east, Goshen on the south, and Plainfield and Hawley on the west. It lies at an elevation of about 1,200 feet, on the highlands midway between Deerfield and Westfield rivers, sending to the former, as tributaries, Clesson's Brook, Bear and South rivers; and to the latter, Stone's Brook and Swift River. Peter's Hill, Ridge Hill, Mill Hill, and Mount Owen are prominent elevations. Great Pond, near the centre of the town, covering sixty acres, is enclosed as a beautiful gem between them. From it runs romantic South River, flowing through the central village on the plain, then winding southward about the base of the hills, to South Village on the eastern side of the town; whence it turns northward again to meet Deerfield River. Ground laurel and bay are common here. Calcareous mica-schist forms the geological structure.

The town has 24,097 acres of assessed land, of which 6,517 acres are woodland. The population in 1885 was 1,097, with 259 dwellings. The 245 farms yielded in that year \$231,894; the dairies contributing \$93,122; wood products \$19,885, meats and game \$13,857, vegetables \$7,856, and hay, straw and fodder \$55,621. The town had 1,728 neat cattle (all kinds and ages), 1,135 sheep and lambs, 786 hogs, 254 horses, 4,290 hens and chickens and 61 swarms of bees. Tobacco, also, has been cultivated with profit.

The principal manufacture is wooden ware; for which the ash, birch, and maple of the forests furnish ample material. There were by the last census 18 manufactories, consisting of lumber, carriage, clothing, straw, and others. Building materials and stone yielded \$1,197; food preparations, \$32,666; metals and metallic goods, \$2,424; and wooden ware, 11,396. The aggregate of manufactured goods was \$51,592. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$472,034, with a tax of \$20 on \$1,000. The post-offices are Ashfield and South Ashfield. Bardwell's Ferry, about three miles eastward of the town, and Shelburne Falls, about the same distance north, and both on the Fitchburg Railroad, are the nearest railway stations.

Ashfield has thirteen school buildings, valued with appurtenances at \$3,500. The Sanderson Academy, established in 1820, is located here. There are four libraries having upwards of 3,500 volumes; of which the Ashfield Library Association, established in 1866, has nearly 1,000 volumes; and the balance is possessed by the Sunday

schools. The Congregational church here was organized in 1763, and a Baptist church in 1761; but the present Baptist society was established in 1867. The Protestant Episcopal church at the centre (St. John's) was formed in 1820.

This place was granted to a company, or the heirs of a company, commanded by Captain Ephraim Hunt of Weymouth, for services in an expedition to Canada in 1690; and, to honor him, was called Hunt's town. The first settler was an Irishman named Richard Ellis, who came here about 1745. Thomas Phillips, his brother-in-law, soon followed. The town was incorporated under its present name in 1765, and was probably so named in reference to Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, in England, of the king's council. It took an active part in the war of the Revolution; one vote being to give twenty calves, by way of encouragement, to any one that should enlist for three years, and to keep them at the town's expense until the time should expire.

In 1885 there were thirty residents of this town over 80 years of age. W. R. Curtis and Professor Norton have residences here.

Alvan Clark, who, as a maker of telescope glasses, has a world-wide fame, was born in Ashfield, March 8, 1804.

Ashland is a brisk and beautiful town in the southwest of Middlesex County, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about midway between Boston and Worcester. Southboro lies on the northwest and Sudbury on the southeast; on the north and northeast is Framingham, and on the south, Hopkinton and Holliston. From the last three towns its territory was taken. It was incorporated March 16, 1846. Its area is near 7,832 acres (about 14 square miles, including highways); of which 1,774 acres are woodland. The inhabitants number 2,633, having 447 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,340,107; and the rate of taxation, \$14 on \$1,000.

The Sudbury River runs through the town from west to east, affording seats for several factories. Indian, Wiremill and Cold-Spring brooks, its tributaries, are noted for trout. There are a woollen, a cotton, and several boot and shoe factories in the town, affording employment to about 600 persons, and having a yearly product (1885) of \$1,261,358. The largest item is boots, shoes, and slippers, \$1,026,370. The emery mills here have for many years prepared more than one half the emery used in the country. The largest agricultural product is that of the dairy, \$16,841; the total product being \$80,604, from about 100 farms. The soil is chiefly loam, and the surface rock is granite. Wilcat Hill in the northwest part of the town, and Bullard's Hill in the north, are the principal eminences. A wooded eminence on the west of Ashland centre bears the Indian name of *Maguneco*, where John Eliot once had an Indian church, and where eleven Indian families resided. The name is said to signify "place of great trees," and an old chestnut here a few years ago, 22 feet in circumference, seems to justify the application. On the southwest declivity of this hill, now crowned by a fine growth of chestnut, is "The Frankland Place," described by Dr. O. W. Holmes in his fine poem of "Agnes," and by Mrs. H. B. Stowe in her "Old-Town Folks,"

and also in the "Life of Sir Charles Frankland" by Rev. Elias Nason. The railroad to Hopkinton passes eastward of this hill, and through the Valentine and Frankland farms. The tract of land included between the Wiremill Brook, Indian Brook and Sudbury River, was granted to Hon. William Crowne in 1662 for services rendered by him in England. It was conveyed to Saville Simpson, a cordwainer in Boston, July 4, 1687. The Indian title was relinquished June 20, 1693; and it was set off to Hopkinton December 13, 1717.

The post-office is Ashland (centre), which is also the railroad station and the principal village. Other villages are Chattanooga, Lincolnville and Oregon. The centre village was formerly called Unionville. The town has eight public school buildings, valued at about \$18,000. The schools are graded, and include a high school. There are five public and society libraries; the town public library containing about 2,000 volumes. The papers are the "Ashland Advertiser" and the "Ashland Advocate," both weekly.

A Congregational church was organized here January 21, 1835, and the edifice dedicated just one year later; when also Rev. James McIntire was ordained pastor. The succession was Rev. Joseph Haven (ordained 1839), Rev. Charles L. Mills (ordained 1847), Rev. William M. Thayer (ordained 1849). There are also a Baptist (organized in 1843), a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church, each having substantial edifices.

Wildwood Cemetery, occupying a beautiful grove on the right bank of the Sudbury River, and commanding a fine prospect of the village, streams and surrounding hills, was dedicated June 24, 1870. There is an old Indian burial place upon a sandy knoll intersected by the main road from Ashland to Hopkinton, near the Valentine Place, from which several skeletons have been exhumed.

This town seems a wholesome one, as there were reported, in 1885, 25 persons over 80, 16 over 85, and 2 over 90 years of age. Among the eminent citizens of Ashland should be mentioned Benjamin Horner, William F. Ellis, Charles Alden, Adrian Foote, S. W. Wiggin, Charles H. Tilton and Albert Leland.

Ashley Falls, a village in Sheffield.

Ashleyville, a village in West Springfield.

Asnybumsket Hill, in Paxton, 1407 feet in height.

Asnyconic Pond, in Hubbardston.

Assabet River, in the western part of Middlesex County, joins the Concord River in the town of Concord.

Assinippi Village, in Hanover; also one in South Scituate.

Assonet, a village in Freetown.

Assonet River, in Freetown.

Assowampset Pond, in Lakeville and Middleborough.

Asylum Station, a village in Danvers.

Atherton, a village in Tewksbury.

Athol is a very active and flourishing town of 4,758 inhabitants and 1,116 dwelling-houses, lying in the north-westerly section of Worcester County, 83 miles from Boston by rail. The Fitchburg Railroad passes through Athol village; where is also the terminus of the Springfield and Athol Railroad, connecting with southern towns. It is bounded on the north by Royalston, on the east by the same and Phillipston, on the southeast by Petersham, and on the west by New Salem and Orange. The post-offices are Athol (depot), Athol Centre and South Athol. The villages are these and Eaglesville, Partridgeville, Riceville and Wheelerville. The area is 20,411 acres, or about 36 square miles, including highways and water surfaces. About 7,523 acres are forest, mostly of pine, chestnut and oak. There are some old maple and elm trees along the highways; and the town reports 11,606 fruit trees. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of allanite, fibrolite, epidote and babingtonite. The principal elevations are Chestnut Hill, a long eminence in the north; Round Gap, an abrupt hill in the east; Pierce Hill, northwest of this; and High Knob, near the centre. Miller's River and its tributaries reach well over the town. Local mention is made of Setin Lake, Lake Ellis and Eagle Mill Pond; the names given on the county map are White Pond, in the southwest part of the town (containing about 100 acres), and Babcock Pond, in the northwest (containing 44 acres).

The soil is rocky, but, being sandy loam, is easy to work, and is strong and productive. The product of the 225 farms reported in the census of 1885 was \$143,653,—of which the dairy products formed the largest item, being valued at \$43,252. But the prosperity of the town is owing largely to its manufactures, of which the largest were textiles (woollen, cotton and silk) \$228,884; wooden goods, \$204,310; metallie, and wood and metal goods, \$122,929; straw goods and clothing, \$35,225; shoes, \$388,849; the total product of that year being \$1,323,948. Smaller products which go to make up this aggregate are hollow ware, scythes and other agricultural implements, paper, cabinet ware, palm-leaf hats, pocket-books, boxes, lumber and builders' furnishings. There are two national banks, and a savings bank having deposits and undivided

earnings, on January 1, 1889, to the amount of \$1,348,650. The town's valuation in 1888 was \$2,773,692, with a tax of \$16 on \$1,000.

Athol has eight churches. The Unitarians and the Methodists have two each, one of the latter being located at South Athol. The Baptist Society was organized in 1813, the Congregationalist (Trinitarian) in 1750, the First Congregational (Unitarian) in 1750, and the Second Unitarian society in 1877. The new and beautiful church edifice of this society was dedicated September 7, 1881. There is also a Second Advent society, which has a church edifice. Athol has graded schools, and six school buildings valued, in 1885, at \$13,000. Eight or more libraries furnish entertainment and instruction to inhabitants. The aggregate is about 7,000 volumes; of which the town public library has about 2,500. There are two printing offices, and two weekly papers,—the "Athol Transcript" and the "Worcester West Chronicle."

The Indian and the plantation name of this place was *Payquage*, or *Poquaig*. The territory was granted by the General Court to sixty persons anterior to 1734. The first settlers were Richard Morton, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Morton, John Smeed and Joseph Lord; who with their families first kindled their camp fires here September 17, 1735. Most of their provisions, for the first year, had to be brought through the unoccupied wilderness from Hatfield, thirty miles away. Their location was at the point now called "The Street." Being a frontier settlement, the planters lived in garrison houses, much of the time holding themselves in constant readiness to receive the savage enemy. In August, 1746, Mr. Ezekiel Wallingford was killed by the Indians while running to the garrison; and in the earlier part of the ensuing year, Mr. Jason Babcock was taken captive. The town was probably named in honor of James Murray, the second Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. It was incorporated March 6, 1762. There have since been an unusual number of changes in its territory. In 1783, parts of Athol, Royalston, Warwick, together with Erving's Grant, were established as the district of Orange. In 1786, parts of Athol and Templeton were established as Gerry. In 1799, parts of Athol and Gerry were annexed to Royalston. In 1806, part of Gerry was annexed to Athol. In 1816, part of Orange was annexed to Athol. In 1829, certain common lands were annexed to Athol. In 1830, and again in 1837, parts of New Salem were annexed to Athol. It is to be hoped that the boundaries of the town are now permanently settled.

Atlantic, a village in Quincy.

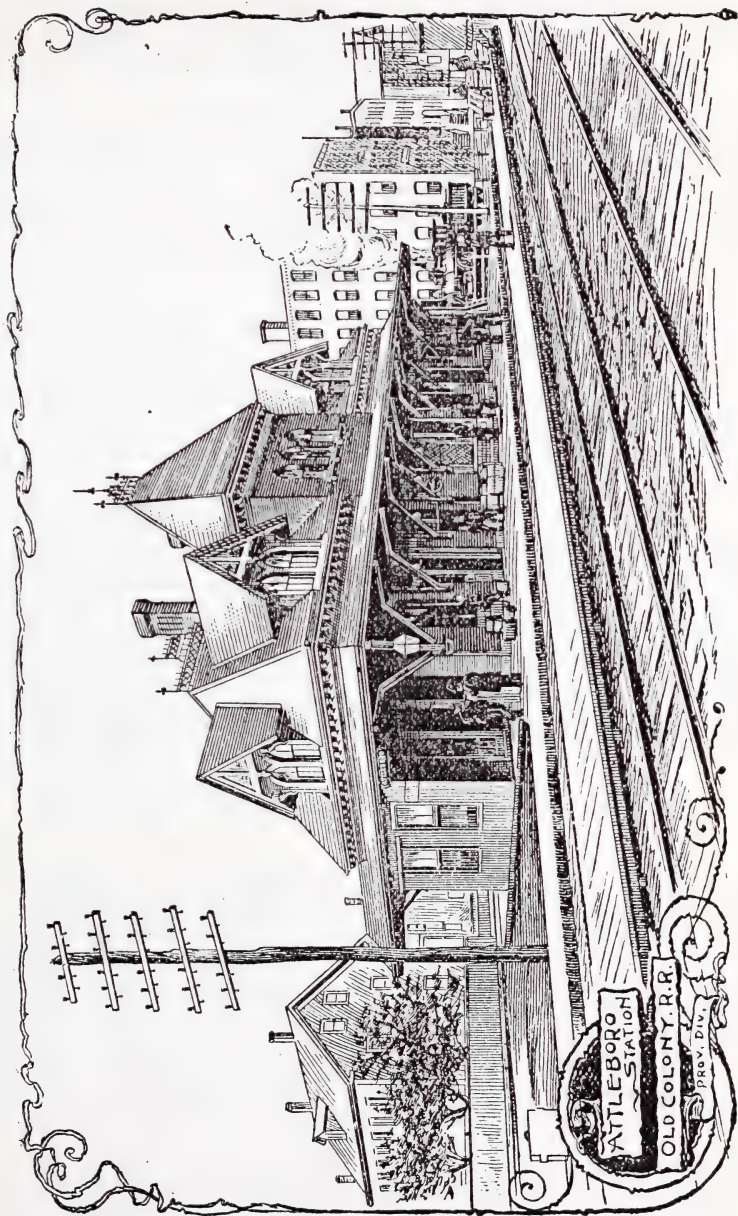
Attleborough is a town of many villages, devoted to a great variety of manufactures. It is situated in the northwestern part of Bristol County, having North Attleborough on the north, Norton on the east, Rehoboth and Seekonk on the south, and the town of Cumberland, in Rhode Island, on

the west. Its assessed area is 14,809 acres, of which about one-third is woodland, consisting of oak, maple, chestnut and elm. The population by the last census (1885) of the undivided town was 13,175. The returns of the assessors, in 1888, give the present town of Attleborough 1,858 assessed polls, and 1,190 assessed dwelling-houses; and, to the new town, North Attleborough, 1,691 assessed polls, and 1,111 assessed dwelling-houses. The census returns in 1885 gave the towns (undivided) 2,469 dwellings. The post-offices are Attleborough, South Attleborough, Hebronville, Dodgeville and Brigg's Corner. Attleborough, Hebronville and Dodgeville are stations on the Old Colony Railroad system, the first being 32 miles from Boston on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad. A branch railroad connects with North Attleborough on the northwest and with Taunton on the east.

The underlying rock in this town is carboniferous. The surface is in parts quite level and in others undulating. In the southeast portions are several swamps, but the central and western parts have four or five pleasant ponds,—one containing about 100 acres, another 40, the others being still smaller. The streams are Ten Mile River—with the Bungay River as a branch,—Seven Mile River, Four Mile Brook, Thatcher Brook, Abbot's Run and Chartley Brook; all except the last flowing in southerly courses, and affording water-power. Ten Mile River, rising in Wrentham, runs centrally through the town into Seekonk Cove, and is the most valuable stream. Attleborough has long been celebrated for its jewelry, and by the last State census (1885) had 282 manufactories of this and other kinds of goods. In addition to all articles of jewelry there were made clocks, watches, silver ware, braid, and cotton, woollen and worsted goods, buttons, hats, undertakers' trimmings, various machines, carriages and small vessels. The articles produced in largest value were iron, and wood and metal goods, \$38,325; clothing, \$49,749; food preparations, \$65,455; leather, \$141,339; building materials and stone work, \$321,824; textiles, \$786,159; metallic goods (chiefly jewelry) \$4,629,199; giving in the aggregate the sum of \$6,241,757. At the same time the 254 farms (containing 16,808 acres, of which 7,604 were woodland) yielded \$309,331. The dairies are credited with \$107,751; wood products, \$32,584; poultry, \$24,606; and cereals, \$7,257. There were 15,827 fruit trees. These statistics of production relate to the town just previous to its division, no complete returns having since been made.

The valuation of Attleborough (since the division) in 1888 was \$3,779,212; the rate of taxation being \$15 on \$1,000. The First National Bank had, by the last report of the comptroller, assets to the value of \$486,283,—of which \$100,000 was paid-in capital. With so many kinds of manufactories, and all active, every one living in the town readily finds work, generally at a liberal rate; so that poverty to the degree of want is rarely known.

There is a graded system of public schools; having, in 1885, 23 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$153,900. There were also two private schools. The ten libraries contained about



ATTLEBORO
STATION
OLD COLONY R.R.
PROV. DIV.

10,000 volumes. The town public library (free) had nearly 3,000; an association about the same number; a private circulating library about 1,000; and the Sunday schools the remainder. The weekly paper, "The Attleborough Chronicle Advocate," has a valuable patronage.

There are several fine public association and church buildings. The churches in 1885 were the First Congregational, at West Attleborough (organized in 1712), the Second Congregational, at Attleborough (1748), the Methodist Episcopal, Attleborough (1866) and the same at Hebronville, where is also a Union church; the Universalist, at Attleborough (1874); the African Methodist, at the same place (1873); and the Roman Catholic, St. John's (1883), at East Attleborough.

The town (undivided) sent 469 men into the late war, of whom 37 were lost. In 1885, there were living in the town seventy-eight persons over 80 years, and five persons over 90 years of age.

The settlement of this place was commenced by Mr. John Woodcock and his sons in 1669; and the same persons built the public house on the Bay Road. His house was licensed, and also occupied by a garrison, in 1670. He was a bitter enemy to the Indians, and they reciprocated in kind, seven bullet holes being found in his body after his death. His garrison was one in the line of fortifications from Boston to Newport. The old garrison, whose timbers bore the marks of many a bullet, was destroyed in 1806. This town formerly included Cumberland in Rhode Island. It was called "North Purchase," and incorporated October 19, 1694. Its name is the same as that of a market-town in Norfolk County, England. Eminent names of this town are Naphtali Daggett, D.D. (1727-1780), David Cobb (1748-1830), David Daggett, LL.D. (1764-1851), Jonathan Maxey, D.D. (1768-1820), Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D.D., LL.D. (1815).

Atwood's Corner, a village in Newburyport.

Auburn is a pleasant little town near the centre of the southern half of Worcester County, 50 miles southwest of Boston. It is connected with Worcester and towns south of it by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, which runs through the whole length of the town. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes along its northwestern side, having a station (Rochdale) near the line in Leicester. Leicester and Worcester bound it on the north; the last and Millbury on the east; Oxford on the south and southwest; and Leicester on the west. The villages are Larnedville and Stoneville; the post-offices, Auburn and West Auburn.

The largest of the six ponds lies in the northern part of the town, and contains about 175 acres. Eddy Pond, in the southern section, covers 40 acres. Dark Brook, Kettle Brook and Stone Brook run northerly through the town, furnishing valuable power, and with

other tributaries forming Blackstone River. The rock formation of the town is Merrimack schist and gneiss, in which good specimens of masonite occur. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley; an eminence in the western section, bearing the name of "Crowl Hill" (from an early settler), being the highest point.

The assessed area of the town is 9,429 acres; and in 1888 there were 230 assessed dwelling-houses. There were 2,486 acres of woodland, and about 8,000 fruit trees. The farms numbered 82; and their product in 1885 was valued at \$132,032. The dairies gave \$47,164, and vegetables, \$19,391 of this aggregate. There were also reported six manufactories; one, of woollen; one, worsted; one, leather; one, building material; and two of food preparations; with an aggregate product valued at \$115,965. The valuation, in 1888, was \$482,919; and the rate of taxation, \$14 on \$1,000.

The six public school-houses were estimated to be worth, with appurtenances, \$7,500. There were two libraries; of which one was the town public library, and contained about 1,700 volumes; the other belonged to a Sunday school, and contained some 1,400 books. The Congregational church here was organized in 1776, and has a substantial house of worship. At Stoneville is the Roman Catholic church — St. Joseph's.

There were in 1885 twelve residents over 80 years of age. Auburn furnished seventy men for the late war, of whom seven were lost; and to whose memory a monument has been erected.

The territory of this town was taken from Leicester, Oxford, Sutton and Worcester, and incorporated, April 10, 1778, under the name of "Ward," — in honor of the Revolutionary general, Artemas Ward. In 1837 the name was changed to Auburn.

Jacob Whitman Bailey, an eminent naturalist and inventor, was born in this town, April 29, 1811, and died at West Point in 1857.

Auburndale, a village in Newton.

Auburnville, a village in Whitman.

Avon is a young, enterprising town in the southeastern part of Norfolk County, 17 miles south of Boston on the Old Colony Railroad, Fall River Branch, — which forms a part of the line of the town on the northwest side. The main line to Cape Cod crosses the southeast corner of the town, — where there is also a station. Stoughton forms the west and northwest boundaries; Holbrook the northeast and east, and Brockton the south.

The assessed area is 2,428 acres, — about one fourth being woodland, — chiefly maple, with some pine. The highways are excellent, and throughout the town are much ornamented by elms and other trees, many of large size. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley, and drained by affluents of Taunton River. Mine Hill, about 250 feet high, on the boundary line between Avon and

Stoughton, marks the water-shed between Boston and the South shore. The rock is sienite, in which beds of iron ore occur. The soil is a black loam, rocky and hard to work.

The population is about 1,500, with some 300 dwellings. Farming is carried on to the usual extent and profit, but the chief business is manufactures, — mostly boots and shoes. There are two large factories and a small one of this kind. Avon's proportion of the aggregate value of manufactured goods in Stoughton (of which at the last census it formed a part) is about \$375,000, — estimated on the basis of assessed persons and valuation on May 1, 1888. The number of assessed persons was 404, while the valuation was \$527,375.

Of the village of Avon (then East Stoughton), a writer in the "Boston Traveller" said several years ago: —

"This brisk and wide-awake village is making boots for the million; and, by the good old honest way of hard work and fair dealing, is accumulating greenbacks, and keeping pace with the general run of things in this Commonwealth. The people are too busy to trouble each other, and too well off to move away; and so a peaceful, industrious, contented, and increasing population crowds the place. Wages are good; living is low; and those willing to labor — and there are but few who are not — find enough to do, and come to plenty. This the snug and tasteful cottages, the pleasant gardens, the well-dressed and fine-looking children, amply manifest.

"What a change has well-directed industry effected in this village in the last three decades of years! Thirty summers ago, a dull, drinking, droning 'corner,' a few old houses, and a country store retailing, on long credits, cod-fish, mackerel, molasses and New England rum; now a thriving town, with busy manufactories, noble private dwellings, churches, school-houses, handsome streets adorned with shade-trees, and the elements of 'health, peace, and competence' (which Pope puts down as the grand trio of the graces which make up the happy life) distinctly visible on every hand. Every breeze that sweeps along brings 'health;' no meddlesome and story-telling neighbors mar the 'peace;' and as to 'competence,' one has but to stay, and stick closely to the *last*, and he is sure of it." The region is undoubtedly salubrious; and the census of 1885 shows that there were then 56 residents of the two towns who were over 80 years of age.

The Indian name of Avon (formerly Stoughton) was *Punkapoag*, meaning "a spring that bubbles up from red soil;" and here the Rev. John Eliot had a village of praying Indians." It is probably this same noted spring which the citizens of the village propose to make the fountain of supply for their water-works. On Salisbury Brook, which runs through the western part of the town, is a pond containing upwards of 100 acres, which has recently been purchased by Brockton to supply the water-works of that city. A street railroad now connects Avon village with Brockton.

Avon has a good building which affords a hall, and shelters her steam fire-engine and other apparatus. The schools are graded, and occupy two large buildings, valued at \$18,000. There are also two or more Sunday schools. The Baptists and the Roman Catholics have each a church in the village, — fine edifices of wood.

Stoughton was formerly a part of Dorchester, and was incorporated in 1726. Avon embraces the easterly section of the former, from which it was set off and incorporated February 21, 1888.

Ayer is a progressive railroad town in the northwestern part of Middlesex County, 35 miles from Boston. Groton lies upon the north, Westford and Littleton on the east, and the latter also upon the southeast, Harvard on the south, and Shirley on the west. The land is uneven, and in the north quite hilly. Rocky Hill in the northeastern, and Brown Loaf Hill in the southwestern part, are the most notable eminences. Several beautiful ponds, together with Cold-Spring Brook, James Brook, and Nashua River, diversify the scenery. The population in 1885 was 2,190; the area of the town, as returned by the assessors, is 4,983 acres; of which 2,582 acres are woodland. There were 48 farms, yielding, in 1885, the aggregate sum of \$46,664. The chief income, however, is from the railroad business, and its manufactures. In the year just mentioned there were 106 steam-railroad employees residing here. Thirty-one manufactories were reported. The chief of these made "wooden goods" (furniture and agricultural implements) to the value of \$122,778; iron and other metallic work (largely for agricultural implements), \$45,240; clothing, \$7,400; building material (wood and stone), \$16,053; food preparations, \$17,242. Some others are leather, straw goods, carriages, paper goods, candles and soap. The aggregate value of manufactures for that year was given at \$244,617. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,258,300; and the rate of taxation, \$15.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank of this place at the last of the same year had assets to the value of \$234,453; \$75,000 of which was capital stock paid in. The deposits in the savings bank at the close of the same year amounted to \$111,637. The town has a graded system of schools, with four school buildings, valued, with their appurtenances, at \$15,175. There are five public libraries; the town public library having about 2,200 volumes, and the Sunday schools nearly as many. There are two lively newspapers published here,—the "Ayer Express," and "Turner's Public Spirit." The Baptist church in this place was organized in 1851; the Congregational in 1861; the First Unitarian in 1864; the Methodist and the Roman Catholic (Saint Mary's) dates of establishment are not definitely ascertained.

This town was formed from parts of Groton and Shirley, its principal village—Ayer Junction—having formerly been Groton Junction. It was incorporated February 14, 1871; being named in honor of James C. Ayer, a Lowell manufacturer. The growth of the town, though rapid, was very much checked by a fire on April 13, 1872, which swept away the Unitarian church and a long line of stores and shops. It has now long outgrown the blow, and filled the vacant spaces with better, and in some instances very handsome, edifices.

Ayer's Village, in Haverhill.

Babbatasset Village, in Pepperell.

Back River Harbor, in Bourne.

Back Row, a village in North Reading.

Baker's Island, off Beverly shore, bearing two lights.

Bakerville, a village in Dartmouth.

Bald Hill, in Douglass, 711 feet in height.

Bald Pate Hill, in Newton, 312 feet in height.

Baldwinsville, a village in Templeton.

Ballardvale, a village in Andover.

Bancroft, a village in Middlefield.

Bardwell's Ferry, a village in Shelburne.

Bare Hill, in Stoneham, 320 feet in height.

Bare Hill Pond, in Harvard.

Barkersville, a village in Pittsfield.

Barleyneck, a village in Orleans.

Barnard'sville, a village in Worcester.

Barney's Joy Point, south of Dartmouth.

BARNSTABLE extends across the western portion of Cape Cod from shore to shore. It has Yarmouth on the east and Mashpee and Sandwich on the west, and contains about a dozen villages. It is 73 miles from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad, which has stations at West Barnstable, Barnstable and Hyannis. These are also post-offices, together with Hyannisport, Centreville, Marston's Mills, Cotuit, Osterville, Craigville and Wianno; other villages are East Barnstable, Newtown and Old Cotuit. The harbors are Barnstable, Hyannis Harbor, New Harbor and Cotuit Harbor.

A narrow peninsula called Sandy Neck extends from the northwest corner of the town several miles easterly, forming Barnstable Harbor, which admits vessels drawing seven or eight feet of water. Bordering on this harbor are great salt marshes, from which many tons of hay are annually cut. Hyannis Harbor, on the southern side of the cape, is protected by a breakwater, and admits the largest coasting vessels. Cotuit Harbor is formed by Oyster Island and a peninsula projecting from the southwest corner of the town.

Hyannis Hill, though but 81 feet high, is a marked feature for a long distance. A range of low hills, or knolls, somewhat rocky, extends from Sandwich, parallel with or near the coast, as far as Yarmouth, affording beautiful views from sea to sea. South of this line of hills the land is level, and covered to a great extent with a growth of oak and yellow pine. The scenery is, however, varied with a large number of fresh-water ponds, of which Great Pond, near the centre of the town, and containing 750 acres, is the most noted. Further west are a group of ponds whose outlets, uniting, flow southward and furnish a considerable power at Marston's Mills. In one of these ponds the pink water-lily is found. The area of the town is upwards of 27,650 acres; and of this there are 4,233 acres of woodland. This



CUTOCHEESET HOUSE, OSTERVILLE.

town and Falmouth have, probably, a better soil than any others on the Cape. The number of farms is 217; and their aggregate product, in 1885, was \$177,262. To this the dairies contributed \$36,312; fruits and cranberries, \$52,075; vegetables, \$11,797. There were 2,899 neat cattle (of all ages), and 5,012 fruit trees. Neither is the manufacturing product a small item; for the last census gives 63 establishments, and an aggregate product of \$103,305. The manufactures consisted of brick, drain pipe, building materials, carriages and wagons, clothing, fertilizers, food preparations, leather, wooden goods, and others. The town has also a large income from its fisheries; in which numerous vessels and a large number of its citizens

are engaged. The product from food fish, in 1885, reached the value of \$27,893; from shell-fish, \$9,246; which, with the various fish products, gives an aggregate of \$38,289. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$2,927,345; with the low tax-rate of \$9 on \$1,000.

Barnstable is the shire town of the county of Barnstable, and has a handsome court-house and jail at the village, together with a town-hall. The schools are graded, and occupy 26 buildings; which with other school property are valued at upwards of \$30,000. The inhabitants are well supplied with libraries, having fifteen of these, containing nearly 20,000 volumes. The town public library has about 10,000 books; another public library about 1,200; and the Sunday schools add largely to the literary supply. The churches number thirteen. The Congregational church at West Barnstable was organized by the colonists while in England; re-established in Scituate in 1634; at Barnstable village, in 1639; and in West Barnstable in 1716. The Congregational church at Centreville was organized in 1840; that at Hyannis in 1854. The Baptist was organized in Hyannis in 1771, in Osterville in 1835, and in Barnstable village in 1842. The Unitarian society at Hyannis was originally gathered in 1639 in England, by Rev. John Lothrop. The Universalist society at Hyannis was organized in 1880. The Methodists also have churches at Barnstable village, Centreville, Marston's Mills and Osterville. The Roman Catholics have a church at Hyannis.

The "Barnstable County Journal" is a well-established and valuable publication; and another weekly, "The Cape Cod Bee," is a characteristic and flourishing sheet.

The Indian names of Barnstable (which anciently embraced Sandwich) are *Chequoeket*, *Coatuit*, *Mattacheese* and *Cummaquid*. The Pilgrims landed here November 11, 1620, and had an interview with the Indians. The first white settlers were the Rev. John Lothrop and a part of his church, who came here from Scituate, October 11, 1639. They worshipped at a great rock about two miles west of Barnstable court-house. (See J. G. Palfrey's "Address at the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Cape Cod," September 3, 1839). It is



OSTERVILLE LIBRARY.

said that this West Barnstable church, organized in England in 1616, is the "first independent Congregational church of that name in the world." The southern part of the territory of the town was purchased from the sachem *Iyanough*, or *Wianno*, in 1650, the year of the incorporation. In 1652 the bounds between this town

and Sandwich were established; and in 1658 an agreement was made with Yarmouth in regard to bounds. In 1662, new lands were granted to Barnstable, and the line with Sandwich revised.

Hyannis; a variation of the name of the sachem just mentioned, has become a fashionable summering place for the dwellers in great cities; and houses, fine or fantastic, are numerous and striking. Osterville, also, is undergoing a similar rehabilitation; and its natural pleasantness is constantly being increased. In May, 1885, the town had 80 residents who had passed the 80th year of their age.

Barnstable sent 233 men into the late war, and lost 32 of them. A monument has been erected in Centreville to their memory. Barnstable has produced many eminent men, some of whose names follow: John Walley (1644-1712), judge of the Supreme Court; Col. James Otis, a statesman; James Otis (1725-1783), a distinguished orator and patriot; Mrs. Mercy (Otis) Warren (1728-1814), a sister of the last, and an esteemed author; Samuel Alleyne Otis (1740-1814), a member of Congress; James Thacher, M.D. (1754-1844), author of a noted military journal; Daniel Davis (1762-1835), an able lawyer; John Allyn, D.D. (1762-1833), an eloquent divine; John Percival (1779-1862), a captain in the United States navy, and called by the sailors "Mad Jack;" Samuel Shaw, LL.D. (1781-1861), an eminent jurist and writer; Benj. F. Hallett (1797-1862), a distinguished politician; Otho M. Coleman (1817), the inventor of the æolian attachment of the piano; Timothy Alden (1819-1858), inventor of a type-setting machine.

Barre is an old town near the geographical centre of the State, which had thrifty days in the stage-coach times; and since the railroad (Massachusetts Central and Ware River railroads, Boston and Albany system) has entered and established stations at Barre (central village) and Barre Plains, the place has taken a fresh start. Worcester lies at the southwest, about 21 miles away, and Boston is 60 miles eastward. The town lies in the western part of the middle belt of Worcester County; having Hubbardston on the northeast, Rutland and Oakham on the southeast, New Braintree and Hardwick on the southwest, and Dana and Petersham on the northwest. Its form is nearly square, with angles at the cardinal points of the compass. The area is 26,442 acres; or, adding the highways and water surfaces, upwards of 42 square miles. Prince River rises in the north, where there is a pretty pond, runs southward to Barre Plains, in the southern part of the town, where it joins Ware River; this being formed in the eastern part of the town by the confluence of Canesto, Burnt-shirt and other brooks; and in the westerly part are Moose and Pine Hill brooks. All these streams have falls which afford serviceable powers. The land is elevated and hilly, with many forests of oak, pine, maple and chestnut. Hawes Hill, in the northern part of the town, has an elevation of 1,285 feet. Other eminences in the town are Mount Pleasant in the northeast, Stonehouse Hill in the southeast, Prospect, Allen, and Farrow hills in the central part, with Ridge and Bas-

com in the northwest. Barre, the central village, is situated near the summit of a broad hill, being in its highest point about 1,200 feet above the sea, — making it very conspicuous, and at the same time securing a dry, invigorating atmosphere. The wholesomeness of the town is evinced by the fact that in 1885 there were 41 residents over 80 years, and 21 who were over 85 years of age. The town is notable for its fine roads, miles of which are shaded by elm, maple and ash trees, many being very large. A huge boulder, called the "Rocking Stone," in the northwestern part of the town, interests the curious. The principal rock formation that crops out in the town is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of rutile, pyrites, beryl and garnet. The soil is deep and strong, being loam with a clay subsoil, except in the west, where it is sandy. The town has long been noted for the quantity and quality of its dairy products, — which, in 1885, were valued at \$75,967. The value of the cereals was \$15,057; of fruits, berries, and nuts, \$13,157; vegetables, \$13,199; and of hay, etc., \$92,569. There were 2,269 neat cattle and 21,972 fruit trees. The farms numbered 246, and their aggregate product was \$289,738. The manufactures also were quite extensive. The town has a cotton factory, a straw hat factory, a machine shop and foundry, a planing mill and saw mills. The aggregate value of goods made in 1885, when some of the factories were not so fully employed as at present, was \$163,831. The population, by the last census, was 2,093. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,385,375; with a tax of \$18 on \$1,000. The town has a fine hall of brick (known as the Woods Memorial Library Building), which is supplied with a free public library of about four thousand volumes. Another institution in which the town has pride for its good repute and its spacious and attractive buildings and grounds, is the Brown School for feeble-minded children. A new and excellent hotel is also thought to be a valuable addition to the place. Barre has graded and mixed schools, with twelve buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$12,500. The public schools have a library of more than 500 volumes, and the Sabbath-school libraries are furnished in proportion. The "Barre Gazette" is a good weekly journal, and worthy of its patronage. The several villages in the town are Barre (centre), Barre Plains and Smithville, — which are the post-offices; and South Barre, Heald's Village and Mill Village. Many of the village dwellings are of brick. The First National Bank has a capital of \$150,000. At the close of last year the Barre Savings Bank held \$316,723 in deposits.

The Roman Catholics have here a small brick church; that of the Unitarians is of wood in a pretty Gothic style. The Congregational church affords sittings for 450 people; the Methodist, for 300; and the Baptist, for 280.

This place was incorporated as Rutland district in 1753, and was incorporated as a town in 1774, being named in honor of Governor Hutchinson. The events of the early days of the Revolution rendered this name extremely unpopular, and in 1776 it was changed to honor that friend of America, Col. Isaac Barre, a member of the

British parliament. In 1884 the woollen mill was burned, which was an interruption to the best prosperity of the town for a time. A church was first organized here in 1753, when the Rev. Thomas Frink became its pastor.

The Rev. David Oliver Allen, D.D. (1804-1863), Gen. Joseph B. Plummer (1820-1862), were natives of Barre. Other valued citizens were Col. William Buckminster, Harding P. Woods, Henry Woods, Charles Rice, David Lee, John Smith, Edward Denny, Luke Adams, Henry E. Rice, Luke Houghton, Stephen Heald.

Barrett's Junction, a village in Belchertown.

Barrowsville, a village in Norton.

Barry's Corner, a village in Boston.

Bass Point Rocks, a village in Gloucester.

Basset's Island, southeast of Bourne.

Bay State Village, in Northampton.

Bay View, a village in Boston; also one in Gloucester.

Beach Bluff, a village in Swampscott.

Beachmont, a village in Revere.

Bearcroft, a village in Attleborough.

Bear Mountain, in Wendell, 1,281 feet in height.

Beaver, a village in East Bridgewater; also, one in North Adams.

Beaver Brook, a village in Danvers.

Becket is a fine grazing town on the Hoosac branch of the Green Mountain range, on the easterly side of Berkshire County, 118 miles west from Boston. Its boundaries are Washington and Middlefield on the north, Chester on the east, Otis on the south, and Tynningham, Lee and Washington on the west.

Much of the surface is broken, and not available for cultivation. Benton Hill, in the north, is a commanding eminence; and Becket Mountain, in the west, a station in the Trigonometrical Survey, has an elevation of 2,194 feet above sea-level. Wadsworth Hill, in the centre, is the water-shed of Westfield and Farmington rivers; while a tributary of the Housatonic River rises in the western part of the

town. The scenery is further diversified by several beautiful sheets of clear water,—Centre Lake, of 163 acres; Rudd Pond, 96 acres; Yokum Pond, 118 acres, and the smaller Shaw and Ward ponds. The climate is cool and bracing, and the people are noted for longevity; there being in 1885, out of a population of 938, 19 persons over 80 years, and two over 90 years of age.

The surface rocks are chiefly granite. The soil is variously sand, loam and clay. There are about 150 farms and 245 dwellings. The dairies yielded, in 1885, \$21,917; the crop of cereals was valued at \$2,662; fruits, berries, and nuts at \$4,010; vegetables, \$8,388; meat and game, \$7,481; wood products, \$9,784; liquors and beverages, \$1,016; the aggregate being \$98,095. The number of neat cattle was 1,249, sheep 1,058, and of fruit trees, 6,470. At the same time the manufactured goods amounted to \$109,877 in value; consisting of lumber, wooden braid and baskets, paper, woollen goods, boots and shoes, quarried stone, liquors, and several other articles. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$401,285, with \$18 on \$1,000 as the rate of taxation. The area is 26,975 acres, exclusive of highways and water surfaces; with 8,447 acres of woodland, consisting of beech, birch, maple, spruce and hemlock. A noticeable feature is the size and variety of the trees along the public ways,—many being 50 and 60 years old. The Boston and Albany Railroad runs along the northeastern border, the stations being Becket and Middlefield. The villages are Becket, West Becket and Becket Centre. All are post-offices. Becket has a high school and a graded system, with nine public school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$5,000. There is also a private school—the Claffin School, established in 1866. There are three Sunday-school libraries, having about 1,000 volumes in the aggregate. The public library—Becket Atheneum—was established early in 1889. Becket was patriotic in the Revolution; and she also sent 110 soldiers into the late war, of whom nine deaths are recorded.

This town, called in its early period "Number Four," was originally settled in 1755, and was incorporated June 21, 1765. Jabez Wadsworth was the first white person born here. The first church was organized December 28, 1758; and the Rev. Ebenezer Martin was ordained pastor on February 23 of the following year. The Baptist church was formed in September, 1764; Rev. Robert Nesbit was the first pastor. The church at North Becket (Congregational) was organized September 25, 1849, and the meeting-house dedicated November 21, 1850. There is also a Roman Catholic congregation in the town, and a mission of the New Church (Swedenborgian).

Bedford is a beautiful agricultural town in the central part of Middlesex County, fourteen miles northwest of Boston; having Billerica on the north, the same with Burlington and Lexington on the east, the latter with Lincoln and Concord on the south, and the last, with Carlisle, on the west. Its general form is nearly a circle. It has an assessed area of 8,147,—of which 3,200 acres are woodland. The population in 1885 was 930,

with 208 dwelling-houses. The villages are Bedford and West Bedford; the post-offices, the former and Bedford Springs. The three are stations on the Middlesex Central and the Boston and Lowell system of railroads. The Concord River marks the boundary on the northwest for several miles. Farley's Brook enters from the south, and, receiving several other brooks, unites with Fine Brook in the eastern part of the town, and they become the Shawsheen, which has falls with power sufficient for small mills.

The views from the elevated land in the vicinity of Fawn Lake are very attractive. The geological formation of the town is calcareous gneiss and sienite, in which are good specimens of garnet. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity on elevated ground about a mile and a half north of the central village, known as Bedford Springs.

The land is very good; and the 113 farms yielded in 1885 products to the value of \$139,023. The dairy item was \$44,623; vegetables, \$17,766. There were 934 neat cattle and 11,689 fruit trees. The manufactures of the town consisted of boots and shoes, carriages, leather, wooden goods, and food products, and had the aggregate value of \$51,980. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$816,689; the tax rate being \$13 on \$1,000.

There were, in 1885, five school buildings, valued, with land, at \$5,600. A town public library having nearly 2,000 volumes, and the Sunday-school libraries, are the public provision for the literary appetite; while the "Bedford Bulletin" furnishes weekly the news of the region. The Unitarian church is an ancient landmark, but has received additions for adornment and for the comfort of the congregation. The Congregational church is very attractive and well furnished. The Roman Catholics also have a neat chapel; and there are flourishing Sunday schools.

The town was named for Bedford in England. Its territory came from Billerica and Concord, and its incorporation occurred September 23, 1729. A mill was built on the Shawsheen River before King Philip's War, in 1675, owned by Michael Bacon, who was allowed to have two soldiers from the garrison stationed there for its protection. The first church was organized July 15, 1730, when Rev. Nicholas Bowes was ordained pastor. The first meeting-house was built in the same year, and "seated" according to the pay of the people.

Some of Bedford's eminent names are Nathaniel D. Gould, a musical composer and publisher; Rev. Samuel H. Stearns (1801-1837), an able divine; William A. Stearns, D.D. (1805), chosen president of Amherst College in 1854.

Beechdale, a village in Williamstown.

Beech Plain, a village in Sandisfield.

Beechwood, a village in Cohasset.

Bel Air, a village in Pittsfield.

Belcher's Corner, a village in Stoughton.

Belchertown lies in the easterly part of Hampshire County, about 75 miles west of Boston. Pelham bounds it on the north, Enfield, Ware and Palmer on the east, the latter and Ludlow on the south, and the last, with Granby and Amherst, on the west. It extends north and south about 12 miles, by 8 miles from east to west; having a taxable area of 31,680 acres, excluding highways and water surfaces. About 8,000 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of butternut and oak; but the numerous trees along the highways are principally maple and elm.

Swift River (named from the rapidity of its current) washes two-thirds of the eastern border of the town; Jabish River flows from the centre southward; Broad Brook occupies the southwestern part; and Bachelor's Brook the western, and Hoop Brook the northwestern sections. The largest of the several ponds are Lower Pond, containing about 96 acres, and Middle Pond, about 40. The surface in most parts is hilly, having some commanding eminences. The geological structure is ferruginous gneiss, and middle shales and sandstones. Specimens of allanite and other minerals occur. The soil, though rocky, is productive, and the 320 (or thereabout) farms are usually well managed and remunerative. The town had, in 1885, 2,291 neat cattle, young and old, and 32,667 fruit trees. The dairy yielded the largest product — \$79,978. The manufactures were chiefly lumber and carriages, the aggregate value of goods made being \$63,546. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$825,127; rate of taxation, \$18.40 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 2,307; and the number of dwellings, 501. The New London and Northern and the Central Massachusetts railroads intersect at nearly right angles near the centre of the town. The post-offices are Belchertown, Dwight and Barrett. The other villages are Federal Street Village and Tylertown.

The villages have graded schools; the rural districts, mixed schools. The school buildings number eighteen,—valued at about \$9,500. The three Sunday-school libraries have together about 1,000 volumes. There is a very handsome public library, provided for by a gift of \$45,000 by Francis Clapp, late of Brooklyn, N. Y. The central village is situated on an elevated plateau, from which charming prospects in every direction may be enjoyed. The main street is broad and well ornamented with maple, elm and ash trees. On the Common stands a monument in memory of the men who fell of those who went into the late war. The patriotism of the town during the Revolutionary war is also still borne in remembrance. Around this park are placed the library, high school, two churches, and some handsome residences. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists each have church edifices.

The place originally bore the name of "Cold Spring," from a noted fountain in the eastern part of the town, but was incorporated,

June 30, 1761, as Belcher's Town, in honor of Governor Jonathan Belcher, who was a principal proprietor. On June 22, 1771, a part of its territory was annexed to Greenwich; on June 16, 1788, part of the town was annexed to Pelham; February 15, 1816, parts of Belchertown and Greenwich were established as Enfield; and there still remains enough territory to make two good towns. Samuel Bascom, Benjamin Stebbins, Aaron Lyman and others, commenced the settlement at Cold Spring in July, 1731; and in 1840 about twenty families were residing here. A church was organized in 1837, and a house of worship erected the ensuing year. The Rev. Edward Billings was ordained, probably, in 1739; and in 1741 it was voted that money should be raised to pay the expenses of his wedding. In 1752 there were fifty families; and Mr. Billings was that year dismissed for his views in regard to "the half-way covenant." Rev. Justus Forward was ordained his successor in 1756. The Baptist church was organized in 1795. This town was the birthplace of the following distinguished persons: Ethan Smith (1762-1849), Erastus Worthington (1779-1842), Samuel Stillman Greene (1810), Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland (Timothy Titecomb), born 1819.

Bellerica Heights, a village in Tisbury.

Belleville, a village in Acushnet; also, one in Newburyport.

Bellevue Hill, in West Roxbury district, Boston, 334 feet in height.

Bellingham occupies the southwestern extremity of Norfolk County, and is bounded on the north by Medway and Milford, east by Wrentham and Franklin, south by Cumberland and Woonsocket in Rhode Island, and west by Blackstone and Mendon. It is about 31 miles from Boston; and is accommodated by the main line, and the Woonsocket and Milford branches, of the New York and New England Railroad,—the last two having their junction at Bellingham Centre; the other stations being North Bellingham, South Bellingham and Caryville. The form is nearly a parallelogram, whose length north and south is about three times its width. The assessed area is 10,950 acres,—of which 3,292 acres are woodland. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss. Mica slate has also been found, of which whetstones have been made to some extent. The land is level for the most part, although there are pleasant eminences at the north, the centre, and the southeast. Beaver Pond, near the Milford line, is a beautiful sheet of about 108 acres. Through it flows Charles River, in a southeasterly direction, to the central village; then, turning abruptly, it leaves the town at the northwest corner. Jencke's Reservoir, containing about 42 acres, has its outlet by Peter's River; which, with Bungay Brook, drains the southern sections of the town. The soil is light and sandy, yet there is some good farming land in the lower parts. The

131 farms, in 1885, yielded an aggregate product of \$91,445. There are in the town two woollen mills, a boot and shoe and a straw factory, two factories for putting up food, and others to the number of ten. The total product, in 1885, was \$419,412. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$613,200, with a tax of \$13.20 on \$1,000. The population is 1,198, and the number of legal voters, 241. There were eight school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$10,500. There was a public-school library of about 400 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries with about 1,000 volumes. The Baptist church at Bellingham was organized in 1737; the one at North Bellingham in 1867. The territory was taken from the towns of Dedham, Mendon and Wrentham, and incorporated in 1719 under its present name, in honor of Governor Richard Bellingham. General John Milton Thayer, United States senator from Nebraska in 1867-71, was born in this town in 1820.

Belmont is a beautiful suburban town in the southeasterly part of Middlesex County, about six miles northwest of Boston. Lexington adjoins it on the northwest, Arlington on the northeast, Cambridge on the east, Watertown on the south, and Waltham, separated in part by Beaver Brook, on the west. Its area is about 3,000 acres, not including highways. The population, in 1885, was 1,639, with 308 dwelling-houses. Its geological basis consists of sienite, dolorite and the St. John's group. The surface is finely diversified, and is embellished with many ornamental trees in great variety, well-cultivated orchards, farms and gardens. The number of fruit trees will exceed 20,000; and the hundred or so acres of natural woodland is reinforced by several groves and many groups, marshalled into relations of exceeding beauty by the landscape-gardener. Along the highways are numerous shade trees, chiefly elm, maple and horse-chestnut, of all ages up to a hundred years. The "Waverly Oaks" are noted objects of admiration from their size and picturesqueness. Wellington Hill, a handsome eminence, commands an extensive view of the environs of Boston, including Fresh Pond, and several smaller ones within its own limits, and Spy Pond just outside its line in Arlington. Fresh Pond is a charming little lake, and largely supplies the city of Cambridge with water. Its overflow still finds its way to the ocean through Alewife Brook and Mystic River.

The situation of the town also renders it a specially attractive one for residence; and many who transact their daily business in Boston have their homes here. Its post-offices are Belmont and Waverly,—the latter being the most of a village. The Fitchburg Railroad, by main line and loop, affords convenient transportation facilities from several stations,—Hill's Crossing, Belmont, Waverly, Clematis Brook, Beaver Brook, Mount Auburn and Fresh Pond.

The town has 57 farms and market gardens, with an area of 1,957 acres more or less under cultivation for crops. The largest one of these is the vegetables, whose value, in 1885, was given as \$141,314; fruits, berries and nuts gave \$34,351; the dairy, \$19,014; green-

house and hothouse products, \$9,287; and the aggregate reached the sum of \$243,156.

Brickmaking is the principal manufacture; and the total of manufactured goods was \$34,450. The valuation, in 1888, was \$2,852,835; and the rate of taxation was \$12 on \$1,000. Belmont Savings Bank had deposits, on January 1, 1889, of \$23,354. The cities of Cambridge and Boston are equally convenient to the inhabitants of Belmont, and almost the entire banking business is done in those places.

The town has excellent graded schools, with four school buildings,—valued, in 1885, at \$10,000. There is also a Select Home School, established in 1865. Beside the Sunday-school libraries there is a town public library containing about 5,000 volumes. The town-hall, of brick and stone, is a fine building. It was erected in 1881, dedicated in June, 1882, and cost \$45,000. The Congregational society at Waverly was organized in 1865; the other Congregational society is older, dating from 1856. The Unitarian society, organized in 1882, has an excellent stone church edifice. There is also a Roman Catholic congregation here. Belmont furnished 38 men for the late war, ten of whom were lost. In 1885 there were fifteen persons in town over 80 years of age, and one person who had passed 101 years.

Belmont was formed from parts of Waltham, Watertown and West Cambridge, and was incorporated March 18, 1859. In 1862 part of Cambridge was annexed to Belmont, and in 1881 the reverse was accomplished. This town appears to have been named from its own natural features.

Belvidere, a village in Lowell.

Berkley is a small agricultural town situated in the easterly part of Bristol County, about 40 miles south of Boston, and bounded on the north and northeast by Taunton, on the south and southeast by Freetown (from which it is in part separated by Assonet Bay), and on the west by Dighton and Taunton,—from the last of which it is divided by Taunton River, here a navigable, broad and beautiful stream. It is watered in the east by Cotley and Quaker brooks, and in the west by several affluents of Taunton River. The villages and post-offices are Berkley (centre) and Myricksville; and the railway stations are the latter, in the southeast part of the town, on the New Bedford and Taunton line, and Berkley, on the Fall River Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. The termination of the town southerly is a long point of land called Assonet Neck. A little south of it lies Conspiracy Island, probably so named from its connection with King Philip's conspiracy against the English, which resulted in the Indian war known by his name.

On Assonet Neck, just by the margin of the Taunton River, is situated the famous Dighton Rock, covered with very curious inscriptions, which have greatly puzzled the antiquaries of both the

old and the new world. The rock is eleven feet in length by four and one-half feet in height, and consists of a mass of gray granite lying on the sides of the river, which partially covers it at every tide. On the water side the face of the rock is nearly smooth, and is inclined sixty degrees. The figures are rudely carved, and partially obliterated near the base by the action of the water. They consist of rude outlines of human heads and bodies, crosses, misshapen letters, broken lines, and other singular forms and combinations. The first record of these inscriptions was given by Rev. Mr. Danforth in 1680, who refers to an Indian tradition "that there came a wooden house, and men of another country, swimming on the River Assonet." General Washington expressed the opinion that these sculptures were made by the Indians; he having in early life seen such writings, which were evidently done by them. Many savans believed that some of the inscriptions were made by the aborigines, and some of them by the Northmen; and it is asserted that the name "Thorfin," cut in Latin letters, can be clearly read. Many drawings have been made of these curious figures,



DIGHTON ROCK. BERKLEY.

and many theories of their origin proposed; but the one most probable seems to be Washington's. Originally Assonet belonged to Dighton, and hence the name "Dighton Rock;" but, since 1735, it has been a part of Berkley.

Many boulders, varying in dimension, form and mineral, are scattered over the surface. On two of the larger ones deep cellars have been excavated, and dwelling-houses erected over them. The underlying rock is carboniferous. The land upon the border of the Taunton River is fertile; and, in the southern section of the town, the salt-meadows yield a valuable crop. The aggregate farm product was \$116,209. There are four factories, — of carriages and wagons, building, lumber, and food preparations, — whose product in the aggregate was \$21,810. The assessed area of the town is 9,875 acres, of which 2,650 acres are woodland. The valuation, in 1888, was \$401,330; with a tax of \$10 on \$1,000. The population, in 1885, was 941, with 239 dwelling-houses.

Eight school-houses, valued at \$7,725, accommodate the school children; and the two Sunday schools have collections of books

numbering about 1,000 volumes. There is one Congregational church and the Methodists have one at Berkley and another at Myricksville.

This town, whose territory was formerly parts of Dighton and Taunton, was incorporated in 1735; being named in honor of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. Another portion of territory at the southwest of Berkeley was annexed from Dighton in 1799; and in 1810, 1842 and 1879 annexations were made from Taunton,—the last embracing about 2,000 acres at the southeast, including what is called Myrick's District, now the most enterprising part of the town.

Bishop Berkeley was pleased at the mark of esteem in the name of the town, and sent the people a church organ. The instrument arrived safely at New York, where it was held as security for freight; and after a time there was an added charge for storage; and finally it was placed in Trinity church, in that city, where, at last accounts, it was still in use. Opposition to instrumental music in religious service was long afterwards manifested in this town. The first minister here was Rev. Samuel Tobey, who was settled in 1737, and died in 1781. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Andros, who had been a soldier and a captive in the Revolution. His sufferings are related in a book bearing the name "The Old Jersey Captive." Rev. William Mason Cornell, M.D., D.D., LL.D., was born here October 16, 1802.

Berkshire, a village in Lanesborough.

Berlin is one of those steady, quiet, farming towns whose people own the estates they occupy, and live independently and without fear of molestation. It lies in the easterly section of Worcester County, 40 miles northwest of Boston. On the north is Bolton, on the east Hudson and Marlborough; Northboro is on the south, and Boylston and Clinton on the west. Beside highways and water surfaces, its area is 7,627 acres,—of which 2,596 acres are woodland. The forest consists of oak, walnut, maple, pine and chestnut. Along the highways also are numerous, well-grown maples and elms.

A good iron bridge spans the Assabet River, which runs through the southeastern angle of the town. An affluent of this river is North Brook, which, with its tributaries, drains the central part of the town. Grant Pond, in the eastern part—about one mile in length by one half mile in width—is well stored with fish. The land is uneven, but without high hills; the largest being Barne's Hill in the southwest corner, and Wheeler Hill towards the north. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist. There is a valuable quarry of building stone in the northerly part of the town. Iron ore is also found. There is much variety of soil, but loam has the largest area.

The town has 124 farms, 224 dwelling-houses, and 899 inhabitants. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$120,881. One or more

saw mills and a shoe factory constitute the manufactories; wooden goods were also made to the value of \$1,508. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$488,777; and its rate of taxation \$8.50 on \$1,000. The Boston and Maine Railroad (Mass. Central) has a station at Berlin (village); and the Old Colony road has one at the same place and at West Berlin. These are also the post-offices. Other villages are South Berlin, Berlin Centre and Carterville. At the centre is an elegant Memorial Hall.

The town, in 1885, had five school-houses, valued at \$6,500. The principal library contains nearly 1,000 volumes, and there are three Sunday-school libraries containing about the same number additional. There is a newspaper—the “Berlin Reporter”—issued weekly. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians each have a church edifice here. The first society was organized in 1779. Rev. Reuben Puffer, D.D., was the first pastor, ordained in 1781, Berlin sent 122 men into the war for the Union, of whom 23 were lost.

In 1794 parts of Bolton and Marlborough were established as the district of Berlin; in 1791, part of Lancaster was annexed; in 1812 the district was incorporated as a town. Indian arrowheads, mortars and stone axes are occasionally exhumed here, especially about Washacum Pond.

Toward the east side of the town is Sawyer's Hill, a long ridge running north and south, on the west slope of which is the residence of Madame Rudersdorf, a musician and teacher of wide repute.

Among the eminent citizens of the past are Hon. William Bassett, Rev. William A. Haughton, Dr. E. Hartshorn, John B. Gough, and Hon. S. H. Howe.

Bernardston lies midway of the northern border of Franklin County, 96 miles northwest of Boston. It has Vernon and Guilford, in Vermont, on the north; on the east is Northfield; on the south, Gill and Greenfield; and on the west, Leyden. The town is quite near six miles long by four wide, containing 13,994 acres, beside water surfaces and highways. Of this, about 5,000 acres is forest, consisting chiefly of chestnut and oak. In the village portions there are many maples and elms along the streets. The town is finely watered by Fall River, which runs through the midst of it from north to south; Dry Brook on the east, and Mill Brook on its west, flow in the same direction. Couches and Shattuck brooks, coming in from the west and north-west, are the largest tributaries of the main stream.

The surface of the town is elevated and hilly, the principal settlements being in the beautiful valley of Fall River, which is flanked by mountains on east and west. Of these eminences, Bald Mountain, 630 feet above the Connecticut River, and West Mountain, are the most conspicuous. The principal rocks are clay slate, calcareous gneiss, lower and Devonian sandstones. Specimens of magnetic oxide of iron are found. Limestone has been profitably quarried; and there are springs containing sulphur and magnesia.

Handsome crops of grain, hay, apples, potatoes, hops, and tobacco are produced. The number of farms is 139; and their aggregate product, in 1885, was \$132,981. The largest item was the dairy product, while the value of cereals was large in proportion, at this period being \$9,455. The largest item of manufacture is farm implements. The cutlery factory employs about fifteen persons. The aggregate value of manufactured goods, in 1885, was \$47,890. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$400,210, with \$13 on \$1,000 as the rate of taxation. The population is 930. There are two villages, Bernardston and North Bernardston. The Connecticut River Railroad passes through the southeastern section of the town, having a station at Bernardston village. The town has graded schools, with seven school-houses, valued at \$6,500. There is also here a free academy named "Power's Institute," established in 1855. The public library now contains 5,000 volumes, and has a fund of \$2,500 for additions. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Baptists and Universalists each have a church edifice. The town sent 76 men into the late war, of whom 15 were lost.

The territory was granted in 1735 to the heirs of the men engaged in the "Fall Fight," which occurred at Turner's Falls in May, 1676; and hence for many years it bore the name of Falltown; whence also is the name of its principal stream. Major John Burke, Samuel Connable, Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon and Deacon Sheldon, built the first four houses here, in 1738. They were of hewn logs, with port-holes in the walls for defence against the Indians. During the French and Indian War of 1755, the people suffered greatly from the incursions of the savages. Even the women bore arms for the defence of their homes and children.

The Rev. John Norton, ordained in 1741, was the first minister. The society is now Unitarian. The second Congregational was organized in 1824, and the Baptist in 1808. The first money raised for schools was six English pounds, in December, 1770; and the first school-house was built in 1783. The town was incorporated March 6, 1762, under its present name, which was given in honor of Governor Francis Bernard. Samuel Clesson Allen (1772-1842) was a native of this town, and Henry Wyles Cushman, lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth 1851-2, was born here in 1805, and died here in 1863.

Bethlehem was incorporated as a district, June 24, 1789; and united with Loudon to form the town of Otis, on June 19, 1809.

Beverly is an old agricultural, nautical and manufacturing town, beautifully situated on rising ground on the southern shore of Essex County. It is bounded on the north by Wenham, east by Manchester, south by Salem Harbor, and west by Danvers. A bridge 1,500 feet long connects Beverly village on the southwestern point with Salem, across the inner harbor, called Beverly Harbor. It is 18 miles northeast of Boston by the Eastern

Railroad, which has stations at Beverly and North Beverly; and on the Gloucester branch road, following Beverly station, are Montserrat, Pride's Crossing and Beverly Farms. The post-offices are Beverly and Beverly Farms; and the villages are these and North Beverly, Centerville, Cove and Ryall's Side. The streams are East (or Bass) River, in the western part of the town, and Chubb's Creek, which partially separates it from Manchester, on the eastern side. The most elevated points are Bald Hill in the northeast, and Cherry and Brown hills in the northwest. Near the last is Wenham Lake, of 225 acres, lying across the line between Beverly and Wenham, and about equally in each. From this, by means of an aqueduct, Beverly village and Salem are supplied with water. About half-way between the lake and Beverly Farms is Beaver Pond, containing about 20 acres. Another feature of note is Beverly Rock, which may be considered the half-way mark between Beaver Pond and Beverly Farms. The scenery in most parts of the town is picturesque and charming, both for sylvan and sea views. The portion directly opposite Salem is the most populous, and has many well-shaded streets and handsome public and private buildings. The number of dwellings in the town in 1888 was 1741. North Beverly is a pleasant village between East River and Wenham Pond. Beverly Farms, romantically situated in the easterly section of the town, has a very beautiful street overlooking the islands of the bay. Elegant mansions extend along the shore on either hand, and press back upon the agricultural domain of the interior; and there is a general look of finish throughout the town. The area of Beverly, aside from highways and water surfaces, is 8,604 acres; and of this 1,235 acres are woodland. The geological structure is sienite, in which are found, here and there, specimens of polymignite, tin ore, green felspar and columbite. The farms number upwards of 160; and the product of the dairies, in 1885, was valued at \$57,729; the poultry product at \$12,291; vegetables, \$57,947; the aggregate product being \$206,111. Beverly Harbor admits vessels of considerable size, and both shipbuilding and fisheries are prosecuted with regularity. The catch of food fish alone by the fishermen of this port in 1885 was \$35,436. The chief income of the people, however, is from the manufactures. Food preparations, in the year mentioned, yielded \$72,998; metallic and wood work, 30,536; clothing, \$67,393; building, \$302,638; leather, \$225,000; boots and shoes, \$3,567,743. The latter manufacture employed 31 establishments; and the total number of all kinds in the town was 123; the value of the aggregate product being \$4,415,069. The valuation, in 1888, was \$13,859,225; with a tax of \$14 on \$1,000. The Beverly National Bank, by the last report of the Comptroller, had assets to the value of \$684,139, including the paid-in capital of \$200,000; and the savings bank held deposits to the amount of \$1,038,044. The public schools were accommodated by nine school buildings, valued at \$100,000. A private kindergarten school is also sustained here. The New England Industrial School for Deaf-mutes, having buildings valued at \$5,000, is located in this town. There are twelve libraries accessible

to the public, having in the aggregate about 20,000 volumes. The town public library has some 12,000; a private circulating library 1,000 or more; and the remainder are Sunday-school attachments. There are two valuable weekly papers published here, the "Citizen" and the "Times." There are ten churches — belonging to the first and second Baptist; the Dane Street Congregational, the Second Congregational (North Beverly) and the Washington Street Congregational; the Methodist Episcopal; the Protestant Episcopal (Saint Peter's); the Roman Catholic (Star of the Sea); the First Parish (Unitarian); and the Universalist.

The territory of this town was originally a part of Salem, and bore the name of Bass River; which was incorporated in 1668 as Beverly, probably in reference to the town of that name in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. In 1753 another tract was annexed from Salem; and in 1857 part of Beverly was annexed to Danvers. In 1671 Roger Conant and thirty-four others petitioned to have the name changed, "because," he averred, "we being but a small place, it has caused us a constant nickname of 'beggary.'" He desired to have the place called Budleigh, in honor of the town from which he came; but his petition was not granted. The first meeting-house was erected in 1656; and on the 20th of September, 1767, Rev. John Hale was ordained the first minister. It was the duty of the sexton, in 1665 and later, to "ring the bell at nine o'clock every night a sufficient space of time," and to "keep and turn the glass," which was to guide the minister during his services; it being understood that his sermon would occupy just one hour. Capt. Thomas Lothrop, commander of a company called "The Flower of Essex," most of whom, with their leader, fell at Bloody Brook in Deerfield, in 1675, was from this town. The number of enlistments in Beverly for the late war was 988; and about 100 of these lost their lives in the service of their country. There are now 80 residents of the town who are over 80 years of age; 35 who are past 85; and five who are over 90.

Distinguished men having Beverly for their birthplace are Col. Robert Hale (1703-1767), a brave soldier, physician and legislator; William Balch (1704-1792), an able divine and author; Israel Thorndike (1759-1832), an eminent merchant; Sidney Willard (1780-1856), author, and professor of Hebrew in Harvard University; William Bingham Tappan, an excellent poet, author of the familiar lyric, commencing, "There is an hour of peaceful rest;" Robert Rantoul (1805-1852), a distinguished lawyer and politician; Isaac Ray, M.D. (1807), an eminent physician; Andrew Preston Peabody, D.D. (1811), an able and elegant scholar, Plummer professor in Harvard University.

Billerica is an ancient and pleasant town in the northeasterly part of Middlesex County. Its boundaries are Chelmsford on the northwest, Tewksbury on the northeast, Wilmington and Burlington on the east, Bedford on the south, and Carlisle on the southwest. It is twenty miles from Boston on the Boston

and Lowell Railroad; the main line of which passes through the northeast side of the town, having stations at East Billerica and North Billerica; while the Bedford Branch, passing through the length of the town, north and south, has stations at South Billerica and Billerica village, at the centre. The last, and North, East and South Billerica, are the post-offices. The other villages are West Billerica, Pattenville and Rutland.

The area of the town is 15,307 acres, aside from the highways and water-surfaces; and of this, 6,375 acres are woodland. The land is elevated in the centre of the town, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country, with the summits of Wachusett and the New Ipswich Mountains in the distance. Gilson Hill in the northwest and Fox Hill in the northeast are noted elevations. Winning's Pond of ten acres in the southwesterly, and Nutting's Pond of ninety acres in the southerly, part are handsome sheets of water, from which many pickerel, bream and perch are taken. The Concord and the Shawsheen rivers enter the town from Bedford on the southwest, and, pursuing parallel courses, leave it, the one at its northern and the other at its northeastern angle. The Concord is here a deep and sluggish stream, with excellent hay and cranberry meadows on its borders. Fox Brook is a tributary of the Shawsheen. The timber growth is chiefly oak, ash, walnut, maple, gray birch, and white and yellow pine. The blue gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsii*), the cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), the lady's slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*), and other beautiful specimens of the floral kingdom, decorate the meadows.

The geological structure of this town is, in the main, calcareous gneiss. On the summits of the ledges many marks of glacial action are observed. The soil is various; in some parts light and sandy, in others strong and deep, repaying well the labors of the husbandman.

In 1885 there were 212 farms cultivated in the town. The dairy products were valued at \$53,906; hay, etc., \$55,337; fruits, berries and nuts, \$21,036; vegetables, \$28,745; and wood products \$11,008. There were 1,384 neat cattle, and 21,219 fruit trees. The value of the aggregate product was \$201,737. The number of manufactories operated in the same year was 18, the leading articles made being boots and shoes, woollen goods, dyestuffs, leather, wood and metal goods, including machines, and carriages and wagons, lumber, and furniture,—whose aggregate value was \$964,547. The more notable establishments are the two extensive woollen factories and a logwood mill on the Concord River at North Billerica; and in addition the town has two saw mills, one machine shop, one large chemical, one cabinet, and one soap factory. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,654,513; with a tax of \$10 on \$1,000. The schools are graded, and occupy ten buildings, whose value is placed at upwards of \$21,000. Mitchell's School for Boys (a private institution) has a wide reputation and is largely attended. The Howe School is a well-endowed academy, incorporated in 1852. There are seven libraries accessible to the public, containing nearly 10,000 volumes. The public library building, a memento of the public spirit of the Bennet family, is a

handsome structure in the Gothic style, and contains upwards of 2,000 well-chosen volumes. There is also an association library, and a church and several Sunday-school libraries. The town has the credit of a good weekly newspaper, the "Billerica Tribune."

The Unitarian church edifice at the centre is about a century old, and a fine example of Colonial architecture. The Congregationalists and Baptists also have pleasant, well-furnished churches. At North Billerica are the Roman Catholic church (Saint Andrew's), and the Baptist society, whose neat edifice was a gift from ex-Governor Talbot.

The territory now embraced in the town was granted to Cambridge in 1641, "provided they would make it a village to have ten families settled there within ten years." The first settlement was made, about the year 1653, by John Parker, John Kittredge, John Rogers, Jonathan Danforth, Rev. Samuel Whiting, Simon Crosby, Edward Farmer, Thomas Richardson, and others. The town was surveyed, and divided into what were denominated ten and five acre lots, by Jonathan Danforth. A ten-acre lot contained 113 acres of upland, and twelve of meadow; a five-acre lot, half that quantity. The place was called *Shawsheen* by the Indians, a name which is perpetuated by the pretty stream in the eastern part of the town. Billerica, in England, from which some of the settlers came, furnished the new name, under which it was incorporated May 29, 1655. The first house of worship was covered with thatch, instead of shingles, and completed about 1660; and the Rev. Samuel Whiting, the first minister, was ordained over the church at its formation in 1663. He died in 1713, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Ruggles. During Philip's War, in 1675-76, this town suffered no important injury; but during the French and Indian War, in 1695, an attack was made upon the people, and several were slain. On the 5th of August of that year, the Indians entered the house of John Rogers, in the northerly part of the town, and discharged an arrow at him while asleep, which entered his neck, and severed the main artery. "Awakened by this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman, being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and, though severely wounded, made her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped, and left for dead, but survived the painful operation and lived for many years. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were made prisoners. The family of John Levistone suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Capt. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, with four other persons, were slain. Though the Indians were immediately pursued by the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them proved unavailing. It is said that they even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the

direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event was long had in painful remembrance."

The first patriot who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill was a young man by the name of Asa Pollard, belonging to Billerica. The manner of his death is thus related by Col. Prescott: "The first man who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill was killed by a cannon-ball, which struck his head. He was so near me that my clothes were besmeared with his blood and brains, which I wiped off, in some degree, with a handful of fresh earth. The sight was so shocking to many of the men, that they left their posts, and ran to view him. I ordered them back, but in vain. I then ordered him to be buried instantly. A subaltern officer expressed surprise that I should allow him to be buried without having prayers said. I replied, 'This is the first man that has been killed, and the only one that will be buried to-day. I put him out of sight, that the men may be kept in their places. God only knows who or how many of us will fall before it is over. To your post, my good fellow, and let each man do his duty.' He was struck by a cannon-ball thrown from the line-of-battle ship 'Someset.' "

On October 8, 1873, the town consecrated a fine granite monument in honor of its soldiers lost in the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

There were living in Billerica, in 1885, 44 persons who were over 80 years of age, 16 who were over 85, and four who were over 90.

William Crosby, an eminent jurist, was born here June 3, 1770, and died March 31, 1852. The late Hon. Thomas Talbot, a governor of the Commonwealth, was a citizen of this town for thirty years. Here, too, at "Brightside," was the residence of the late Rev. Elias Nason. Hon. Onslow Stearns, a governor of New Hampshire; Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, the author and philanthropist; and Miss Harriet Rogers, the founder of the system of teaching deaf-mutes to read the lips in speech, were natives of this place.

Billingsgate, a village in Wellfleet.

Billingsgate Island, at entrance of Wellfleet Harbor.

Billington Sea, a pond in Plymouth.

Birchdale, a village in Merrimack.

Blackinton, a village in North Adams; also one in Williamstown.

Blackstone is a young, enterprising and growing town in the extreme southeastern corner of Worcester County, 36 miles from Boston on the New York and New England Railroad. Blackstone village is the station on the main line of this road, while the Woonsocket Division has also a station at East Black-

stone. The Providence and Worcester Railroad has stations at Blackstone village and Millville. The post-offices are the places mentioned and Waterford; and the villages include these and Chestnut Hill. The town is square in form, having an assessed area of 9,330 acres; and of this, 3,880 acres are woodland. It is bounded on the north by Mendon, east by Bellingham, south by Woonsocket and North Smithfield in Rhode Island, and west by Uxbridge. Mill River, coursing from north to south along the eastern line of the town, and the Blackstone traversing the southwest corner to the principal village, furnish power for propelling the machinery of extensive manufactories. The place has a large cotton mill, a large woolen mill, a worsted mill, one for mixed textiles, a large rubber factory, and several other establishments of smaller size; and the value of their aggregate product in 1885 was \$3,422,552. The town is handsomely varied in its surface. A lone hill at the centre is very conspicuous; while Pickering and Candlewood hills in the northeast, and Chestnut Hill rising up from the village in the northwest, enhance the beauty of those sections. Hop Brook, in the northeast, contributes its waters to Mill River; Fox Brook meanders centrally through the town, reaching the Blackstone below the falls. A beautiful and romantic scene, extending from the "rolling dam" to the confluence of the streams, is presented to the lovers of the picturesque. The stream rushes madly along over a rough rocky bed; and, shooting from the fissures in the rocks, large trees — pine and cedar — overshadow the impetuous current, altogether forming a delightful wood and water view. On Hop Brook, an immense elm, which has breasted the storms of more than a hundred and fifty winters, still spreads its grateful shade for the people of the neighborhood. The soil of the town is generally light and sandy, but many of the farms are excellent. Altogether, their number is 117; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$115,381. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$2,453,235; and the rate of taxation \$18.10 on \$1,000. The population, in 1885, was 5,436, with 897 dwelling-houses. The schools are both graded and mixed, with eight school buildings, valued at \$31,900. The Blackstone Athenaeum is an object of regard to the citizens; the Blackstone Library Association has done a good work for the literary culture of the inhabitants; the Melville Agricultural Library, though small, has been of much service; the Sunday schools also have their libraries; so that the entire number is ten, containing in the aggregate about 10,000 volumes. The "Valley Chronicle" is a valuable weekly visitant, with its miscellany of news.

The churches are the Congregational, the Free Baptist, and Roman Catholic (Saint Paul's) at Blackstone village; a Methodist Episcopal at East Blackstone, and another at Millville; a Protestant Episcopal (St. John's), and a Roman Catholic (Saint Augustine's) at Millville. There were, in 1885, 49 residents of Blackstone who were over 80 years of age, 20 who were over 85, and three over 90.

The territory of this town was taken from Mendon, and incorporated in 1845. The town had its name from Rev. William Blackstone, the first white settler of Boston; who removed about 1635 to

the wilderness in what is now Cumberland, R. I., where his grave and a well which he dug are still to be seen on the east bank of the beautiful river which perpetuates his name.

Blanchardville, a village in Palmer.

Blandford is a large and geologically interesting town in the westerly part of Hampden County. In form it is nearly square, with an area of 30,457 acres, beside highways and water surfaces. There are 9,975 acres of woodland. Blandford is bounded by Chester and Huntington on the north, Russell on the east, Granville and Tolland on the south, and Otis and Becket on the west. The nearest railroad station is at the northeast and just across the line, at Huntington, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, 119 miles from Boston.

Dug Hill, a little north of the centre of the town, rises to the height of 1,622 feet, and Jackson's Hill, in the southwest, to 1,717 feet above the level of the sea. Other prominent elevations are Green Mountain in the north (at the base of which there is a sulphur spring), Tarrot Hill in the east, and Beach Hill in the south. In the northwest corner of the town, a singular depression in an elevated tract has the appearance of having been a volcanic crater. The town is rich in minerals: marmolite, actinolite, schiller-spar, serpentine, chromic iron, rose-quartz in bowlders, and other interesting specimens occur. North-meadow Pond, 80 acres in extent, Long Pond, 150, and Blair Pond, of 125 acres, are fine sheets of water lying in the westerly section. From the latter issues Pond Brook, whose waters, uniting with streams from two other ponds, form Pebble Brook; which, after curving about a hill containing a soapstone quarry, leaves the town at its southeastern angle, and helps to swell the Westfield River.

The town has two tanneries, a grist mill, and six saw mills. There are manufactories of wagons, bedsteads, cardboards, whip-butts and several others. The aggregate product, in 1885, was 23,918. The chief employment, however, is agriculture. The butter and cheese here made, from the milk of cows fed on the rich grazing lands of the hill-sides, are of superior quality. The growing of wool also receives much attention. The aggregate product, in 1885, of the 183 farms was valued at \$156,059. The number of neat cattle kept in the town at that time was 1,543. The valuation in 1888 was \$368,651, and the tax-rate \$19.50 on \$1,000. The population, by the last census, was 954, with 222 dwelling-houses.

There are thirteen school-houses, valued at about \$4,500. The four Sunday schools have libraries containing in the aggregate about 1,500 volumes. There are a Congregational church and a Methodist church at the centre, and another of the Methodists at North Blandford. The central Congregational church edifice stands on the summit of the local elevation, and commands a most enchanting prospect.

This town was settled by a company of Scotch-Irish; who, becoming dissatisfied with the Rev. Samuel Barrett, of Hopkinton, removed

hither. They at first called the place New Glasgow, from the city of Glasgow, in Scotland. Among the family names of the first settlers are Hamilton, Blair, Stewart, Montgomery, Campbell, Wilson, Sennett, Young, Knox and Gibbs. The first team which reached the place was that owned by Israel Gibbs and driven by Widow Moses Carr. The first white child born in the town was Israel Gibbs, junior. The first money appropriated for education was "three pounds, to be laid out to hyre a schoolmaster." This was in September, 1756. The school was taught by a sea-captain in the house of Robert Black, who also had come from Hopkinton. Their first minister was Rev. Mr. McClenathan. The church (Congregational) was organized in 1735 in Hopkinton, before the emigrants started on their journey. The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., was settled here in 1823, and continued as pastor until 1835. The town was incorporated April 10, 1741; deriving its name from the title, Marquis of Blandford, the second of the honors belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. Governor William Shirley, who succeeded to the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth a few months later (August 17th) came to Boston in a ship called "The Blandford," which may have suggested this name.

There were, in 1885, twenty residents of the town who were over 80 years of age, and four over 90. Blandford has given to the country the Hon. Eli P. Ashmun (1770-1819), an able lawyer, and United States senator; John H. Ashmun (1800-1833), a legal scholar of distinction; and Rufus P. Ranney (1813), an able jurist.

Blaneyville, a village in Attleborough.

Bleachery, a village in Lowell; also one in Waltham.

Blissville, a village in Orange.

Blithewood, a village in Worcester.

Bloomingle, a village in Worcester.

Blue Hill, a village in the south part of Milton; also a range of hills, viz.: Great Blue Hill, in the north part of Canton (655 feet in height); Little Blue Hill, also in Canton (335 feet); Hancock Hill, in Milton (507 feet); and the following in Quincy: Bugbee Hill (439 feet), Bear Hill (495 feet), Glover's Hill (430 feet), Chickataubut Hill (518 feet), Wampatuck Hill (357 feet), Rattlesnake Hill (314 feet).

Bobtown, a village in Pittsfield.

Bolton is an agricultural town, situated on elevated land of remarkable scenic beauty, in the easterly part of Worcester County, 30 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the

north by Harvard, east by Stow, south by Hudson and Berlin, and on the west by Clinton and Lancaster. Its railroad connections are at the southeast (Hudson), on the Central Massachusetts Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Marlboro branch of the Fitchburg Railroad; and at the west centre (Bolton), on the Clinton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad.

The underlying rocks in this town are calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schists, in which occur fine specimens of scapolite, Boltonite, magnesite, allanite, sphene, nuttallite, radiated, fibrous and brown hornblende, and other curious minerals. There are also limestone ledges in which excavations have been made. From the quarry at Rattlesnake Mountain, half a century ago, there were annually sent fifteen to twenty thousand bushels of lime. The rock, however, is largely magnesian, and so fetid under the hammer as to produce nausea. The land is high, and forms the water-shed between the Nashua and Assabet rivers. Long Hill, Pine Hill and Spectacle Hill are beautiful eminences in the southeast section. Vaughan's Hill is conspicuous in the northwest; while Wattoquottuc Hill rises to a height of about 300 feet, and forms a remarkable feature in the southwest section of the town. It is the highest eminence between Wachusett Mountain and the city of Boston, and from its summit, in clear weather, the State House may be seen. The old mansion on this hill, occupied by Jonathan Forbush for a generation, is very spacious and sightly. Seventy years ago it was owned and occupied by the father of Colonel T. W. Higginson. He was succeeded by Solomon Wilder, who entertained with princely hospitality. Lafayette, during his tour of the country in 1824, made a visit here. The late Hon. S. H. Howe also had his residence on this eminence. George B. Emerson has described the view from one of these hills, as follows: "Many travellers are familiar with a hill in Bolton, on the road to Lancaster, which opens a prospect of surpassing beauty in the wide area of many miles circuit spread out to the view, comprehending the charming village of Lancaster, through which the quiet Nashua marks out its winding channel, and presenting in the distant prospect some of the highest hills of Massachusetts and some lofty mountains of New Hampshire. The magnificent elms which proudly spread their wide branching tops upon the meadows; the groves, here and there, which the axe has spared; the frequent orchards, which indicate the wise care of the cultivator; and the extensive forests in the distance, with their mingled shades of green, from the most sombre to the brightest tint, conspire to present a landscape which fixes the attention of the most careless, and which, in its varied forms of light and shade, of forest and cultivation, of valley and mountain, of crops and trees, with here and there a beautiful village, with its spires pointing to heaven from among the trees, can never fail to charm the eye and to touch the heart."

Little and West's ponds in the southeast part of the town contain about twenty acres each; Welch's Pond, about half-way up the side of Wottoquottuc Hill, is a little gem. The beautiful Nashua River

runs across the northern angle of the town; and further in, Still River, on which there are rich intervalles, pursues a parallel course,—beginning and ending in the former, and marking, perhaps, its ancient bed. The soil of the town is of superior quality, consisting of clayey loam and gravel; and the farmers are, in general, thrifty, independent and progressive. The area of the town is about 12,000 acres, exclusive of highways; of this, about 4,000 acres is forest, consisting of chestnut, oak and pine. The farms number 148, and the dwellings 224. The farm product, in 1885, was \$175,523; the largest item (\$60,276) being the dairy product. The manufactures consist of lumber, vehicles, vinegar; whose value, with others, in the same year, was \$27,240. The valuation in 1888 was \$477,607; rate of taxation, \$10 on \$1,000. The population is 876.

There is a pleasant village called Fryville in the southern part of the town; and the centre, lying between the rounded hills, has an air of neatness and of quiet beauty. The roads are excellent, and beside them are many maple trees of large size. The Old Powder House is a noted object of interest. There is an admirable public library, containing nearly 3,000 volumes. The three Sunday-school libraries in the town contain about 1,200 additional. There are mixed schools, and a grammar and a high school, with seven buildings, valued at about \$10,000. The Baptists, Unitarians and Friends have church edifices here; that of the first being largest, and a pretty Gothic structure. The first Congregational society (Unitarian) was organized in 1740; the Friends in 1799; and the Baptist in 1833. Rev. Thomas Goss, settled in 1741, was the first minister.

The territory of this town was taken from Lancaster and incorporated in 1738,—being named in honor of the third Duke of Bolton (Charles Powlet), long a member of the British Colonial Council. In 1784 parts of Bolton and Marlboro were established as the district of Berlin; in 1829 part of Marlboro was annexed to Bolton; and in 1868 the southeast corner of Bolton was annexed to Hudson.

The town sent about 155 soldiers into the late war, of whom 23 were lost. In memory of these it has placed mural tablets in the town hall. Among eminent citizens mention is made of General Amory Holman, Jonathan Forbush, Solomon H. Howe and S. V. S. Wilder.

BOSTON, the metropolis of New England, the capital of Massachusetts, and seat of justice for the county of Suffolk, lies at the western extremity, or head, of Massachusetts Bay, — 464 miles by rail northeast of Washington, 236 northeast of New York, and 105 southwest of Portland. The latitude of the State House is 42° 21' 30" north; and the longitude, 71° 3' 51" west.

It has Needham, Newton, Brookline, Watertown, Cambridge and Somerville on the west; Everett, Chelsea and Revere on the north; Winthrop, Massachusetts Bay, and Hull on the east; Hingham, Quincy, Milton, Hyde Park and Brookline on the south. Its area is 19,100½ acres.

The city of Boston, as it now exists, has been made up of numerous aggregations. The nucleus was, of course, the present North End. The settlement grew southward, expanding about Dock Square, thence extending around Fort Hill and the sides of Beacon Hill, then from the North End along the shore to the West End, with a lively little village at the South End, advancing farther and farther southward to intercept the country business coming over what was then Boston Neck. These constituted old Boston, whose territory consisted of the peninsula extending from the mainland northeasterly, about two miles in length by one in breadth.

South Boston was annexed in 1804; East Boston (known as Noddle's Island) in 1836; Roxbury, in 1867; Dorchester, in 1869; Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton, in 1873. Although the spaces between the settlements have filled up, the old village names still attach to the localities; and while the old town names designate their limit as districts, there are also still existing in name the old and new village localities of the North End, Dock Square, Meeting House Hill, Harrison Square, Commercial Point, Neponset, Lower Mills, Mattapan, Jamaica Plains, Dorchester (village), West Roxbury (village), Brighton (village) Allston, Back Bay, and others. Old "Cornhill" has contracted to a street, and Fort Hill has been dug down until there remains of it nothing but Fort Hill Square.

Boston Harbor is, to a large extent, bordered with rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, and hence is remarkably irregular in its outline. The harbor is deep and capacious, and is studded with as many as forty picturesque islands, of which the most noted are Deer Island, of 184 acres, conveyed to the town March 4, 1634-5; Thompson's Island, annexed to the city from Dorchester March 15, 1834; Great Brewster Island, of 16 acres; Gallop's Island, of the same size; Lovell's Island; Long Island, on which is a lighthouse; Apple Island; Rainsford Island; Peddocks Island; Spectacle Islands; Governor's Island, on which is Fort Winthrop; Castle Island containing Fort Independence; and Georges Island, occupied by Fort Warren, the outermost and strongest fortification of the harbor. The outer limits of the harbor are marked on the north by Point Shirley, the southern extremity of the town of Winthrop, and on the south by Point Allerton, the northeastern extremity of the peninsular town of Hull. The intervening square of about four miles is largely occupied by islands, affording additional protection to the waters within. The main ship channel is between Point Allerton on the south and Boston Light on the north, with Fort Warren farther in on the south and the Bug Light on the north. The inner harbor is capable of holding 500 ships at anchor between Fort Winthrop and Fort Independence. It embraces about seventy-five square miles, and is considered, in respect to its freedom from sandbars, depth, capacity and defences (natural as well as artificial), one of the finest in the world. It receives the waters of the Mystic River (navigable to Medford), of the Charles River (navigable to Watertown), and of the Neponset River) navigable to Milton). About 240 wharves extend into the harbor, most of them strongly constructed.

The city is divided into 25 wards, containing, May 1, 1888, 120,499 assessed male polls, 48,331 dwelling-houses, and a total assessed valuation of \$764,452,548, with \$1.34 per \$100 as the rate of taxation. In addition to this amount there was exempt property, consisting of church and benevolent institutions, to the estimated value of \$26,257,706. The school-houses, in 1880, were valued at \$7,996,500; the municipal buildings, \$6,534,364; while those belonging to the county were estimated at \$2,000,000. The cost of the new county building, a noble, fire-proof structure of bricks, granite and iron, occupying the entire western side of Pemberton Square, has been estimated at \$2,500,000. There were in 1880, 3,319 stores and 4,258 miscellaneous buildings, in addition to dwellings.

The population in 1800 was 30,049; in 1820, 51,117; in 1840, 107,347; in 1860, 212,746; 1875, 341,919; 1880, 362,839; in 1885, 390,393, of whom 132,975 were born in foreign countries. In the years from 1860 to 1875, annexation added largely to the population. The valuation in 1840 was \$94,581,600; in 1860, \$278,861,000; in 1870, \$584,089,400; in 1880, \$639,462,495; in 1886, \$723,707,148.

The government is invested in a city council, chosen annually on the second Monday in December, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen and 72 common councilmen.

The geological formation of the territory is sienite, conglomerate, trap, slate, drift, and undetermined rock. There are ledges of slate in the harbor, and beds of clay and of peat are found in several localities. Ledges of pudding-stone occur extensively in the Highlands, from which substantial and handsome walls for buildings are constructed.

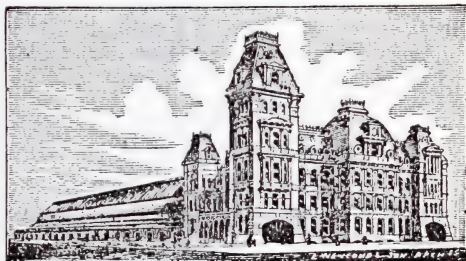
The surface of the city is beautifully diversified by upland, hill and valley, affording charming sites for building, and presenting altogether a scenic aspect remarkable for its freshness and variety. The highlands of East Boston overlook the harbor with its numerous islands, and constitute a prominent feature in the general landscape. The heights of Dorchester, and the romantic eminences of Roxbury, as well as the noted elevations, Savin Hill, Meeting-house hill, Dorchester Heights (or Telegraph Hill, also called Mount Washington); in South Boston, Mount Bowdoin, in Old Dorchester, and Bellevue Hill (330 feet), in West Roxbury, afford enchanting land and water views; while at Beacon Hill, about 110 feet above low tide, we may ascend to the cupola of the State House, about 110 feet higher, and gaze on a panorama unequalled elsewhere on our seaboard. Built upon so many picturesque eminences, Boston, viewed from the sea or from the land, appears alike magnificent.

Until after the Revolution, what was then Boston was merely an irregular expanse of land connected to the mainland by a narrow strip between Back and South Bays, which at the highest tides was overflowed by the sea. As the years have rolled on and house-lots have advanced in price more and more nearly to that of the buildings placed upon them, the "Neck" has been raised by laboriously transported soil and waste material; while South Bay has steadily grown narrower, and Back Bay has been wholly filled up, except about 30

acres, reserved for the salt-water pond in Back Bay Park. Five or six elegant avenues, instead of the poor and primitive one, now afford communication with the Highlands; and the section, still having the name of "South End," is wider and more beautiful than the original town itself. Other parts of the city also have been thus extended; and handsome private dwellings, railroad depots, stores and churches occupy many broad acres which were covered with water and with shipping less than half a century ago.

East Boston has communication with the other portions of the city by two steam ferries, and the ferry of the Boston, Revere and Lynn Railroad, and by a roundabout land route through the Charlestown district and the city of Chelsea; Congress Street, Mount Washington Avenue, Federal Street, Broadway and Dover Street bridges afford ready access with South Boston; Charles River Bridge (1,503 feet long, opened June 17, 1786) and Warren Bridge connect the Charlestown district with the main section; Canal or Craigie's Bridge (opened in 1809), West Boston Bridge, and the new Harvard Bridge, near Back Bay Park, put Cambridge in direct and pleasant communication with all parts of Boston; while Western Avenue, or the "Mill-Dam," Huntington Avenue, Longwood Avenue, Francis, Perkins, Pond, Church, Arnold and half a dozen other streets, bind the town of Brookline closely to the side of the expanding city.

The steam railroads radiating from the city have each one or more bridges, carrying numerous tracks. Of these, the Fitchburg, Boston and Maine, Eastern, and Boston and Lowell, all have spacious depots on or near Causeway Street; the Boston and Albany road and the Old Colony have spacious depots on Kneeland



LOWELL-RAILROAD DÉPÔT.

Street; the New York and New England Railroad has its depot at the foot of Summer Street, with ample freight houses and docks on the filled flats a little eastward; the Old Colony, while occupying its old-time position and lines, has recently added to its system the Boston and Providence line, the depot of which is at Park Square. Street railroads, also, operated by horses or by electricity, connect the depots, the different parts of the city, and the various suburbs by frequent trips, to which are added several lines of coaches, and numerous rapid herdies, and the more elegant and easy coaches.

Several lines of ocean steamers connect the city with Europe, — the Cunard, the Warren, the Allan, the Furness, the Leyland, the Guion and others; so that one may sail on one or more days of the week for England, Scotland, France and Germany; and, less frequently, for some Mediterranean port, Australia, and far-off China.

The lines running to South America, the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies and ports along our own coast and the British Provinces, are numerous, and their trips frequent. The railroads generally have special lines of telegraph along their roads, while the public lines are so numerous that almost instantaneous communication may be held with every part of the country, and, by means of the ocean cables, with Europe.



PARK SQUARE STATION, BOSTON.

The hotel accommodations of Boston are ample and admirable. The number receiving transient guests is nearly 100. The Revere and Tremont hotels have been the longest familiar to the travelling public, but do not excel Parker's, Young's, the Adams, the Quincy, the United States. The Crawford House and the American House are favorites with village merchants; the Back Bay houses, handsome in appearance and sumptuous in appointments,—the Brunswick, Vendome, Victoria, and, latest, the Thorndike,—find profitable

patronage. Space does not allow of further individual mention of the more than 200 respectable public houses of the city.

From its peculiar configuration, the streets and lanes of the city proper were laid out originally with very little regard to regularity or order, and they are consequently somewhat confusing to the stranger. Since the great fire in November, 1872, there has been much improvement in them by widening and straightening.

The total number of streets in 1880 was 616; and these, with the bridges, squares and alleys, are lighted by 10,177 gas lights, 2,805 oil and fluid lamps, and 601 electric lights; the total number of lights being 3,583. The principal avenue is Washington Street; which, commencing on the western side of the northern section, runs medially through the city, southeasterly to State Street, thence southwesterly, quite into Dedham, some five miles from its starting point. Nearly parallel with this, in its middle section, then radiating, are Dorchester Avenue, Albany Street and Harrison and Blue Hill avenues on the east, with Shawmut Avenue, Tremont Street and Columbus and Huntington avenues on the west. These are intersected at all angles by shorter streets, as Hanover, noted for its retail stores; State Street, for its banking institutions; Franklin and Summer streets, reconstructed on the ruins of the great fire, and Congress Street, noted for their wholesale business; Devonshire Street, for its wholesale trade and business offices, among which is the magnificent post-office building. Beacon Street extends from Tremont Street over the southern brow of Beacon Hill, past the Common and the Public Garden, thence over what was formerly a mill dam, into Brookline, acquiring in its course the more sounding name of Western Avenue; to which in truth, however, it is entitled, being one of the fashionable and frequented carriage ways of the city. The extended canopy formed by the overhanging branches of the majestic elms along the Common and Public Garden, with the noble vista of the avenue losing itself among the Brookline hills, give it a beauty not surpassed in America. Here, Commonwealth Avenue alone rivals it; being 250 feet in width, and having between its two roadways, for its whole length, a grassy park, with a broad promenade flanked on either side by a double row of handsome trees. This avenue extends from the middle of the western side of the Public Garden, through the Driving Park, and ends at Brookline Avenue. Its narrow park measures ten acres. At intervals along the middle line, statues are set,—General Glover, Alexander Hamilton, William Lloyd Garrison, and near the entrance of the Driving Park the striking and beautiful one of Lief Ericson, the Norwegian explorer of A.D. 1000. At the eastern end, just within the Public Garden, is the equestrian statue of Washington. Other marked features of this avenue are the lofty white marble front of the Hotel Vendome, the noble tower of the First Baptist Society's church, the Algonquin Club House, and the handsome residences. On the south side of the Common and Public Garden is Boylston Street, starting from Washington Street and ending at the Driving Park. Upon this street, at the intersection of Huntington Avenue

and Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, is Copley Square,—from its area and surrounding edifices the finest square in the city.

The principal thoroughfares in East Boston are Chelsea Street, running longitudinally with the island, and Meridian Street, so called from its running north and south. The first connects with Chelsea at the north, the latter at the south,—meeting at a sharp angle near the centre of the southern section. Other streets cross these, usually running in direct lines across the island. Webster Street commands a fine view of Boston Harbor and the city proper, and is adorned with many beautiful residences. The street system of South Boston is, for the most part, regular; the avenues generally crossing each other at right angles. Dorchester Avenue runs directly south, by South Bay, from Federal Street in the city proper to Milton Lower Mills; while Broadway, the principal thoroughfare, ornamented with trees, runs centrally through the territory to City Point. Warren Street and Walnut Avenue are the principal carriage ways through Boston Highlands; and Washington Street (east) and Dorchester Avenue, Bowdoin, Hancock and Boston streets, through Dorchester.

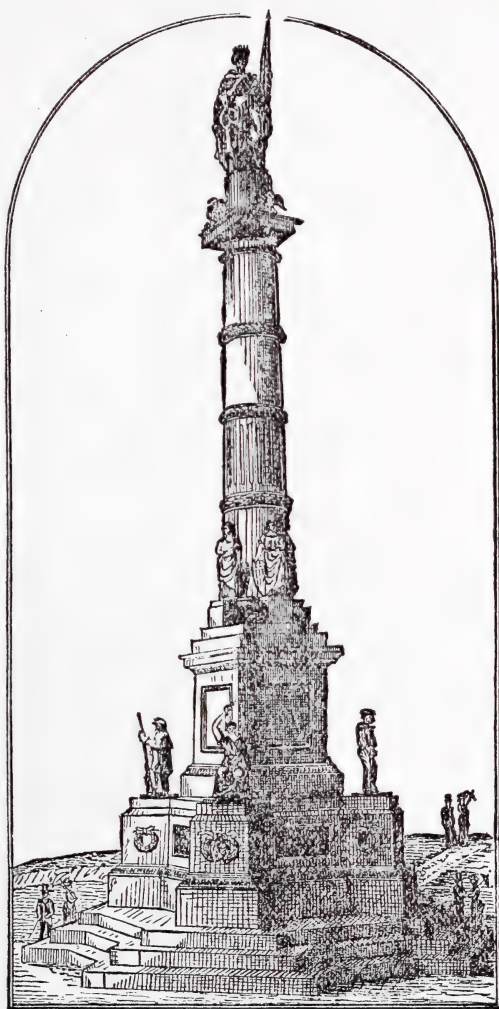
The principal avenues of Charlestown are Chelsea Street, passing along the land side of the Navy Yard, and connecting Warren and Chelsea bridges; Bunker Hill, Main and Medford streets, running from Chelsea Street through the whole length of the peninsula, and at Charlestown Neck uniting in Broadway, which stretches over Winter Hill in Somerville quite to Medford. Monument Square, the largest public park, has an area of about six acres. Market Square is a handsome space in the southern section. City Square, at the extremity of the peninsula, is the point whence radiate most of the principal streets, and is flanked on the south by the huge building called the Waverly House, built by Moses Dow from the profits of the "Waverly Magazine." Another fine building is what was Charlestown's "City Hall," now a branch of Boston Public Library.

Brighton is the chief cattle market of New England. Its chief objects of note are the Abattoir (the place of slaughter of food animals); the Cattle-fair Hotel; Allston—a pleasant modern village where terminates the "Mile-ground;" Bigelow Hill, whence are fine views of sea, villages and vistas of hills; and the Chestnut Hill Reservoir with its driveway, at the south, near the line of Newton.

Boston Common is a public park, containing about 48 acres, on the southwesterly slope of Beacon Hill. It is beautifully diversified with knolls, avenues, parterres and fountains; and delightfully sheltered by great trees,—English and American elms, lindens, several varieties of maple, English oak, cottonwood and other kinds.

Near the centre is an iron fence surrounding a thrifty young tree, on the spot where stood the Old Elm, so noted from its size and for the tragic events which have occurred in its vicinity. In 1776, as many as thirty Indians, concerned in massacres, were hung upon the branches of this and other trees around it. Here, in early days,

Quakers were hung for conscience' sake ; and here, later, Whitefield preached to an audience, it is said, of 20,000. This tree was destroyed in the great gale in 1876. Near by, on the north side, is the



ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT,

Frog Pond (without a frog), a pretty little lake, and within it a fountain throwing a huge jet of water to a great height. Rising from the margin of the pond is the central and highest elevation of

the Common, on the summit of which stands a lofty column of white granite surmounted by the bronze figure of Liberty; its base surrounded by allegorical figures of stone in half relief; while lower, on the four angles of the pedestal, are bronze statues of a soldier, a sailor, the muse of history and the genius of peace. The monument is by Milman, and commemorates the sons of Boston lost in the war of the Rebellion. On the Park Street side of the Common is the noble fountain presented by Gardner Brewer. About midway on the Tremont Street side are the Cogswell fountain, mostly of granite, and the interesting monument to Liberty, erected in 1888. The design is by Robert Kraus. It is a round column of granite on a pedestal of the same material, on the front projection of which stands a beautiful bronze figure of Liberty, with an eagle just alighting at her feet. It is popularly known as the Crispus Attucks monument, because his name stands first on the list of those who fell in the Boston Massacre, in 1770, which this monument commemorates. In the southern part of the Common is the Old Central Burying Ground, long unused, and now deeply shaded by a variety of thrifty trees. In this cemetery were buried many British soldiers. In the early days of the Revolution the Common was the principal camp ground of the British. The Charles Street side was then the western water front, and along its line were pits for the musketmen; while batteries occupied the eminences in the rear.

The Public Garden, separated from the Common by Charles Street, was laid out in 1803. It comprises about 24 acres, recovered from the tide, and lying in the form of a parallelogram, with an artificial lake of about four acres in the centre. A fountain in its northern part is the source of supply. Clumps of trees and shrubs about the margin and the rocky island, give variety to the scenery; which is further increased by a bridge thrown across the lake at a narrow place midway of its length. The latter also affords an excellent standing place to see the movements of the numerous boats with which the lake is supplied. Clumps of shrubs, trees singly and in groups, beds of flowers varied weekly through the season, meet the eye of the visitor in every direction. The garden is further decorated by the elegant monumental fountain of marble with carved base, and surmounted by a sculptured group consisting of surgeon and his patient, erected in honor of the discoverer of anæsthetics; by the beautiful marble fountain representing Venus standing in a shell rising from the sea; by the bronze figures of Edward Everett and Charles Sumner, near the north and south sides of the garden; and last and most impressive of all, the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball. The figures are of heroic proportions, and are set on a granite pedestal 16 feet in height.

The Driving Park, situated in the Back Bay district, on Charles River, and near Brookline, has an area of about 106 acres, including some 35 acres of water in stream and pond; and consists of a fine, broad road running along the higher portions of the park in a laby-

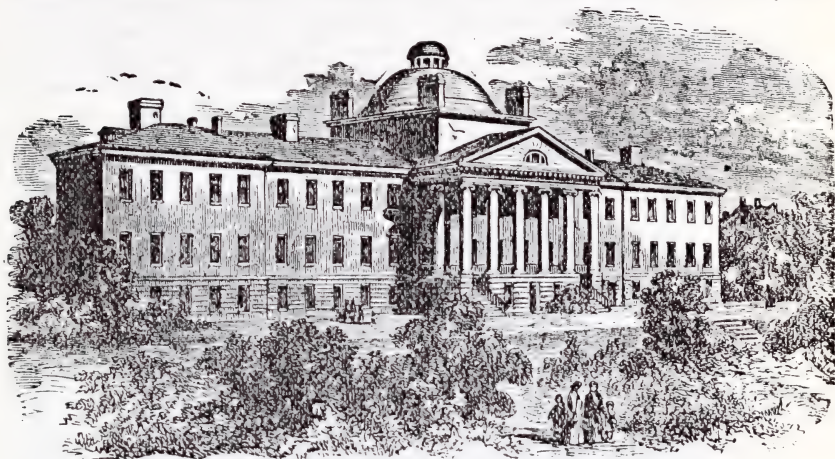
rinthian manner, making a driveway of several miles in length. Slender-shafted trees line the road, thickets of shrubs occupy the steeper banks, while beds of hardy flowers fill vacant plats of ground on terrace and slope. Another attractive place for small parties to stroll and lunch is Franklin Park, in the Roxbury district,—a half-wild tract of forest and field, large enough to contain the Common and Public Garden seven times over. Near by, on the west, is the Arnold Arboretum, in West Roxbury, about one-third as large. It is a scientific botanical garden under the direction of Harvard College. There are in the city, belonging to it, about 40 minor parks, turfed, and planted with trees and shrubs, and having an average area of about an acre. Eleven of these are in the city proper (or Old Boston), three in South Boston, five in East Boston, ten in Roxbury, three in Dorchester, four in Charlestown, two in West Roxbury, and two in Brighton. There is throughout the city a remarkable number of streets shaded by colonnades of fine trees, often of great size. The Charles River Embankment, 200 feet in width, extending along the south bank of the river from Leverett Street, near Craigie's Bridge, to Cottage Farm Bridge, near the Riding Park in Brighton, will contain about 69 acres. The Chestnut Hill Reservoir, at the borders of Brighton and the city of Newton (where Beacon Street terminates) has a broad marginal park, making an agreeable driveway. Altogether, the park system of Boston now contains about 1,133 acres; and there is a project to add a marine park at South Boston, and a large park for Charlestown. There are also three or four private "gardens," where entertainments are given, and the public admitted for a fee.

The climate of the city, though variable, is generally favorable to health, and usually for a large portion of the year affords most delightful weather. The east and northeast winds in the latter part of the winter and early spring, and the sudden great changes of temperature at all seasons, are severely felt by people of weak constitutions or enfeebled conditions of the body; but the intense heats of summer are agreeably tempered by the same ocean breezes, which bring an atmosphere filled with the salty vapors of the sea. The temperature for six months of the year is within the range most comfortable for all; while January and July give extremes which cause discomfort at times, these periods are not often so prolonged as to depress the health. The average temperature of the hottest and coldest months for the ten years including 1871 and 1880 was, for January, 27.3°, and for July, 71.8°. The death-rate of the city in 1886 (not a specially favorable period) was 23.40 per cent.; there having been 9,265 deaths from an estimated population of 395,924.

Boston has 35 public and private cemeteries. Of these, Copp's Hill, at the north end of the city, and the King's Chapel and the Granary cemeteries, are the oldest. The largest are Forest Hills Cemetery, containing 228 acres, and Mount Hope Cemetery, 105 acres, in Roxbury. The other large ones are Evergreen Cemetery, in Brighton; Cedar Grove Cemetery, in Dorchester; Mount Calvary Cemetery, in Rox-

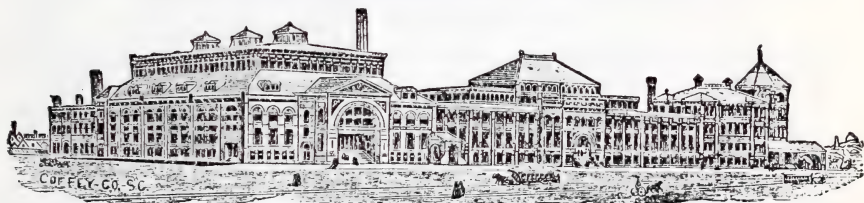
bury; St. Benedict's, in West Roxbury. The noted Mount Auburn Cemetery, just outside of Boston, is made use of by many of its families.

Attractive points, as affording the best views, are the old Dorchester Heights, fortified by General Washington, now called, also, "Telegraph Hill" and "Mount Washington," in what is now the South Boston district; Parker Hill, and West Roxbury Fort (the



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

site marked by the handsome standpipe of the Boston Water Works), the cupola of the State House; Bunker Hill Monument; and, in the near suburbs, Corey Hill, in Brookline, and Mount Auburn Observatory. Of antiquarian interest, there are the Copp's Hill Cemetery and the Granary Burying Ground; Christ Church; Fanueil Hall; the Massachusetts Historical Society's and the New England Genealogical Society's collections; the old South Church, and the Old State House and its contents. Of scientific interest are the collections



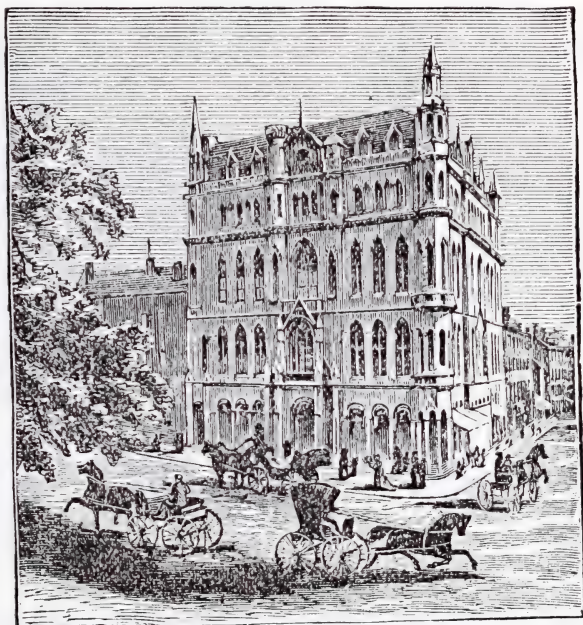
MECHANICS' FAIR BUILDING, BOSTON.

of the Boston Natural History Society; the Bussey Institution and Arnold Arboretum, in West Roxbury; the United States Arsenal at Watertown; and the Navy Yard in Charlestown. Lovers of literature and art will be interested by the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum, and delighted at the Museum of Fine Arts. Lovers

of musical science will visit the New England Conservatory of Music, at Franklin Square Park, and the Boston Conservatory, on Tremont Street, overlooking the Common. For an outing, the visitor will perhaps follow the example of the resident, and picnic in Franklin Park, or try the sea breezes at Revere Beach or Nantasket.

Among the most conspicuous public buildings in the city are the State House, Post-office, Custom House, City Hall, the new County Court-house and the new Public Library, Faneuil Hall, Quincy and Washington markets, and the jail on Charles Street.

Buildings of important benevolent uses are the Massachusetts General Hospital, the City Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Car-

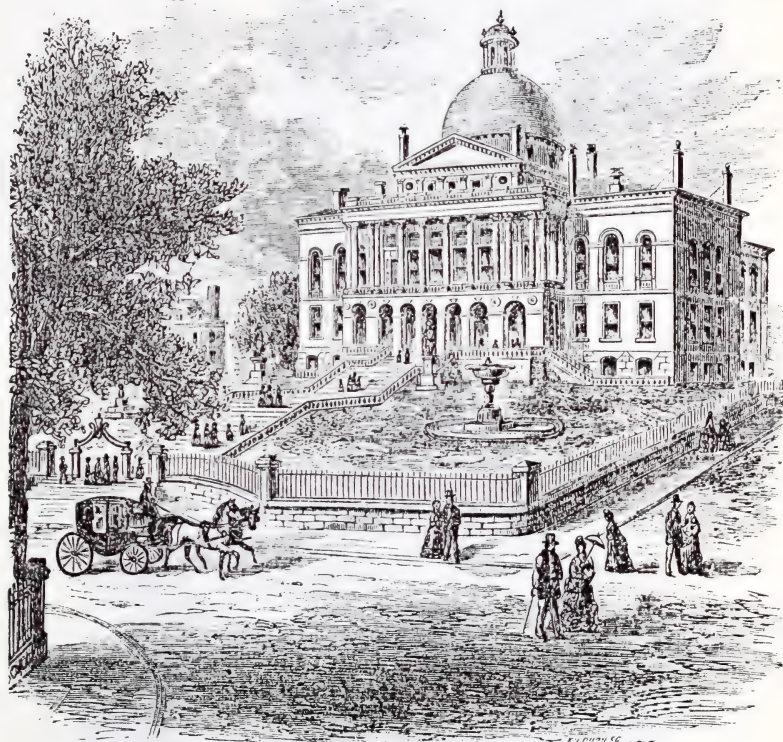


MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON.

ney Hospital, Children's Hospital, New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Homeopathic Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and several of lesser note. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association building, and Horticultural Hall, are interesting, and serve important public uses. The Masonic Temple is of much interest from its architecture, exterior and interior, and from its being the seat of the highest Masonic authority in New England.

The older section of the State House, situate on the east side of Mount Vernon Street and fronting on Beacon Street, is a substantial and symmetrical structure 173 feet in length, 61 feet in depth, and 120 in height, crowning the summit of Beacon Hill. The top of the dome is about 230 feet above tide-water. It was built upon land

formerly owned and occupied by John Hancock, and was opened for legislative use on January 11, 1798. The bronze statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann decorate the grounds in front. In Doric Hall within, which will continue to serve as the elegant vestibule of the vast edifice, are marble statues of President Washington and Governor John A. Andrew, together with the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments in the war of the Rebellion, and other interesting memorials. The new State House includes the old one which bears the gilded dome, now so familiar to all who have looked upon the city from far or near. The new portion joins solidly on the



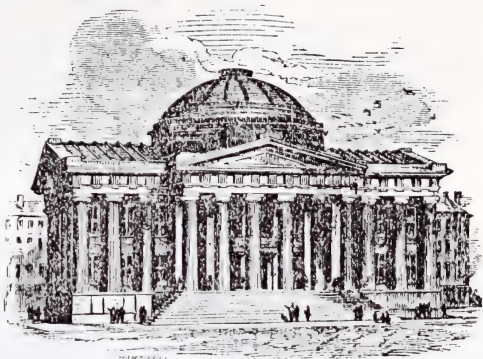
STATE HOUSE — BEACON STREET FRONT.

rear, and extends, by an arch over Mount Vernon Street, to about the same distance beyond it as the older part extends on the Beacon Street side. The new portion is of the same height, but the long sky-line is broken at the middle by a projecting section surmounted by a pediment somewhat in the style of a Greek temple. On this projection, and an equal distance at each side, is a colonnade, similar to the one on the front of the dome section. This fronts on the broad eastern avenue made by the removal of the Temple Street

buildings as far as Derne Street. Old Doric Hall, in the remodelled edifice, serves as an entrance, through a broad arch that replaces its back wall, to the great Memorial Hall, five steps higher, and occupying the space above the Mount Vernon Street arch. The building is modest yet impressive and beautiful in its exterior, while its interior is thought to be formed perfectly to the purposes of the General Court and the other departments of the State government.

The Custom House, on State Street, is built entirely of granite, — exterior and interior walls and dome-like roof. It is of the Doric order of architecture; its ground plan being the form of a Greek cross. Its cost was over a million dollars.

The Post Office has a façade of more than 200 feet on Devonshire Street, but its front is on Liberty Square, and is much loftier. It is



THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON.



CITY HALL, BOSTON.

built of white Rockport granite, and its cost considerably exceeded two millions of dollars.

City Hall, in Court Square, and fronting on School Street, is built

of Concord granite, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, — costing more than half a million dollars. In front of it stand admirable bronze statues of Benjamin Franklin, and of Josiah Quincy, an eminent mayor of the earlier period of the city.

The new County Court-house occupies the entire western side of old Pemberton Square, and covers an area of 85,688 square feet. Its length is quite near 450 feet; width 200 feet; height of walls from the square, 90 feet; top of dome, 200 feet. The building is fire-proof throughout, its exterior being of white granite, and the interior walls of brick. In architectural style it is of German character on a basis



FANEUIL HALL AND QUINCY MARKET.

of the Early Roman style, with special modifications by the architect. It presents great variety of ornament with nobleness and solidity. Its interior is remarkably adapted for light and air.

Large and handsome private buildings, both dwellings and business houses, are becoming very numerous; while the architecture is constantly becoming more definite and artistic.

Faneuil Hall, which, from the meeting held in it by the early advocates of American freedom, came to be called "The Cradle of Liberty," was erected in 1742 and presented to the city by Mr. Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant. The street floor and basement are wholly occupied by markets for the sale of meats, fish, dairy products and vegetables; while the second story contains a hall 76 feet square, decorated with large portraits in oil colors of Washington, Samuel Adams, Daniel Webster and others, which is still much used by popular assemblies. On the east side of this building stands the Quincy building or market, of granite, much larger than the

other, and used for the same purpose. It was opened in 1827. Nearly all the section about Faneuil Hall, including part or all of several streets, is devoted to the same kind of merchandise; the section extending quite to Atlantic Avenue.

Boylston Market, for many years a landmark at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, has given place to a more modern building of stone, of greater size and more varied uses. Washington Market, on the corner of Washington and Lenox streets, is the third building in size devoted to the provision trade.

The great bell in Faneuil Hall is the only one in the city proper which now gives general notice of fires; the alarm being communicated to the engine houses by electricity, from upwards of 400 boxes placed in every part of the city. The fire department has 33 steam fire engines, 8 chemical, and one hand engine, with necessary apparatus and carriages, with nearly 150 horses. The harbor, also, is supplied with two fire-engine boats. There are 238 fire reservoirs, and about 5,000 hydrants connected with the street mains of the city water-works. The latter also furnish an ample supply of water in all parts of the city, the pipes delivering freely at even the most elevated points.

Boston has an extensive and excellent sewerage system, which drains it thoroughly. In its front is the illimitable sea; and at its back are hundreds of miles of grassy and forest-clad hills and valleys. Owing to its situation, the air is constantly changing, and is of a high degree of purity; consequently the city proves a very wholesome place of residence.

In her varied industries Boston manifests remarkable skill and activity. Her sons are engaged in almost every art, manufacture, trade, calling and profession. Her merchants, manufacturers and seamen are known over all the world. Her capitalists are builders and operators of railroads all over the country, and her capital has aided, in large proportion, in opening the mines of precious metals in the mountainous West, and in developing manufactures in remote sections of the Union. Among home industries, shipbuilding holds a fair proportion. She is noted for small craft built for speed,—from the oarsman's shell to the swift-sailing schooner; while steam vessels up to 1,200 or 1,500 tons are occasionally sent out from her yards. The annual value of this manufacture is about \$1,000,000.

The annual catch of her fishermen, including fish products and shell fish, reaches a value of about half a million dollars. In addition to this, a large part of the catch of other Massachusetts ports and of Maine and New Hampshire is handled by the fish dealers of Boston.

The dutiable value of imports for the year ending June 30, 1888, was \$63,897,778; the export of domestic merchandise for the same period being \$55,482,664. There were also some exports of foreign goods, from the quantity imported. These aggregates have been exceeded in several recent years. The foregoing statement does not include coastwise traffic, nor that by land conveyance, whose figures would vastly exceed those of the foreign trade; but no means exists

by which accurate data can be obtained regarding domestic commerce, excepting in the receipts of breadstuffs. Those of flour for the year ending September 30, 1888, were 2,899,294 barrels; of corn, 6,167,333 bushels; of oats, 6,234,316; of wheat, 1,703,888. The number of vessels entering the customs district of Boston during the year ending June 30, 1880, was 2,874; and the number of clearances for foreign ports was 2,827.



New England
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Franklin Square Boston

The last report of the Comptroller of the Currency (1888) gives the aggregate returns of 55 Boston national banks, as follows:—

	Capital Stock.	Surplus Fund.
Returns from two private banks	\$51,400,000	\$13,293,256.20
	420,000	166,544.00

A later statement shows 60 national banks in active business in the city. There were also, at the close of the year 1888, 15 savings institutions, the aggregate of whose deposits, undivided earnings, guaranty fund, premium, suspense and rent accounts was \$101,808,-

793.75; eight trust companies, whose capital stock, deposits, etc., aggregated \$58,523,896.07; two loan companies, whose assets amounted to \$280,752.19; two mortgage loan and investment companies, whose resources aggregated \$1,083,730.23; twelve co-operative banks, with assets amounting to \$1,232,312.19.

The penal and reformatory institutions in the city are the prison in Charlestown, belonging to the State, the county jail on Charles Street, the House of Correction at South Boston, the House of Industry and the House of Reformation, on Deer Island. There is also a House for Neglected Children in Roxbury, and almshouses on Deer Island, Rainsford Island, and the Austin Farm. The South End Industrial School for boys and girls was established six years ago by a few philanthropic and practical persons; and the number of its pupils, together with its results within their homes and in their later career, has already shown the utility of this class of institutions. The same may be said concerning the Farm School for Boys during a longer period; for this institution was organized in 1832. It is intended for those of less favored condition than the former. There are in the city upwards of 87 private schools, having school buildings and other property to the value of nearly \$4,000,000. This number includes the collegiate institutions of Boston University, with its law, medical, theological, musical and general departments; Boston College; Boston Academy of Notre Dame; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the professional schools,—the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston Dental College, the New England and the Boston Conservatories of Music, the Petersilea Academy, and the School of Drawing and Painting (Museum of Fine Arts). The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the Boston School for the Deaf, are partially of the public school system. The public special schools consist of 19 kindergartens, 1 manual training school, 5 schools of cookery, and 21 evening schools,—5 of the latter giving instruction in drawing.

The city has a normal school of the highest class, associated with which is a training school having grammar and primary departments; a Normal Art School, two Latin schools (the Boys' and the Girls'), an English High School, a Girls' High School, and six general high schools. With these are a large number of the lower graded schools, in suitable proportion in the city system. The number of public school buildings in Boston, as given in the State census of 1885, was 164, having an estimated value of \$8,601,410. The number on May 1, 1889, had increased to about 180. Boston's system of public instruction is a very excellent one, and at the World's Exposition in Vienna, in 1873, it received the award of honor.

By the census of 1885, it appears that there are in Boston 253 public libraries, possessing 2,177,318 books. These consist of the State (reference), city public, association, private circulating, public and private school, professional, church and Sunday-school libraries. The oldest of these is that of the Massachusetts Historical Society, established in 1791. The New England Historic and Genealogical

Society is a younger institution occupying a kindred field,—both having valuable reference libraries. The Boston Athenæum, established in 1849, has a handsome building and a large library. The largest collection of books is that of the Public Library. Ten years ago the number of volumes in this library was 345,734; the number of persons employed was 141; and the city appropriation for the current expenses of the year \$121,000. There are now 505,410 volumes, with twelve branches and three delivery stations, in as many remote sections of the city. The library has outgrown its old building on Boylston Street, a spacious and elegant structure, and has made necessary the new and capacious building on Copley Square. This has a frontage of 225 feet on each of the three streets that bound it; and its cornice is 70 feet above the street, while Bates Hall, 40 feet deep, and occupying the entire Dartmouth Street front, rises to a height of 80 feet,—receiving a part of its light from the roof. The architecture is Roman, with slight modifications.



NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

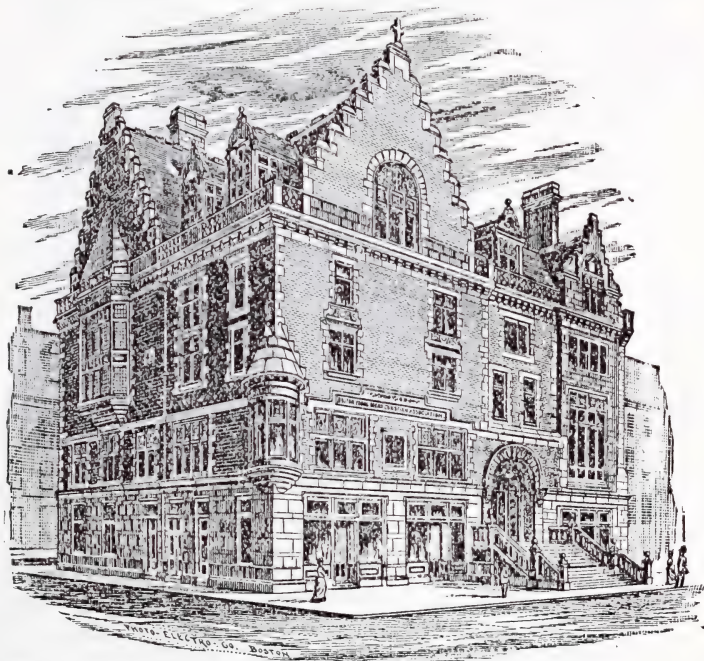
Other sources of entertainment and intelligence are the excellent lectures of all kinds frequently given in the numerous halls and the vestry-rooms of the churches and of the Christian associations. Many of these are free, though of equal value with those which require an admission fee. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations and the Young Men's Christian Union (especially the last) are well known for their liberality in this respect. The most valuable free lectures, however, are those given in courses, and from two to four a week, through all the colder third of the year, at the expense and under the direction of the Lowell Institute; this was endowed by John Lowell, junior, by a legacy of \$250,000, its opening course of lectures having been given in 1848.

The issues of the Boston printing press are characteristic of New England, and a credit to the city as an intellectual centre. There are about 150 book publishers, some of whom send out editions of several hundred different books each year; and several add to these monthly magazines, weekly journals, or quarterlies. Including newspapers, daily and weekly, there are published in the city nearly 250 periodicals,—of which some 45 are religious, 14 scientific, 3 relate to law, 3 to medicine, 4 to music, 2 to health, 11 or more are theological, 9 are commercial, 10 educational, 7 relate to schools, 15 are

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juveniles of which 11 are religious; about a dozen are distinctively political, 3 are in German and 2 in French. The ethical standard of journalism in Boston is high, and its literary quality superior.

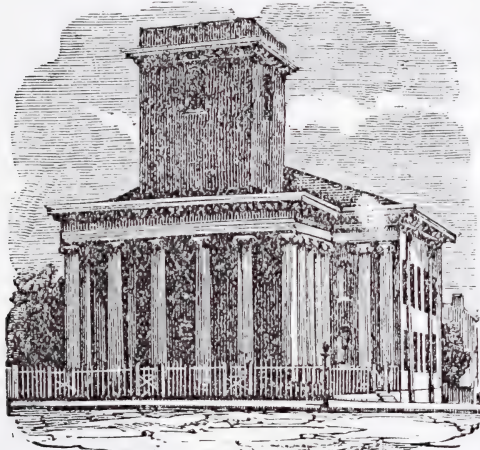
The number of churches in the city is 234. Two of these are Advent churches; 29, Baptist; 2, Christian; 36, Trinitarian Congregational; 26, Unitarian; 2, Congregational; 24, Episcopal; 1, Reformed Episcopal; 27, Methodist Episcopal; 3, Methodist; 1, Friends; 8, Jewish; 7, Lutheran 2, New Church (Swedenborgian); 9, Presbyterian; 1, Reformed Church (German); 32, Roman Catholic; 2, Spiritualist; 7, Universalist; and 13 of various denominations. The estimated present value of the church buildings (not



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOSTON.

including the land) is \$3,963,000. Christ Church (Episcopal), on Salem Street, erected in 1723, is the oldest church edifice in the city. From its tower (in which there is now a chime of eight bells) Paul Revere sent out his lantern signal, and General Burgoyne witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. The Old South Church, on Washington Street, was first occupied for public worship on the 26th of April, 1730. It is preserved as a relic of the early period of the nation, and is used for the display of lesser relics, and for lectures on historical and sociological subjects. King's Chapel, on Tremont Street, was first used for divine service on August 21, 1754. It contains several beautiful memorial tablets. Adjoining it is the

oldest burial place in the city. This church is a plain and solid edifice of dark granite, with a massive square tower surrounded below the entablature by wooden Ionic columns. It is valued at \$25,000; while the lot in which it stands is estimated to be worth \$514,000. Park Street Church, occupying a commanding site on Tremont Street, was consecrated January 10, 1810. It has seats for about 1,200 persons. Its spire rises 218 feet above the pavement, forming a conspicuous feature in the distant view. St Paul's Church, on Tremont Street, consecrated June 20, 1820, is constructed of fine gray granite, in the Grecian Ionic style. The Beacon Hill Church, though secluded, is perhaps the most unique in its appearance of any in the city. It is a union church, and a com-



KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

mon resort of the patrons of the benevolent and religious institutions of which Dr. Charles Cullis has been the chief promoter. Tremont Temple is the home of a Baptist society; but it has a business-like front, and its several halls are used for secular meetings and entertainments, as well as for religious purposes. The Methodist Church on Tremont Street was dedicated January 1, 1862. It is built of Roxbury stone, in simple Gothic style, and is remarkable for its fine proportions.

The Central Church on the corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets (Trinitarian Congregational) was dedicated in 1867. It is constructed of Roxbury stone with sandstone trimmings, in a characteristic Gothic style. Its steeple is 236 feet in height, the tallest in Boston. The First Church in Boston (Unitarian), near by on the same street, was used for the first time in December, 1868. It is a beautiful edifice, especially noticeable for its fine carriage porch. The Arlington Street Church (Unitarian) is a charming building of brown freestone in the English style at the Wren period. It has a striking interior after the Corinthian order. In its tower is a chime of bells. One of the principal landmarks of Commonwealth Avenue is the "Brattle-square Church," now occupied by the First Baptist society. It is a fine building of cream-colored sandstone, and remarkable for its noble tower. Trinity Church (Episcopal) on Copley Square, was consecrated February 9, 1877. It is of dark Dedham granite, with brown freestone trimmings. Its central tower is 211 feet in height. The edifice is a fine example of French Romanesque, and is valued



PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

at \$500,000. There is little more land in its lot than is occupied by the building, yet it is valued at \$320,000. The New Old South Church, on the same square, is one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city. Its architecture is North Italian Gothic, and its abundant ornament gives it a somewhat oriental effect. The tall and rather striking tower (248 feet in height) has the appearance of leaning slightly away from the main edifice. The building alone is valued at \$368,000. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Harrison Avenue, was dedicated in 1861. It is built of granite, and has a brilliant interior finish with a combination of Ionic and Corinthian forms. The Boston College is connected with this church. The buildings of the church and college cost about \$350,000. The



TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, commenced in 1867, is one of the most spacious and splendid church edifices in the metropolis. It will contain about 5,000 people. The material is Roxbury stone. One of the towers, if completed according to design, will have an altitude of 300 feet; but there is some doubt regarding the safety of the foundation. The First Spiritual Temple, on the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, is a handsome but somewhat curious structure. It is built of brownstone, and is largely Romanesque in its architecture. Its value is estimated at \$200,000.

The various sections of the present city of Boston have a history of their own. Soon after its annexation in 1804, South Boston was connected with the city proper by a bridge across the channel at the "Neck" at Dover Street. It was opened in March of the same year with a military display and great civic "pomp and circumstance." The bridge was 1,550 feet long and its cost \$50,000. Later a substantial iron bridge took its place. A second bridge at the foot of Federal Street was built in 1828. The magnificent iron bridges erected still more recently, extending from Harrison Avenue and Congress and Swett streets to South Boston, seem to furnish all necessary connection between the inner and the seaward sections. At the time of the annexation, South Boston (earlier a part of Dorchester) possessed but ten families; but each successive bridge added largely to its population. Its most rapid growth, however, followed the establishment of the street railroad system in 1854. About the margin is much "made" land. Near the centre is the abrupt eminence known variously as Telegraph Hill, from its having been used as a marine signal station; and Mount Washington, from its having been fortified by General Washington when he invested the British army; and as Dorchester Heights, under which name it was known until a comparatively recent date. Two squares north-easterly, on a lower eminence, is the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Four streets farther in the same direction, on another elevation, is Independence Square, a pretty park occupying about two squares. Across the east end of the island is laid out the Marine Park, which, it is hoped, may be extended to Castle Island. On the north side of the island are the House of Correction and the Insane Hospital. A large portion of the space between these and the foreign docks connected with the New York and New England Railroad is occupied by various manufactories, and by the Alger iron works. Here have been produced the largest cannon ever made in America.

East Boston is noted for its ship-yards, founderies and sugar refineries. Here is the landing place of the Atlantic steamships, and the terminus of the Grand Junction Railway. It formerly bore the name of "Noddle's Island," from the first known resident. Mr. Maverick (who, later, became the owner) had a fort mounting four guns, on the high ground here in 1630. In 1814, Fort Strong was erected on the spot now occupied by Belmont Square. At the outbreak of the Revolution Mr. Thomas Williams was the sole resident; and the British, descending upon the island, carried off his flocks and herds and burned his farmhouse. The island at this period contained about 660 acres of land, not reckoning the flats (since filled up), and was separated from Boston (Shawmut) by 132 rods of water. The first ferry boat was authorized in 1637. As late as 1833, the entire population comprised only eight persons. In 1836 the Eastern Railroad built its road and a depot on the island, and in 1839 the Cunard line of ocean steamships made East Boston their landing; and the place grew rapidly, so that in 1879 there were 17 miles of streets. These, from the first, have uniformly been named for our own country towns and eminent men.

The higher portions afford pleasing views of the harbor, and have many fine residences. Maverick Square is the most important business centre.

Charlestown was the capital and the earlier place of residence of Governor Winthrop and his associates. The Indians called the place *Mishawum*. At the time of the battle with the British, there, Charlestown had some 300 dwellings and 150 to 200 other buildings. The land at the southern part rises from the water into an eminence formerly called Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought; the position being taken instead of Bunker Hill; and here, too, stands Bunker Hill Monument commemorating it. The real Bunker Hill is a little northward and considerably higher. It is now occupied by a handsome Roman Catholic church. Bunker Hill Monument was begun in 1825, and completed in 1843. The base of the structure is 30 feet square, tapering to $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet, where the angle of the summit begins. Its entire height is 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The shaft is hollow, and contains a spiral staircase of 295 steps, ascending to a chamber at the top, where are four windows from whence beautiful views may be obtained. The cost was \$150,000. On the southeast side of the peninsula is the United States Navy Yard, occupying $83\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

Roxbury is mentioned by William Wood, the first historian of New England, in 1633. He says: "It is something rocky, which it has the name of Rocksberry." None will dispute its being rocky in parts; for "Roxbury pudding-stone" is familiar to the eyes, as the term is to the ears, of all Bostonians, not only in its native bed, but in many of the finest buildings of the city. What is now Washington Street, in this district, was formerly "The Street" of Roxbury, where the business was concentrated. Roxbury was the native place of Generals Warren, Heath and Groaton, the residence of General Dearborn, and of many wealthy people, a few of the fine old houses yet remaining. As a place of residence, the Roxbury district is found to have great attractions, and is rapidly filling with attractive dwellings.

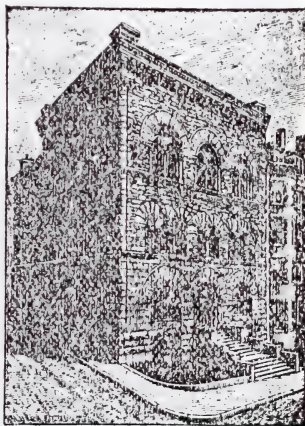
The Dorchester district is generally elevated, good views of the bay and of the surrounding localities being attainable from the upper rooms of many of the dwellings. When, in June, 1630, the company of the "Mary and John," including two clergymen, Revs. Meverick and Wareham, came to this place, the Indians called it "Mattapan;" but the company quickly named it Dorchester, after the town of this name in England. They set up a church soon after, but its site is now unknown. It is stated that the first water-mill in America was set up in Dorchester, and that its citizens were the first to engage in the cod fishery. The quaint town-hall still remains. Other and admirable features are the ancient meeting-house and the magnificent soldiers' monument on Meeting-House Hill; the Lyman Fountain, on Eaton Square; its noble trees and fine gardens; its quaint old burial place; Grove Hall and its benevolent institutions (Dr. Cullis').

West Roxbury was detached from Roxbury and incorporated as a

town in 1851, and a part of Dedham was annexed in the following year. Brook Farm Phalanx was established on picturesque ground in the western part, in 1841. This establishment is now the German Orphan Asylum. Jamaica Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about 56 acres in extent, is a principal feature of this district. Overlooking it and the towns for miles about is Bellevue Hill, 334 feet above sea-level, and the highest point in the city. Handsome public and private buildings and abundant ornamental vegetation, with rows of great trees along the streets, make this one of Boston's most agreeable purlieus.

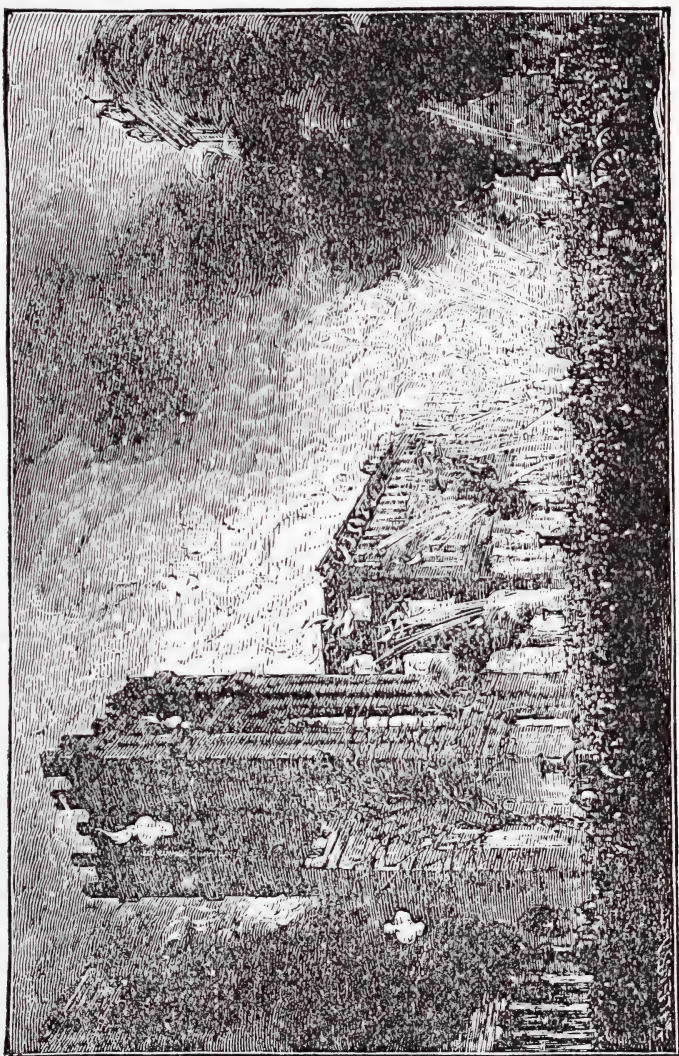
Brighton is now, as it has been since the Revolution, the chief cattle market of New England. Its chief objects of note are the Abattoir,—the place of the slaughter of food animals; the Cattle-fair Hotel; the Old Mansion of Peter Faneuil, its enormous horse-chestnut tree in front; and beautiful Evergreen Cemetery, with its soldiers' monument. Allston is a pleasant modern village, where terminates the "Mile-ground;" Bigelow Hill affords fine views of sea and neighboring villages; and Chestnut Hill Reservoir, where Beacon Street fairly ends has an attractive marginal driveway. Originally this section of Boston was called "Little Cambridge." It was incorporated in 1807; and annexed to Boston in 1873, being now Ward 25.

Boston (the city proper) was called by the Indians *Shawmut*, which is supposed to have signified "a spring of water;" but the early white settlers called it "Trimountaine," from its three hills. It was purchased of William Blackstone, the sole inhabitant; and a settlement was commenced by some colonists from Charlestown on the 17th day of September, 1630. They called their settlement Boston, from the old town in England from which some of them had come. This company organized under a large tree in Charlestown under the name, "First Church of Christ in Boston." The Rev. John Wilson was the first minister, and the first meeting-house was erected in 1632. The society (now Unitarian) occupies a very elegant church on the corner of Marlborough and Berkeley streets. The second church was organized June 5, 1650; and the Rev. John Mayo (or Mayhew) was settled over it November 9, 1665. He was succeeded by Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., May 27, 1664. The first house of this society, called the "Old North," was burned by the British, January 16, 1776. After several removes and various fortunes the society, in 1874, dedicated a new and elegant edifice of freestone, situated on Boylston Street, near Dartmouth, and is now Unitarian.



UNITARIAN BUILDING,
Corner Beacon and Bowdoin Streets.

The succession of pastors in this society, following Increase Mather, is Cotton Mather (1635-1728), Joshua Gee (1723-48), Samuel Mather (1732-41), Samuel Checkley, Jun. (1747-68), John Lathrop



Old Trinity Church, Summer Street.

SCENE IN THE GREAT FIRE, 1872.

(1768-1816), Henry Ware, Jun. (1817-30), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1829-32), Chandler Robbins (1833-74) Robert Laird Collier (1876-78), Rev. Edward A. Horton (1880). The third church was organized May 12, 1669, and its building, known as the Old South, was

first occupied for religious services on April 26, 1730. The society now has, instead, a beautiful church edifice on the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, known as the New Old South.

The first Baptist church was organized in Charlestown May 28, 1665, when Rev. Thomas Gould was chosen pastor. After various locations it erected a fine house of worship on Somerset Street, Beacon Hill, whose tall spire was a landmark for many years. The Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University occupies its site, the society having, in 1877, united with the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, which was organized in 1856.

The first Episcopal church in Boston was organized in 1686; and at the time of the Revolution King's Chapel was its house of worship. The officers of the British army in Boston, and their families, formed the larger part of the congregation; and on the evacuation, in 1776, the services were discontinued. In 1786, the remnant of the society resumed religious services, with James Freeman as "reader." He was the first American Unitarian, known as Rev. James Freeman, D.D.; and under his ministry the society became Unitarian. The second Episcopal church is that which still worships at Christ's Church on Salem Street at the North End; which settled its first rector, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., December 29, 1723. The third Episcopal church (Trinity) had its beginning in April, 1728, laid the corner stone of its first church edifice at the corner of Summer and Hawley streets April 15, 1734, which was opened for worship on August 15, 1735.

The first Universalist church was organized in 1785; and the Rev. John Murray was settled over it October 24, 1793.

The first Roman Catholic was established in 1788, and the mass was first celebrated on November 22 of that year.

A Methodist society was formed in 1792, and in 1795 erected a chapel in the north part of the city.

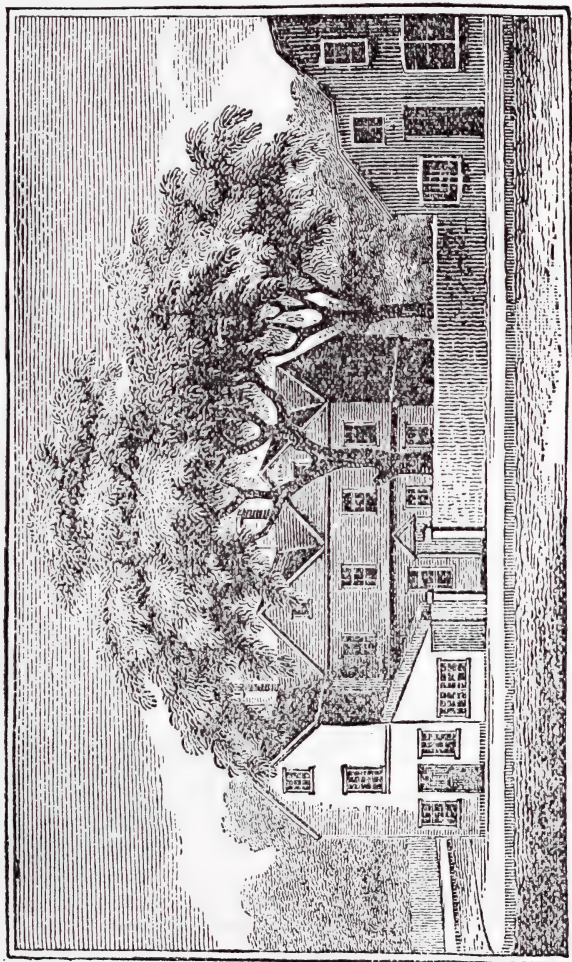
The first Christian church was organized in 1804, and Elder Abner Jones became the first minister in the same year.

The African Baptist church was organized in 1805. The Freewill Baptist church became such in 1834. The German Evangelical church was organized in 1840; the Lutheran, in 1841; the first Presbyterian in September, 1846; and the New Jerusalem church was organized on August 15, 1818.

The first public school was established in 1635; and the first town-house was completed in 1659.

Incensed by the arbitrary measures of Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor, the people, on the 8th of April, 1689, rose in arms, and seizing him and a part of his council, put them into prison, and restored the former magistrates to their offices. This was the commencement of that resistance to kingly authority which eventually resulted in the establishment of civil liberty throughout the country. The population of the town in 1700 was about 7,000; and the English style of dress and living generally prevailed. It was probably then the richest town in America. The celebrated George Whitefield visited the place in 1740; and it is said that as many as 23,000

persons were present at his farewell sermon on the Common. He was bitterly opposed by many of the Boston clergymen. The Old Town Hall was burned in 1747, and the building at the head of State Street, and now called "The Old State House," was soon after built. During the same year the town was thrown into great excite-



LIBERTY TREE.

ment by the impressment of some of its mechanics by the squadron of Commodore Knowles, then lying in the harbor. The military companies were called out; and, after various demonstrations, the commodore threatening to bombard the town, the men were finally restored. During the ten years prior to 1776, Boston was the principal theatre of those eventful scenes which preceded and

opened the Revolution. The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 threw the people into great excitement; and the appointment of Andrew Oliver as distributor of stamps caused the first popular outbreak. The British troops arrived to maintain order on September 30, 1768; and the place was changed into a garrison.

Collisions between the people and the British soldiers became more and more frequent. A boy named Christopher Snyder was killed in one of these encounters February 23, 1770; and over the head of his coffin were inscribed the words, "*Innocentia nusquam tuta.*" On the 5th of March occurred the Boston Massacre, in which five unarmed citizens were killed by the British soldiery on State Street. In December, 1773, was formed the Boston Tea-Party, — and some thirty men, disguised as Indians, went on board of some ships laden with tea on which there was a heavy duty, and emptied 240 chests and 100 half-chests into the dock. In January, 1775, General Thomas Gage had in Boston eleven British regiments and four companies of artillery; and after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, the town was brought into a state of siege, when the inhabitants experienced great hardship and suffering. On the morning of March 5, 1776, General Washington appeared with his well-protected batteries on Dorchester Heights, commanding alike the town and the harbor; and then, with the evacuation of the place by the circumvented and outgeneralled Howe, which followed on the 17th, expired the last vestige of British authority in Boston.

Boston was incorporated as a city in 1822; and Hon. John Phillips was the first mayor. The first building erected in Boston as a place of amusement was built in 1756. It was named Concert Hall, and is still standing. The next was the Federal Street Theatre, completed and opened in 1794.

The system of steam railroads, first coming into practical operation in Boston in 1834, furnished the needed means of growth in her commerce and wealth; and notwithstanding the business depression of 1837 and 1857, she has made wise and successful use of her advantages.

When the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion came, Boston took a very active part, furnishing men and money in unstinted measure. No less than 26,119 men, of whom 685 were commissioned officers, were sent by this city alone into the service of the army or the navy; and the splendid monument in the central part of the Common witnesses to their noble service.

The growth of the city was for a time retarded by the immense conflagration of November 9 and 10, 1872. This commenced in a large building on the southwesterly side of Summer and Kingston streets, continuing with unabated fury until about 65 acres of the business portion of the city, comprising 776 buildings, were laid in ruins, and property in buildings and merchandise to the amount of \$73,500,000 was destroyed. The fire extended northerly, sweeping everything before it, as far as the new post-office, and easterly to the wharves. The scene of the conflagration was grand and fearful beyond description.

This check to the growth of the city was brief; and larger and finer buildings of brick, iron, or stone have taken the places of those swept away; streets and avenues are, in many instances, widened; and the reconstructed section of the city under many points of view surpasses the old. The commercial area has been greatly enlarged southward and westward. The outward movement of residences, and the occupation of suburbs as residences by merchants, lawyers and many in other pursuits, has been made possible by the rapid transit afforded by the numerous lines of steam railroads and street cars.

The number of eminent people whom Boston may claim for her own by birth and education, or by their early and prolonged residence, would fill a biographical dictionary of respectable size; of whom only a few can be mentioned in these pages:—

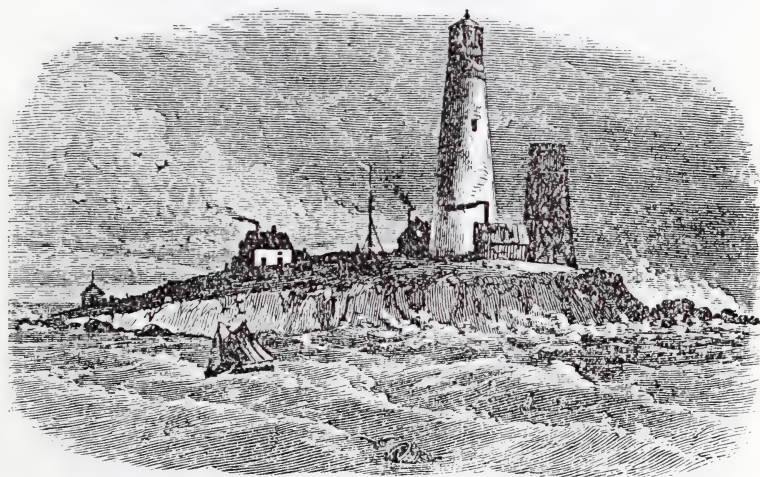
- | | |
|--|---|
| John Hale, Charlestown, born in 1636, | James Freeman, D.D., Charlestown, |
| Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., born 1639, | 1759, |
| John Cotton, 1640, | Samuel Dexter, LL.D., 1761, |
| Joseph Dudley, Roxbury, 1647, | Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, 1763, |
| Cotton Mather, D.D., 1663, | Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, 1764, |
| John Alford, Charlestown, 1686, | Harrison Gray Otis, 1765. |
| William Cooper, 1694, | Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Charlestown, 1768. |
| Mather Byles, D.D., 1706, | John Phillips, 1770, |
| Joseph Green, 1706, | Josiah Quincy, LL.D., 1772, |
| Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., 1706. | John Pierce, D.D., 1773, |
| Andrew Crosswell, 1709, | Benjamin Gorham, Charlestown, 1775, |
| Jonathan Belcher, 1710, | William Tudor, 1779, |
| Thomas Hutchinson, 1711, | Washington Allston, 1779. |
| Daniel Fowle, 1715, | Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, Dorchester, 1780, |
| Samuel Adams, 1722, | Nathaniel Bowditch, 1773-1838, |
| Thomas Prince, 1722, | Samuel F. B. Morse, 1791, |
| Samuel Cooper, D.D., 1725, | George Ticknor, 1791, |
| Stephen Badger, Charlestown, 1726, | Edward Everett, 1794-1865. |
| James Bowdoin, LL.D., 1727, | T. W. Harris, M.D., 1795-1856, |
| Thomas Pemberton, 1728, | Horace Mann, 1796, |
| Robert Treat Paine, LL.D., 1731, | Winslow Lewis, M.D., 1799, |
| Benjamin Edes, 1732, | Rufus Choate, 1799-1859, |
| John Singleton Copley, 1737, | James Gridley Howe, M.D., 1801, |
| Nathaniel Gorham, Charlestown, 1743, | Lydia Maria Child, 1802-1880, |
| Isaac Rand, Charlestown, 1743, | William E. Channing, D.D., 1803, |
| Francis Dana, LL.D., Charlestown, | Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803, |
| 1743. | Horatio Greenough, 1805-1852, |
| Jeremy Belknap, D.D., 1744, | William Lloyd Garrison, 1805, |
| William Billings, 1746, | Theodore Parker, 1810, |
| Col. Richard Carey, Charlestown, 1747, | Charles Sumner, 1811, |
| Col. David Henley, Charlestown, 1748, | Wendell Phillips, 1811, |
| Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., 1749, | Samuel Osgood, D.D., 1814, |
| General Henry Knox, 1750, | George L. Brown, 1814-1879, |
| Theophilus Parsons, 1750, | Edward L. Davenport, 1814-1877, |
| Jonathan Mason, 1752, | John T. Andrew, 1815, |
| Benjamin Austin, 1752, | Charlotte S. Cushman, 1816-1876 |
| Sir Thomas Astor Coffin, 1754, | John Gilbert, 1810, |
| Gilbert Stuart, 1755. | Thomas Ball, 1819, |
| Royal Tyler, 1757, | William M. Hunt, 1824, |
| Samuel Sewall, 1757, | Laura Bridgman, 1829-1889, |
| Thomas Dawes, 1758, | Daniel Webster, d. 1852, |
| William Bentley, D.D., 1759, | |

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, d. 1876,
Dr. William Rimmer, d. 1879,
The Lawrences,
Bishop E. O. Haven,

George Ripley,
E. P. Whipple,
John A. Andrew, and
James Freeman Clarke.

Boston Corner was incorporated as a district, April 14, 1838. It then occupied the extreme southwest corner of the State; but being separated from the town of Mount Washington, which was the extreme southwestern town, by a lofty ridge, was physically inconvenient for jurisdiction by the State; and it consequently became the theatre of prize-fighting and other illegal practices. In order to bring it under proper restraint, it was ceded to the State of New York, to which it naturally belonged, May 14, 1853. It contained about 940 acres of land and 75 inhabitants. It was first settled by Daniel Porter, in 1763, or earlier.

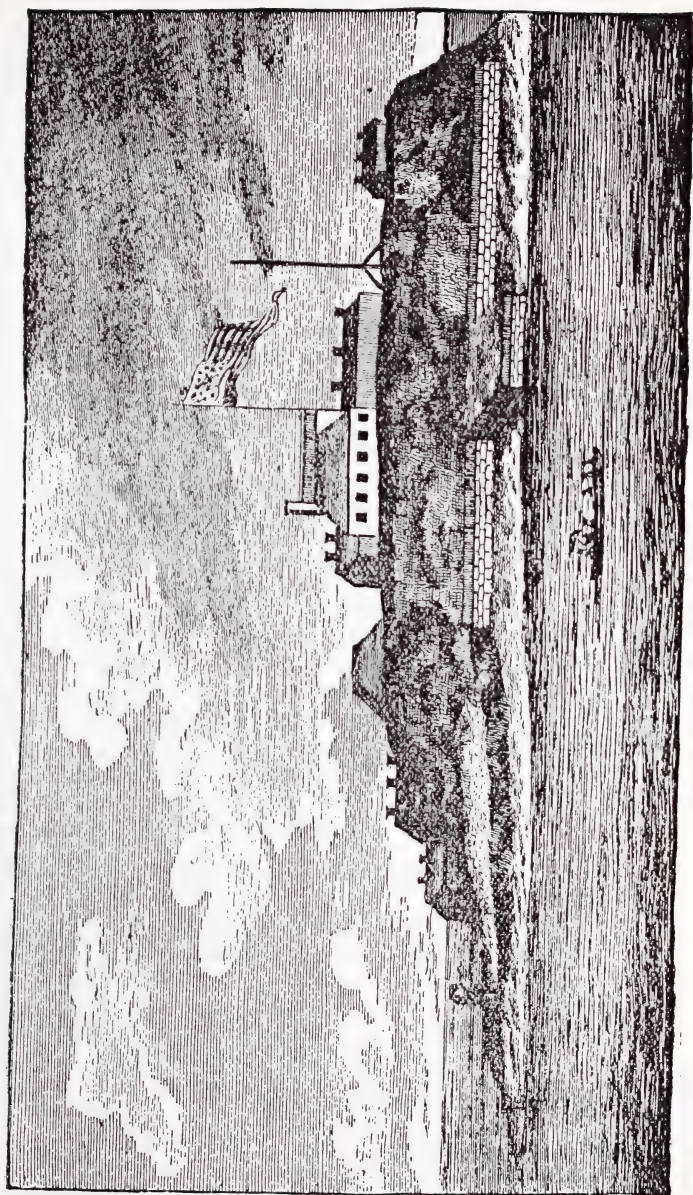
Boston Harbor has its outer limits marked on the south by Point Allerton, the northeast extremity of the peninsular town of Hull, and on the north by Point Shirley, the southeastern extremity of the town of Winthrop, the two points being about four miles apart. The intermediate space is largely occupied by islands, which afford additional protection to the waters within. The harbor embraces an area of about 75 square



BOSTON LIGHT.

miles. The main ship entrance is by Point Allerton and Fort Warren to the inner harbor, which is deep, and sufficiently capacious to hold 500 ships at anchor between Forts Winthrop and Independence.

The first of these defences is situated nearly in the centre of the inner expanse of the harbor, with the latter on the south, equally distant from it and from the outer point of South Boston on its



CASTLE ISLAND AND FORT INDEPENDENCE.

westward side. The other and stronger fortification, Fort Warren, is on Georges Island, directly facing Lighthouse Channel, which is the main entrance of the harbor, before mentioned. About one and a half miles distant, a few points north of east, is Boston Light, with the Brewsters (islands) on the north and Point Allerton on the south. The tower of this light is 80 feet high, and is connected by a covered way 80 feet long with the keeper's dwelling. There are also two fog-signal buildings. The lantern gives a flashing white light, visible $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. About one half mile northeast from Fort Warren, in the direction of Great Brewster, is The Narrows Light Station, popularly known as the "Bug Light," being a low structure set upon seven iron pillars, or piles. Between this and Fort Warren is the main ship channel; which passes, further in, between Lovell's and Gallop's islands.

South of Fort Warren are Nantasket Roads. About one and a half miles west of this fort is Long Island, about whose southern extremity are the waters of Back or Western Bay. Directly west of this, behind Thompson's Island, is Dorchester Bay; and north of the latter is Old Harbor Bay, washing the southern shore of South Boston. West of this place, and separating it from Roxbury district, is South Bay with its bridge-locked entrance from the north.

Close on the southeast of Point Shirley is Deer Island; and between this and Long Island, directly south, is Broad Sound, the main northern entrance of the harbor, marked by a light on the northern end of the latter island. Directly west of Broad Sound, and on a line with South Boston, is the clear expanse of water known as President's Roads. At the northwest is the entrance to Mystic River and Charles River basins, both crossed by one or more bridges.

In the extreme south of Boston Harbor are the smaller ones of Hingham and Quincy; while on the southeast is Hingham Landing; and north of the last, in Hull, are, successively, Sagamore Bay, Nantasket Landing and Hull Landing.

For further mention of the islands in this harbor, see the article on Boston, and that on each island.

Bostonville, a village in Wellesley.

Bourne occupies the northwest extremity of Cape Cod and Barnstable County, and is about 56 miles from Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad. The stations are Buzzard's Bay, Bourne and Bournedale, on the main line, and Monument Beach, Pocasset, Wenaumet, Cataumet, and Sagamore on the Woods Holl Branch. All these are post-offices except Wenaumet.

The town is bounded on the north by Wareham and Plymouth, on the east by Cape Cod Bay and Sandwich, south by Falmouth, and west by various bodies of water forming the eastern extremity of Buzzard's Bay. The harbors are Buttermilk Bay, Red Brook Harbor, Cataumet Harbor, and Back River Harbor. The last is near on the south of Monument River, and forms the western terminus of Cape Cod Canal. Wenaumet Neck, on which there is a lighthouse, pro-

jects southwesterly into Buzzard's Bay, having Bassett's and Scraggy Neck islands on the south and Burgess or Tobey's Island on the north. The town is 11 miles long by 5 wide. The assessed area is 23,472 acres, including 11,621 acres of woodland. The latter occupies the larger portion of the eastern side of the town, and is chiefly in oak and pine. It is the habitat of numerous red deer.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium. The land is generally level, — a group of three hills near the centre, and Pine Hill in the southeast part, being the chief eminences. The soil varies in different localities from clay to loam and sand. There are several small ponds: Manomet Lake, and Ellis, Quensewel, Deep Bottom, Mill, and Flax ponds, two more at South Pocasset, and others in the wilderness at the southeast.

The number of farms is 71; and their total marketed product in 1885 was \$71,159. The dairies furnished \$6,178; the poultry yards, \$3,082; and the cranberry bogs and orchards, \$49,462. There are 270 acres devoted to cranberries, valued at \$67,572. At Sagamore is a car shop; at Bournedale an iron foundery and axe shop; and at Pocasset the Tahanto Art Works, making metallic goods in ornamental forms. The aggregate of these manufactures in the same year was \$69,337. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries; the commercial catch in 1885 being valued at \$24,418. The oyster beds yielded \$18,922 of this amount.

The shore fishing is very good here, and bluefish and bass are plenty in the bay. From the prevalence of southwest winds and the shallowness of the water on the eastern side of Buzzard's Bay, its temperature is unusually agreeable; and this, with the good beaches, has made them favorites with sea-bathers. The town is a favorite summer resort, and there are numerous fine residences. The valuation of the town for 1888 was \$1,077,400; and the tax \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 1,363, with 495 dwellings.

Bourne has graded schools, occupying nine buildings valued at about \$9,000. The Baptists have a church at Pocasset, and the Methodists one at Bourne and another at Sagamore.

Bourne embraces the northern end and the western side of Sandwich, from which it was taken; the act of incorporation having the date of April 2, 1884. The name was chosen in honor of Hon. Jonathan Bourne, an aged and esteemed citizen of New Bedford, whose name had long been attached to a hill in Sandwich, as well as to a neck of land in Wareham. This gentleman was born in Bourne, near the present village of Bourne (then Monument Village and a part of Sandwich), on March 25, 1811. He was the son of a farmer; but went to New Bedford when 18 years of age, and hired in a grocery store; and from that arose in fortune and esteem. At one time his investments in the whaling business were larger than those of any other person. He served the Commonwealth in an official capacity in the legislature and as a member of the Governor's Council. He died in New Bedford, August 7, 1889.

Eminent among former citizens may be named Benjamin Burgess, Isaac Keith, Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D.D., Heman Swift and Ebenezer Nye.

Bourne's Hill, in Sandwich, 297 feet high.

Bourne's Neck, the southeastern extremity of Wareham.

Bowenville, a village in Fall River.

Bowkerville, a village in Saugus.

Boxborough, a village in Rockland.

Boxborough is a small farming town, somewhat hilly and of a passably good soil, lying in the westerly part of Middlesex County, midway between the Concord and Nashua rivers. It is bounded on the north by Littleton, east by Acton, south by Stow, and west by Harvard.

It has calcareous gneiss for its formative rock, in which has been opened a good quarry of limestone; and there are found the minerals scapolite, garnet, spinel and augite.

Guggins Brook rises near the centre of the town, and running easterly is joined by Half-moon-meadow Brook, from the northeast part, both soon entering the Assabet River; while Beaver Brook, running northerly, and Assabet Brook southerly, drain the western section of the town, and afford a little motive power. Whittington Pond, of an elliptical form, and containing 37 acres, lies in the northwest section of the town. The Fitchburg Railroad crosses the northeastern corner, but the nearest station is West Acton, 27 miles from Boston. That village is also the post-office for Boxborough. The area of the town is 6,406 acres aside from high-ways and ponds. There were 1,617 acres of woodland, consisting of oak, maple and pine. The population, in 1885, was 348, with 76 dwelling-houses. The number of farms was 69; of neat cattle, 762; and of fruit trees, 13,715. The dairies yielded a product valued at \$31,019; the wood, \$5,632; fruits, berries and nuts, \$6,468; hay, \$24,651; vegetables, \$6,695. The total farm product was \$92,349. The limestone quarries, and some small wood and other manufactures, aggregated \$4,600. The valuation, in 1888, was \$249,563, — with a tax of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

The town has four school-houses, valued at \$3,300. One Sunday school possesses a library of about 300 volumes. There is an Evangelical Congregational church, and a Universalist Congregational, the last founded in 1784.

The town furnished 28 men for the late war, of whom 3 were lost. Boxborough was formed of parts of Harvard, Littleton and Stow, and established as a district under its present name, February 25, 1783; and was made a town May 1, 1836.

Boxford is a large and long township of an irregular form, occupying a central position in Essex County. It has Bradford on the north; Groveland and Georgetown on the north and east; Rowley, Ipswich and Topsfield on the east; the last, with Middleton, on the south; and North Andover on the southwest and west. Its assessed area is 13,819 acres, of which 4,842 acres are woodland, consisting of pine, oak, birch and maple. The population in 1885 was 840, and there were 189 dwelling-houses. The Danvers and Newburyport Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the easterly side of the town, the Boxford station being at East Boxford, which is also a post-office and village. The other post-offices are Boxford and West Boxford, which are also villages.

The land is well diversified by hill and valley. The rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite, and there are many bowlders of various minerals. The flora is rich and varied. Bald, Long and Stiles hills are the most notable eminences. The ponds are numerous, and well stored with pickerel and other fluvial fish. Perley's Pond, near the Georgetown line, contains 54 acres; and Hovey's Pond, West Boxford, 36 acres. Hasseltine Brook, rising in West Boxford, flows easterly into Parker River; Pye Brook, running through Wood's, Four-mile and Spofford's ponds, and Fish Brook, coming into Boxford from North Andover, are affluents of the Ipswich River.

These streams at present furnish motive power for two or more lumber and grist mills. Other manufactures of the town are boots and shoes, wagons, matches, clothing and food preparations,—valued, in the aggregate, at \$60,140. The farms number 105; and their product, in 1885, amounted to \$114,695. The valuation, in 1888, was \$658,625; with a tax of \$9.10 on \$1,000.

The town has six school-houses, valued at about \$4,300. There is a convenient town-hall; and the public library has nearly 2,000 volumes. There is a Congregational church at Boxford, and another at West Boxford.

Seventy-six men went from Boxford into the late war, of whom 23 died in the service.

This town was named, it is supposed, from Boxford, in England, and was incorporated August 12, 1685. It is mentioned in the Tax Act in 1694. In 1728, part of Boxford was taken, with others, to form the town of Middleton. In 1846, part of Ipswich was annexed, and in 1856 part of Boxford was annexed to Groveland. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Thomas Symmes ordained as pastor, in 1702. The first pastor of the second church was Rev. John Cushing, ordained in 1736.

This town was very patriotic in the Revolution, and eight of its citizens were killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Thomas Knowlton, an intrepid officer of the Revolutionary army, was born here, November 30, 1740. He was killed in the battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776. General Washington said of him that he "would have been an honor to any country."

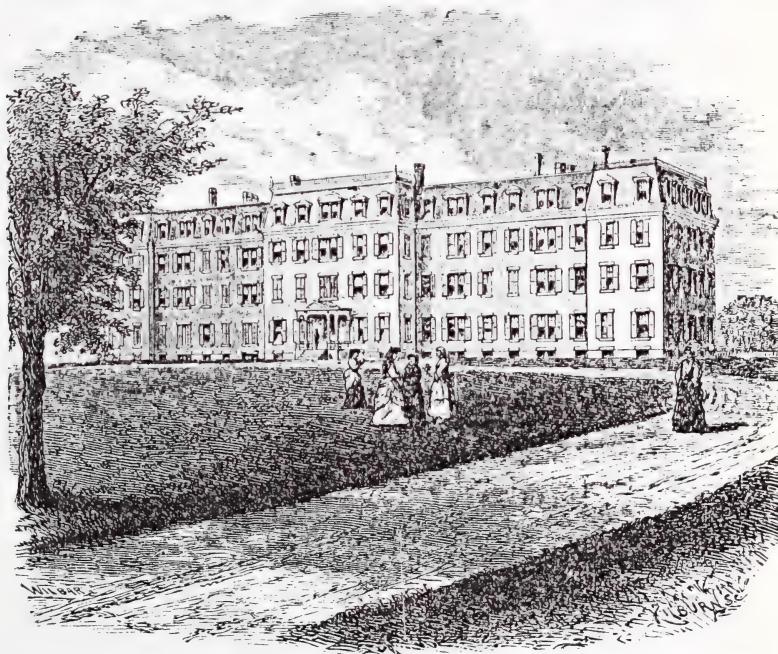
Samuel Holyoke, a musical composer, author of "The Columbian Repository of Sacred Music," and other works, was born here October 15, 1762 (N. H., 1789), and died at Concord, N. H., in 1820.

Boylston is an agricultural town in the eastern part of Worcester County, about forty miles west of Boston, on the Central Massachusetts Railroad. There are stations at Boylston (Sawyer's Mills) and West Boylston. The post-offices are the first and Boylston Centre; which, with Straw Hollow, are also the villages. It is bounded on the north by Sterling and Clinton, east by Berlin and Northborough, south by Shrewsbury, and west by West Boylston. The land is elevated and broken, yet of good quality.

Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss constitute the geological formation. There is much clay suitable for bricks. Iron ore, good building stone and crystallized quartz, are found. The location of the quartz is Diamond Hill, near the centre. In the southern part of the town is Sewell's Pond, with a feeder coming from the East Woods, noted for rattlesnakes. In the eastern part of the town is Rocky Pond, of eighty-six acres, with bottom full of bowlders, and a pretty island near the centre. Its outlet is Cold-Water Brook, in Northborough. The southern branch of the Nashua River flows through the northwest section of the town, affording power for manufacturing purposes. Along its course are rich interval lands. There are 127 farms, whose aggregate product, in 1885, was \$127,437. The area of the town is 12,243 acres, of which 3,173 acres are woodland. At Straw Hollow there is a fine large creamery. There is a cotton yarn factory at Sawyer's Mills. Muddy Brook (formerly called *Meddeguskee*), a tributary of the South Branch, furnishes power for a saw mill and a grist mill. The value of the manufactures for the period mentioned was \$10,339. The valuation, in 1888, was \$523,573, and the tax-rate \$15 on \$1,000. The population is 834, and the number of dwellings 172. There is a good town-hall, of granite, a Congregational church at the centre, and a Roman Catholic church at Sawyer's Mills. The town has six school-houses, valued at \$6,600. There is a town public library, containing about 2,000 volumes, and one or more Sunday-school libraries. The climate is salubrious, and its people have been noted for longevity. The number of soldiers furnished by the town for the late war was 41, of whom seven were lost.

Boylston was named in honor of the family of that name in Boston. The territory was taken from Shrewsbury, and was incorporated in 1786. In 1806 parts of Boylston, Holden and Sterling were established as West Boylston; and again, in 1820, part of Boylston was annexed to West Boylston. A church was organized here October 6, 1743; and in the same month the Rev. Ebenezer Morse was ordained as pastor. He was dismissed in 1775 for opposition to the war with England. A leading physician of the town for forty years, and a native, was John Andrew, M.D., who died in 1872. The noted John B. Gough resided in this town.

Bradford is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, in the northwesterly part of Essex County. Its bounds are Haverhill on the north (separated by the river), Groveland on the east, Boxford on the south, and Methuen on the east. Its assessed area is 4,546 acres, including 578 acres of woodland. It is about thirty miles north by northwest of Boston on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has a branch on both the east and west sides, with Ward Hill and Bradford as stations. Little Pond, in the southerly part of the town, sends a small tributary to the Merrimack. The land is handsomely diversified by hill and valley. The soil is generally productive, and the climate healthful. The 122 farms, in 1885, yielded products to the



BRADFORD ACADEMY, BRADFORD.

value of \$108,204. There were twenty-five manufactories of different kinds,—boots and shoes, hats and other straw goods, leather, paper goods, food preparations and others, the aggregate value of these being \$472,947. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,619,402; and the tax, \$17 on \$1,000. The population is 3,106. The public schools are graded, and occupy six school buildings valued at about \$33,000. There are five libraries, to some extent accessible to the public; one being the public school library of about 500 volumes, another the academy library, of upwards of 4,000.

The marked feature of interest in the town is Bradford Academy,

founded in 1803 for the higher education of both sexes. The female interest from the first predominated, and in 1836 the school became an exclusively female seminary. Benjamin Greenleaf and Miss A. C. Hasseltine were long associate principals; and Miss Hasseltine, as associate, and, later, as sole principal, was connected with the institution for almost half a century. This was the school of Ann H. Judson and Harriet Newell; and in it are concentrated many sacred and tender memories of the Christian culture of woman. Bradford Academy opened a new era in female education. It combined then, as now, the three elements,—the material, the Christian, and the ornamental. The institution now has its third hall, erected in 1843, at a cost of about \$130,000; and upon which considerable sums have since been expended. The buildings occupy a commanding site overlooking the broad Merrimack, the beautiful city of Haverhill arising at the northward, on the opposite bank. A memorial volume of Bradford Academy has been published by the trustees, from the pen of one of its graduates and teachers,—Mrs. E. A. Barrows, the wife of the Rev. William Barrows, D.D. Another eminent native was the Hon George Ashmun (1804–1870), an able lawyer and a member of Congress.

Originally this place bore the name of Merrimack; later, it was called Rowley Village. It was first occupied as wild land by Ezekiel Rogers and others, in 1658; and in 1675 it was incorporated under the name which it now bears. This appellation was probably chosen from regard to the large town of this name in the West Riding of York, England. On the 3rd of May of the ensuing year Thomas Kimball was shot by the Indians, and his wife and five children carried away captive. A Congregational church was organized here, and the Rev. Zachariah Symmes ordained pastor, December 27th, 1682. The society has now a large and handsome church edifice here.

Braggville, a village in Holliston.

Braintree, one of the most respectable and ancient towns of the State, lies in the northeastern part of Norfolk County, 10 miles south of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad. The stations, villages and post-offices are Braintree, South Braintree, and East Braintree. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Quincy, east by Weymouth, south by Holbrook, and southwest and west by Randolph. The area is 7,956 acres, aside from the highways and water surfaces. There are 1,997 acres of woodland, consisting chiefly of oak and pine. The holly tree (*Ilex aquifolium*) is indigenous here. Along the highways are numerous elms and maples, some of which have been growing fifty years.

Gooch, or Great, Pond, in the westerly part, contains about 150 acres; Little Pond, near South Braintree village, about 75 acres; and Cranberry Pond, at the south, 25 acres. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified by several eminences, affording fine views, but none of great height, except on the northwest border, where the Blue Hill group is met.

The town is drained by the Manatiquot, or Monatignot, River, which meets the tide at East Braintree in Weymouth Fore River. Its tributaries, Blue Hill and Cochato rivers, drain respectively the western and southern sections of the town. On these streams are several good mill powers, which have been well utilized. The number of manufacturing establishments in the town is 53. Of these, the most extensive are the boot and shoe factories, of which there are several, with a product in 1885 valued at \$218,605; metallic and wood and metal goods, \$111,132; hosiery, knit goods, findings and trimmings, \$284,150. There are two or three tanneries, a large paper mill, three or four establishments for food preparations; one each for cement, soap, dye-stuffs, furniture, rubber and elastic goods. The aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$1,468,571. The town has quarries of excellent granite, from which, as early as 1752, Mr. John Hayward furnished the material for King's Chapel, in Boston. The prevailing rock is sienite. The soil is a gravelly loam, which is fairly productive; and the 78 farms, in 1885, furnished a product valued at \$100,615. There are upwards of 7,000 fruit trees and several cranberry bogs in the town. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,064,125, with a tax of \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 4,040, and the dwelling-houses number nearly 950.

The schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$29,166. At South Braintree is Thayer Academy, founded in 1877, incorporated in 1879, which already has a large patronage and a high reputation. The edifice is valued at \$75,000, and the various appendages would largely add to the estimate of the property. The libraries, accessible to the public, in the aggregate have about 12,000 volumes. The town has a public library, containing nearly 10,000 volumes, in its own building, valued at \$25,000. The "Braintree Observer" fills the important office of a local weekly for the town.

The first church edifice of the Union C. T. society, in the pleasant village of East Braintree, on Weymouth Fore River, was dedicated in 1812, and the Rev. Daniel A. Clark ordained pastor. He was succeeded in 1815 by Rev. Jonas Perkins. Rev. Lyman Matthews, ordained in 1830, was the first minister of the Congregational church at South Braintree. The Baptists erected a house of worship in 1844.

The original settlement of this town was in 1625. Some of the earliest settlers came from the town of Braintree, in the county of Essex, England; and when the town was incorporated, May 13, 1640, it was under the name most familiar to them. Previously it had been called Mount Woolaston. The township included what are now Quincy, Randolph and Holbrook. The town purchased the Indian right to their lands, in 1679, of *Wampatuck*, otherwise Josiah Sagamore, the chief of the Indians hereabout; the price paid being £21 10s. In 1792 parts of Braintree and Dorchester were established as Quincy; in 1793 part of Braintree was established as Randolph, there being a further annexation in 1811; and in 1856 another part of this town was annexed to Quincy. The part of this

territory now known as "Braintree" was voted to be a distinct parish in 1708. The Rev. Hugh Adams, ordained in 1707, was the first minister.

This town has given to the world the following: Benjamin Thompson (1642-1714), a learned schoolmaster and poet; Edmund Quincy (1681-1738), an able jurist; John Adams (1735-July 4, 1826), an eminent statesman, second President of the United States; Zabdiel Adams (1739-1801), an eloquent divine; Elihu Thayer, D.D. (1747-1812), a noted minister and scholar; Samuel Hayward, M.D. (1749-1821), an eminent physician; Sarah Wentworth (Apthorp) Morton (1759-1846), a pleasing poetess; John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), the sixth President of the United States; Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, LL.D. (1785-1872), a noted military officer and benefactor; and Richard Salter Storrs, Jun., D.D. (1821), an able divine.

Braley's, a village in Freetown.

Bramanville, a village in Millbury.

Brandt Rock, a village in Marshfield.

Brattle Station, a village in Arlington.

Braytonville, a village in North Adams.

Breed's Island, a part of the city of Boston, lying near on the northeast of East Boston.

Brewster lies in the inner side of the bend in the elbow of Cape Cod, 89 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The railway stations are Brewster and East Brewster; the post-offices and villages, these, South Brewster and West Brewster, formerly known, also, as Setucket. Cape Cod Bay bounds it on the north, Orleans on the east, Harwich on the south, and Dennis on the west. The harbor, at the middle of the shore line of the town, is formed by a breakwater; and in it small vessels may lie secure at any season of the year.

The area of the town is 8,600 acres, ponds and highways in addition. The surface is uneven to a small degree; and there are about 1,323 acres of woodland, chiefly of well-grown oak and pine. The lowlands are beautified by the azalea, wild rose, lily and other flowers. About 300 acres are devoted to the growth of cranberries. Peat of a good quality is dug at many points in the lowlands, and is used for fuel. There is a line of eminences through the middle of the town nearly east and west. One at the northwest was a station in the Trigonometrical Survey of the State, and on its summit stands a packet-signal, visible at sea for a long distance. The view from here of the curving line of the shore, from Duxbury to Provincetown, is a rare and pleasing scene.

Many beautiful sheets of fresh water, as Cliff, Sheep, Bangs, Long and Mill ponds, diversify the scenery, and afford game for the sportsman. From the pond last mentioned, which contains about 365 acres, a stream called "Herring River" runs northerly into Cape Cod Bay, and furnishes considerable motive power. Along the southern line of the town lies Long Pond, a splendid sheet covering 778 acres, which has, for outlet, another "Herring River," running southerly, and entering the sea below West Harwich, on the south side of the Cape.

This town has, in the north part, a very good soil. The farms are not numerous, the last census reporting but ten, of which seven contained less than 60, and only one over 90 acres. Their aggregate yield for market was \$19,921; and to this the cranberry bogs contributed \$15,070. There were 11 manufacturing establishments such as are usual in agricultural towns; the product of these being \$7,137. One hundred and fourteen persons were reported as engaged in fishing; the catch being, in order of value, alewives, bluefish, herring, mackerel and others, to the amount of \$15,411. The last valuation of the town (1888) was \$478,874; and the tax-rate was \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 934, with 257 dwelling-houses.

There are primary, grammar and mixed schools, held in seven school-houses; which are valued at about \$6,000. There is a Ladies' Association Library, owning a building valued at \$3,000, and containing about 9,000 volumes. The Baptists, Universalists and Unitarians have churches here. The latter is the "First Parish" of the town, having been formed in 1700; when, also, Rev. Nathaniel Stone was ordained pastor.

The Indian name of the place was *Sawkattuckett*. It was set off from Harwich and incorporated in 1803, being named for the famous Elder William Brewster, of the Pilgrim Colony. Another portion of Harwich was annexed in 1811; but in 1848 a portion of Brewster was annexed to Harwich.

The town sent 72 men into the late war, of whom seven were lost.

Brewsters, The (Great, Middle and Outer), islands near the middle of the outer line of Boston Harbor.

Brick City, a village in Leicester.

Bridgewater is a fine old town in the western part of Plymouth County, 28 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, whose stations within it are Bridgewater Iron Works and, half a mile south of this, Bridgewater (Centre), and in the southern part of the town, State Farm. The post-offices are Bridgewater, Scotland and State Farm; the villages being these (except the last), and Paper Mill Village, in the eastern part of the town. The general form of the township is oval; having an assessed area of 16,055 acres, including 5,000 acres of woodland. The surface is for the most part undulating, having a fine eminence at the north called Sprague's Hill, 192 feet in height. In the west-

ern part of the town is the handsome Lake Nippenicket, covering 388 acres, and embracing several pretty islands. Robbin's Pond, three miles northeast of the centre, is also an attractive resort for fishing.

Town and Matfield rivers, entering Bridgewater on the north side, unite in the eastern part; and, receiving the waters of South Brook, from near the centre, join on the eastern line with the Winnetuxet



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

River from Halifax, and form the Taunton River. This handsome stream washes the whole southeastern border of the town, and, like the others, affords power for several mills.

In the eastern part of the town there are a paper mill and two or three saw mills making shingles and boxboards. At the iron works are made a variety of cast and wrought work, cotton machinery, nails and tacks, and other articles. The town also has a boot and shoe

factory and several brickyards. The largest product is iron and metallic goods, valued for 1885 at \$582,942. Wooden and wood and metal goods counted up to \$48,846; food preparations, \$23,750; the aggregate of manufactures being valued at \$769,945. The product of the 108 farms cultivated in the town in the same year was \$141,378. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,194,847; and the tax was \$11.20 on \$1,000. The population is 3,827. Bridgewater Savings Bank, at the close of 1888, held deposits to the amount of \$344,307.

The town is noted for its schools. Bridgewater Academy, incorporated in 1799, now furnishes the town high school. The public schools are graded, and occupy, aside from the academy, 14 buildings, valued, with attached property, at \$31,410. The State Normal School here has been in constant operation since 1840, the attendance now requiring the entire accommodations of its two substantial edifices. The town public library is an excellent building of brick, valued at \$15,000, and containing about \$6,000 volumes and an interesting museum. There are two public-school libraries of about 3,500 volumes and an institution library of about 400. The current news is furnished by the "Bridgewater Independent," a highly respectable weekly journal. The central village has a beautiful little park shaded with well-grown ornamental trees, about which are the familiar Hyland House, the stores and the public buildings.

The first Congregational Church (Unitarian) is a fine specimen of church architecture; and the Central Square Congregational (Trinitarian) has a spacious and convenient house; the New Jerusalem society has a very handsome edifice. The Episcopal church is also new and attractive. The Methodists have a substantial and comfortable house; and the Roman Catholic edifice (Saint Thomas Aquinas's) is also fitting to its office. There is also a Trinitarian Congregational church at Scotland village.

The territory of this town, in its original extent, was purchased of Massasoit by Miles Standish and others for "seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten yards of cotton." The Indian name of the place was *Nunketest*, but the English called their purchase Duxburrow New Plantation. On June 3, 1656, it was incorporated under its present name, which it took from Bridgewater, in Somerset County, England. It received additions on the Weymouth side and from Stoughton; and in 1712, part of Bridgewater and certain lands adjoining were established as Abington. In 1821, part of the town was established as North Bridgewater; in 1822, part of it was incorporated as West Bridgewater; in 1823, another part was made East Bridgewater; and in 1824, a part was annexed to Halifax.

The first meeting-house was built in 1717, and Rev. Benjamin Allen was ordained pastor in the following year.

As early as 1775 cannon were cast here by Hugh Orr for the government. Lazell, Perkins and Company commenced the manufacture of iron and heavy machinery here in 1810. The shops now cover an area of ten acres. The forgings for the celebrated iron-clad "Monitor," invented by John Ericson, were executed here.

Bridgewater furnished a surplus of 60 men above its quota for the late war, and lost 27. Among the esteemed citizens living here at a late period are Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Nicholas Tillinghast, Marshal Conant and A. G. Boyden. Perhaps its most eminent names are these: Nathaniel Ames (1708-1764), Simeon Howard, D.D. (1733-1804), Perez Fobes, LL.D. (1752-1812), Levi W. Leonard, D.D. (1790-1864), Willard Phillips, LL.D. (1784), and Gen. George L. Andrews (1827).

Brigg's Corner, a village in Attleborough.

Briggsville, a village in Clarksburgh.

Brighton, the western section of Boston. Incorporated as a town February 21, 1807; annexed to Boston by Act of May 1, 1873, and by vote of the city and town.

Brightwood, a village in Springfield.

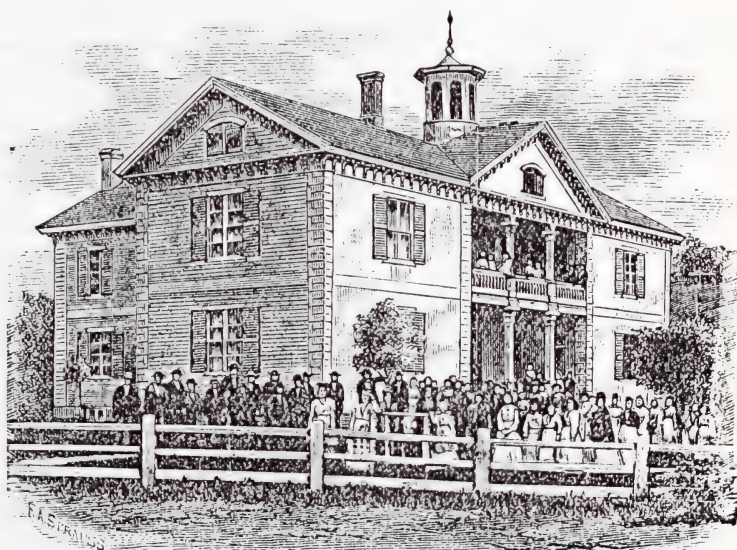
Brimfield, is an excellent farming town in the extreme east of Hampden County, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose station at West Brimfield is 79 miles from Boston. The post-offices are Brimfield and East Brimfield; and these, with "Little Rest," are the villages. The town is bounded north by Warren, east by Sturbridge, south by Holland and Wales, and west by Monson and Palmer.

The assessed area is 21,104 acres; which includes 6,456 acres of forest, containing a large proportion of New England varieties. The geological structure is dolorites and ferruginous gneiss; and specimens of iolite in gneiss, adularia, or white felspar, molybdenite, mica and garnet, are found in the northern part. West Mountain is the most extensive eminence. On another eminence, 500 feet in height, is an immense boulder known as "Steerage Rock," the summit of which affords a very extensive view. Great Pond, of nearly 95 acres; enclosed by hills; Sherman Pond, of about 80 acres; Little Alum Pond, of 34 acres; and Baker's Pond, of 16 acres, diversify the landscape. Several streams, meeting near the centre, form Mill Brook, an affluent of Quinebaug River, which winds through the southeast corner of the town; while a rapid stream flows through the westerly part of the town into Chicopee River, as the latter runs along the northwestern border.

Brimfield has 1,137 inhabitants, 244 dwelling-houses and 280 farms. In 1885, the aggregate farm product was \$161,301. There is a considerable extent of land yet unimproved. Large quantities of lumber, firewood, bark, and charcoal are annually prepared for market. There are two saw mills, planing mill, grist mill; one or more brickyards; an auger factory; two factories for food preparations; one for fertilizers, and others; the aggregate product of these being \$33,460. The valuation of this town in 1888 was \$462,860; and the tax was \$16 on \$1,000.

Brimfield has primary and high schools, which occupy 11 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$20,300. There is a good town-hall, a public library of nearly 3,000 volumes, public-school libraries of 1,500 volumes or more, a church and two Sunday-school libraries. There are two Congregational churches, the first of which was organized in 1724. There is also a Moravian church; and East Brimfield has one of the Christian denomination. Brimfield sent 138 men to the late war of whom 18 perished in service; and to the memory of these it has erected an elegant monument at an expense of \$2,500.

This town was incorporated in 1731, taking its name, probably, from the parish of Brimpsfield, eight miles from Gloucester, England. Moses Brooks, a son of Deliverance Brooks, was born here in 1717,



HITCHCOCK FREE HIGH SCHOOL, BRIMFIELD.

and is said to have been the first white native. The first family that settled here bore the name of Hitchcock. The Thompson family came from Woburn, and the Russell and Blodget families from Lexington. The original limits of the town included Monson, Wales and Holland. A church was built in 1722, and the first minister was Rev Richard Treat. Brimfield took a very active part in the Revolutionary War, furnishing about 200 men.

Gen. William Eaton, of some renown from his exploits in Egypt, was long a resident of this town, and here ended his days. He married the widow of Col. Timothy Danielson (1733-1791), a Revolutionary officer and patriot, who had his birth and death in this town. Others of eminence were Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Professor John W. Foster, Hon. Ava Lincoln, M.D., Eben Knight, M.D., Hon. John Wyles, Samuel A. Hitchcock, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks (later of Vermont), Hon. Joseph Vaill and Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes.

Brittaniaville, a village in Taunton.

Broad Sound, the northern entrance to Boston Harbor.

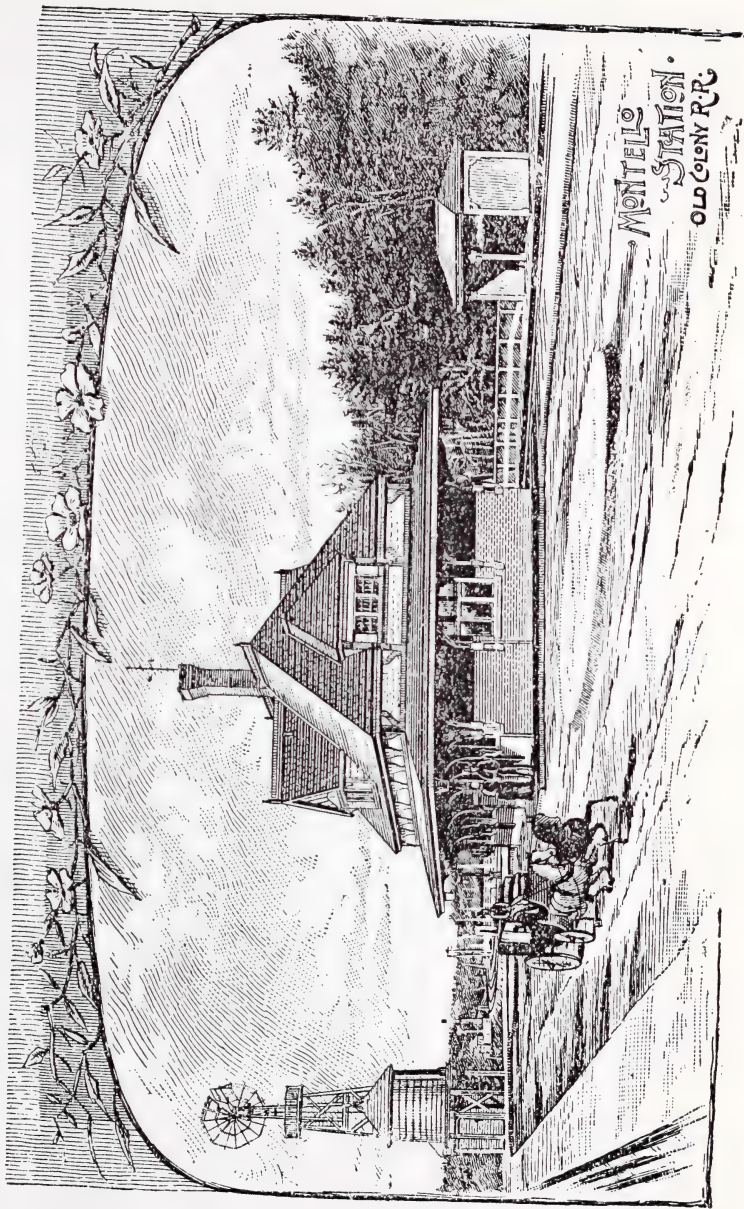
BROCKTON is a very enterprising and thrifty city, occupying the northwest extremity of Plymouth County, and having Stoughton, Avon and Holbrook on the north, Abington, Whitman and East Bridgewater on the east, West Bridgewater on the south and Easton on the west. It is 20 miles south of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad, which has a fine station house at Brockton (centre), one at Montello, two miles north, and another at Campello, one mile south of the Brockton station. Territorially, its greatest length is about one and a half miles from east to west, and five miles from north to south. The assessed area is 10,948 acres; and of this 2,965 are woodland.

The villages are Brockton, Brockton Heights, Campello and Factory Village; the first and third being the post-offices. The central portion of the territory is quite level, and contains the two principal villages; but rises on the east in Carey's and Tower's hills, from both of which there is a pleasing view of the village; and towards the northwest is Prospect Hill and an eminence at West Shores, commanding one of the finest inland prospects in the country. The geological basis is sienite. "The most elegant specimen of porphyritic sienite that I have met with in the State," said Prof. Edward Hitchcock, "occurs in North Bridgewater [now Brockton] and in Abington and in other parts of Plymouth County. Its base consists of quartz and felspar, with an abundance of epidote, disseminated and in veins." Peat is found in several places.

Stone-house Hill, on the Easton line, is noted for a cave eight or ten feet deep in a ledge of solid rock, which is said to have been occupied as a dwelling by an Indian family. Trout Brook and Salisbury Brook, coming in from Stoughton, unite in the central portion of the town, and form the Salisbury River, whose waters reach the Taunton River at Halifax, affording some motive power in its course. Beaver Brook, on the eastern line, Cowsett Brook, and two ponds of 10 and 25 acres near the centre, complete the list of Brockton's natural waters. The city water-works are supplying the houses at the centre generally, from an elevated source not far distant.

The principal settlements cluster about Main Street, a wide, beautiful and well-shaded avenue, which runs from north to south, parallel with the railroad, entirely through the town. The road track is kept hard and smooth, and forms one of the most delightful drives in this region.

The principal business of the city is the manufacture of boots and shoes. This was commenced here by Micah Faxon, who came from Randolph in 1811. There are now 97 factories; turning out in 1885 a product valued at \$11,035,238. There are also numerous small establishments of associated industries; the entire manufactories in the city numbering 310, and having a product valued at \$13,370,825.



The 104 farmers contributed to the income of the town the value of \$143,801. The valuation in 1888 was \$15,117,528; and the tax-rate \$15.90 on \$1,000. The population is 20,783, accommodated by 3,599 dwelling-houses. The Brockton National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; the Home National Bank, \$200,000; and the Brockton Savings Bank, at the close of business last year, had \$853,513 in deposits.

The public schools are graded, and make use of 23 buildings, valued, with accompanying property, at \$115,950. Evening drawing schools have been established, to which other branches of study are being added. There are 20 libraries accessible to the public, that of the town containing about 12,000 volumes. There are several private circulating libraries, and the others belong chiefly to churches and Sunday schools. There are 17 churches in the city and suburban villages. The Trinitarian Congregationalists were the earliest here, the First Congregational society having been organized in 1740. Their society at Campello dates from 1837, and the Porter Evangelical society from 1850. The Baptists organized in 1877, and have a Swedish society at Campello. There are also at this village the Swedish Evangelical Independent and the Evangelical Lutheran societies. The Methodists have a church at Campello, one at West Brockton, and one at the centre.

In the city also are churches of the New Jerusalem Church, the Unitarians, Universalists, Free Baptists, Latter Day Saints, the Protestant Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics.

This township was settled mainly by people from the West Parish of Bridgewater, and was incorporated in 1738 as the North Parish; and in 1740 Rev. John Porter, the first minister, was ordained. There were so many people of the name of Packard and Howard here in the early period, that it was facetiously said that every citizen here bore the name Packard or Howard except one, whose name was Howard Packard. The precinct voted in 1756 that "the rume on the wemen's side of the gallery should be for the wemen," and in 1789 it was voted to build pews in the porch and belfry for the negroes. In 1818 the parish voted against the introduction of a stove into the meeting-house as a sinful luxury. Fifty-five of the inhabitants served in the French and Indian wars, and many more in the Revolutionary War. Several citizens early removed from this place to Cummington, among whom was Dr. Peter Bryant (born in 1767), the father of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. The Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D. (1758-1833), an able clergyman and scholar, was a native of this place; also Jesse Reed (1778), an inventor of various machines.

A post-office was first established here in 1816. The railroad was built to this place in 1846, and, ten years later, the magnetic telegraph. The town was incorporated as North Bridgewater, June 15, 1821; the population being then about 1,480. It was authorized to change its name on March 28, 1874, and on May 5th following adopted Brockton as the new name. In 1875, part of the town was annexed to South Abington (now Whitman), and parts of the same

and of East Bridgewater were annexed to Brockton. The act of incorporation as a city was passed April 9, 1881, and was accepted on May 23 following. Of the men furnished for the late war fifty-six were lost. The city has 100 residents who are over eighty years of age. Swedish immigrants have settled in the place in successive companies for a score of years past, and now form a large, orderly and thrifty part of the community.

Two excellent newspapers, the "Enterprise" and the "Evening Gazette," both having daily and weekly issues, vie with each other in serving the interests of the city.

Brookdale, a village in Peabody.

Brookfield lies in the southwestern part of Worcester County, 55 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose stations are at Brookfield and East Brookfield. It has North Brookfield on the north, Spencer on the east, Charlton at the southeast, Sturbridge on the south, and Warren and West Brookfield on the west. The assessed area of the town is 14,021 acres; and of this, 4,332 acres are woodland.

The highest points of land are Cooley and Blanchard hills in the north, and in the southeast are High Rock (a ledge 40 feet high and almost a mile long), Teneriffe, Stone and Wheelock hills. There is a mineral spring north of High Rock. Quaboag, or Podunk, Pond, a very beautiful sheet of water, about a mile square, and well stored with a variety of fish, lies in the centre of the town, and is connected by a canal with South Pond, of 340 acres, lying on the line of Sturbridge. A small steamer is run on these ponds. Great Brook and East Brookfield River discharge into Quaboag Pond; and from it flows Quaboag stream, the south branch of Chicopee River. Otter occasionally visit these ponds. Extensive swamps, through which the Boston and Albany Railroad passes, spread over much of the northern portion of the town.

The geological structure of the town is ferruginous gneiss. Bog-iron ore is found at some points. The 185 farms yielded, in 1885, a product valued at \$189,187. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, lumber, carriages, iron and metallic goods, pottery, food preparations and others. The largest item was boots and shoes, amounting to \$751,893; while the aggregate product reached the value of \$1,216,746. The population was 3,013, with 553 dwelling-houses. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,256,017, with a tax of \$19.50 on \$1,000. The Brookfield Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$67,488.

The schools are graded, and occupy eight buildings, valued, with connected property, at \$27,817. There is a superior public hall of brick, which cost about \$70,000. The Merrick Library is free, and contains about 10,000 volumes, in a library building that cost \$10,000. The newspaper of the town is the "Brookfield Times." There are a Baptist and a union church at East Brookfield, another union church at Podunk, near the centre of the town; and at

Brookfield, finely elevated, are churches of the Unitarians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics. A row of ancient elms adds beauty to the scenery of the place. The name of Brookfield may have been suggested by the natural features of the town; but as a plantation it bore the Indian name. An act of legislature, October 15, 1673, authorizes *Quobauge* to be the town of "Brookefeild," when forty or fifty families shall have settled there. On November 12, 1718, another act of legislature established it as a town. The territory was originally granted to a number of citizens of Ipswich in 1660, on condition that there should be twenty resident families within three years, and that an able minister should be settled and supported.

For a long time this was an isolated settlement between the towns in the valley of the Connecticut River and the seaboard, and suffered severely from the assaults of the Indians. In 1675 a body of them rushed into the plantation, and, after burning about twenty houses and barns, attacked the garrison-house, in which the inhabitants had taken refuge. This was defended with desperate bravery, against an overwhelming superiority of numbers, for three days; during which time the assailants made the most vigorous attacks by a constant discharge of balls and burning arrows. At length, finding all other means ineffectual, they loaded a cart with flax, straw and other combustibles, and, by the aid of long poles, endeavored to thrust the burning mass against the building. At this moment of peril, a plentiful shower of rain, which seemed to the besieged quite miraculous, extinguished the flames and saved the occupants from destruction. At length their resources were exhausted, and they were at the point of surrendering in despair, when Major Willard, with "a troop of 48 light-horse" from Lancaster, made his appearance. The savages then burned the meeting-house and the only dwelling-house left in the town, and hastily retreated.

The first church here was organized April 5, 1756, and the Rev. Nathan Fiske was ordained pastor two years later.

Brookfield has the credit of the following eminent men: Dwight Foster (1757-1823), an able jurist, and United States senator from 1800 to 1803; Kiah Bailey (1770-1857), an able clergyman; Col. Enos Cutler (1781-1860), a brave soldier; William Appleton (1786-1862), a successful merchant; Samuel Jennison (1788-1860), an antiquary and author; Pliny Merriek, LL.D. (1794-1867), an eminent lawyer and judge.

Brookline is a wealthy and beautiful suburban town on the southwestern side of Boston, lying like a wedge between the Back Bay section and the Brighton district of that city. Its northeastern point almost reaches the Charles River, while its broad southwestern end abuts in equal extent against the West Roxbury district and the city of Newton; the latter also forming nearly half its boundary on the northwest. It is about four and one half miles long, and an average of two miles wide for the greater part of its length, and contains 3,750 acres, beside

streets and water surfaces. The Boston and Albany Railroad and the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad pass through the town; the stations and villages being Brookline, Chapel Station, Cottage Farm, Longwood, and Reservoir Station. The post-office is Brookline, which is in the Boston postal district and has carrier delivery.

The surface of the town is beautifully varied by hill and valley; and the aspect it presents from elevated points in Boston is very charming. From Longwood Brook, which divides its northerly half from Boston, the land rises in a beautiful swell, to fall again, then to be succeeded by the noble eminence of Corey's Hill, 270 feet in height; while beyond this Lyman's Hill rises to 339 feet; and to right and left are other hills,—a group of them in the southern part. Other names are Aspinwall Hill (240 feet), Fisher's Hill (250 feet), and the two Walnut Hills, of somewhat less elevation. The views obtained from these hills are unsurpassed in beauty. That from Corey's Hill embraces the distant summits of Wachusett and Monadnock mountains and the hills of Waltham on the northwest, the charming landscapes of Watertown, Mount Auburn and the University of Cambridge on the north, and on the northeast and east, the heights of Charlestown, of East Boston and the city proper, with the harbor and islands, the long line of Nantasket and the ocean beyond. Two small ponds, and a charming artificial reservoir connected with the Boston Water-works, enhance the beauty of the scenery. The town has, itself, an elaborate system of water-works, drawing its supply from Charles River. About 250 acres are devoted to forest, and it is said that every tree indigenous to the State is here represented.

There are still about 24 farms, mostly devoted to the dairy and the vegetable garden; their product in 1885 being valued at \$89,599. The usual kinds of small manufactures are found here; whose value, for the same period, was \$152,853. The population of the town, by the census of 1885, was 9,196. The Brookline National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the beginning of this year, held deposits amounting to \$382,833. The last valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$41,246,900,—with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

Brookline is chiefly remarkable to the passing traveller as a place of suburban residences. Its surface is in a high state of cultivation, which, to a large extent, is ornamental; and, amid the gardens and the numerous shade-trees—elms, maples, oaks and many others—mostly of large size, are the elegant mansions and cottages of citizens whose daily business is in the metropolis. The streets are kept in excellent condition, and are also extensively bordered with shade-trees. Western Avenue, the continuation of Boston's Beacon Street, is a splendid driveway, extending quite across the town.

Brookline has a large and handsome town-hall, built of rose granite, at an expense of \$150,000. The principal audience-room is capable of seating 1,200 persons. There is a public library building of brick, with an interior finish of butternut, and containing a choice library of upwards of 20,000 volumes.

The edifice of the Harvard (Congregational) Church, constructed of stone from various parts of the world, at an expense of more than \$100,000, is a beautiful example of church architecture. The Episcopal Saint Paul's Church is remarkable for its chaste and elegant form and finish. There are other church edifices of much beauty and impressiveness; that of the Roman Catholics excelling in size. Beside those mentioned, the Episcopalians have another, and the



THE HARVARD CHURCH, BROOKLINE.

Methodists, the New Church (Swedenborgian), the Baptists and the Unitarians each have substantial and suitable houses of worship.

Brookline has taken good care that her schools shall meet the requirements of her superior citizenship. They are carefully graded, and the high school is of the first order. Twelve buildings

are devoted to them, valued, with property appertaining, at very nearly \$200,000. Two good suburban journals, the "Chronicle" and the "News," amply supply the needs of the place in this line.

Brookline was originally a part of Boston, with the name of Muddy River Hamlet,—which doubtless seemed an appropriate term to those who could not get over the divisional stream. It was not formally separated from Boston and incorporated as a town until November 13, 1705; yet it is found that the records begin on January 19, 1687, when an entry was made that the town voted that, "for the annual maintenance of the schoolmaster £12 per annum should be raised, and the remainder necessary to support the charges of the master be laid equally upon the scholars' heads, save any persons that are poor, to be abated in part or in whole." Brookline was embraced in Suffolk County until 1793, when, contrary to the wishes of its people, it became a part of Norfolk, forming the northeast extremity of the county. The first meeting-house was erected here in November, 1714; and the first church was organized October 26, 1717; and in the following year the Rev. James Allen was ordained as minister.

Some twenty or more years ago, Mr. David Sears founded a chapel, at a cost of about \$40,000, in the northeasterly part of the town; and near this stands a memorial church of Roxbury stone, trimmed with white marble, built by Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, at a cost of about \$50,000. This chapel has given to the railroad station, near by, the name of Chapel Station, which, in turn, has attached its name to the unique and elegant little village in its neighborhood.

Among the distinguished men of Brookline may be mentioned: Zabdiel Boylston, F.R.S. (1680–1766), an eminent physician, who introduced inoculation for small-pox into this country; Jeremy Gridley (1705–1767), a distinguished lawyer, the teacher of James Otis; William Aspinwall, M.D. (1743–1823), a celebrated physician; Elhanan Winchester (1751–1797), author and clergyman; Col. Thomas Aspinwall (1784), an able lawyer and gallant soldier; George Sewall Boutwell (1818), a distinguished statesman, governor of Massachusetts from 1851 to 1853, Secretary of the United States Treasury from 1869 to 1873, United States senator from 1873 to 1877.

Brookside, a village in Westford.

Brook Station, a village in Princeton.

Brook's Village, in Templeton.

Brookville, a village in Holbrook.

Brownell's Corner, a village in Westborough.

Brush Hill, a village in Milton.

Bryantsville, in Pembroke.

Buckland is a pleasant farming town in the western part of Franklin County, 125 miles from Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad. This road crosses the northeast corner of the town, where the Buckland station is located; but that of Shelburne Falls, on the eastern border, is also convenient. The post-office is Buckland, and the villages are the centre and Buckland Four Corners.

The surrounding towns are Charlemont on the north, Shelburne and Conway on the east, Ashfield on the south, and Hawley and Charlemont on the west. The beautiful Deerfield River forms the entire northern line, and taking a sharp turn south forms the line of Shelburne on the eastern side. It receives as tributaries in Buckland, beginning at the west, First, Second, Third, Ware's and Clark's brooks, and Clesson's River, which crosses the middle of the town from south to north, receiving Taylor's Brook on the way, and furnishing power for several mills.

The manufactures consist of cutlery (employing, in 1885, 216 persons), gimlets, some small machinery, lumber, stone, food preparations and silk goods; the last employing 20 girls. The entire number of manufactories was 12, and the aggregate product \$39,494. There are 153 farms, whose product for the same year was \$143,671. The assessed area is 11,721 acres, which includes the 2,601 acres of woodland. The population, in 1885, was 1,760, which was sheltered in 338 houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$527,168; with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. There are seven school-houses, valued at about \$5,000.

The surface of the town is very uneven, and near the Deerfield River the scenery is charmingly picturesque. The geological structure is calciferous mica-schist and calcareous gneiss.

A Mr. White and Captain Nahum Ward were among the first settlers; and the first child born here was Jonathan Ward.

The earlier name for this plantation was Notown; and it once constituted a part of Charlemont. It was incorporated as the town of Buckland, April 14, 1779. A Congregational church was organized here in October, 1785, with 18 members. The first pastor was the Rev. Josiah Spaulding, who was held in great esteem. This church still continues; and there is also one of the Methodists.

This town is the birthplace of Mary Lyon (1797-1849), the celebrated teacher and author.

Bucksville, in Millbury.

Buffum Village, in Oxford.

Bullardvale, a village in Winchendon.

Burgess Island, midway of the shore line of Bourne.

Burgess Point, in southern projection of Wareham.

Burkville, in Conway.

Burlington is a small agricultural town in the easterly section of Middlesex County, about 10 miles north by northwest from Boston. The nearest railroad station is Woburn Centre, three miles distant. The boundaries are Billerica and Wilmington on the northwest and northeast, Woburn on the east and southeast, Lexington on the southwest, and Bedford on the west.

The assessed area of the town is 7,312 acres, including 1,888 acres of woodland. The trees are chiefly oak, maple, pine and some birch. The surface is broken and uneven; and there are conspicuous eminences at the north, centre and south which afford admirable views. From Bennett Hill in the centre there is a fine view of Wachusett and the New Hampshire mountains. A beautiful stream called Vine Brook, an affluent of the Shawsheen River, winds through the southwest part of the town, affording water power for mills, and trout for the disciples of Walton. Affluents of the Ipswich River also originate in the easterly part of the town.

The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The soil is generally a very dark loam, with sandy or light soil in some parts, but generally good farming land. The farms, in 1885, numbered ninety; and their aggregate product was \$123,124.

There is a variable quantity of manufacturing done in lumber, leather, boots and shoes, food preparations and a few other articles. The valuation in 1888 was \$480,949; and the tax-rate was \$10.70 on \$1,000.

The population, at the census of 1885, was 604, with 130 dwelling-houses. Burlington and Havenville are the villages, the first having the post-office. There are graded schools, with five school-houses, valued at about \$3,000. A public library, sustained by the town, contains above 3,000 volumes.

This town was taken from Woburn and incorporated on February 28, 1799; and in 1800 a portion of it was annexed to Lexington. A Congregational church was organized here in 1735. The meeting-house was erected two years earlier. The venerable edifice is still standing in good repair, though it has been somewhat remodelled. The old oak frame and the boarding of hard pine are the same as when built 156 years ago.

Eighty-two men, a large number for this small town, were furnished for the late war, and nine were lost.

James Walker, a president of Harvard College, was born here. Rev. Samuel Sewall, author of the history of Woburn, was the minister for Burlington, and a resident for many years. Samuel Sewall has been town clerk for upwards of twenty years.

Burlingville, in Millbury.

Burncoat Pond, in Leicester.

Burrageville, in Ashburnham.

Burt's, a village in Tewksbury.

Buttermilk Bay, the northeastern waters of Buzzard's Bay, between Wareham and Bourne.

Buzzard's Bay, a body of water in the southern part of the State; also a village in Bourne.

Byfield, a village in Georgetown; also one in Newbury.

Calf Island and Little Calf Island are on the north side in the outer group of islands marking Boston Harbor.

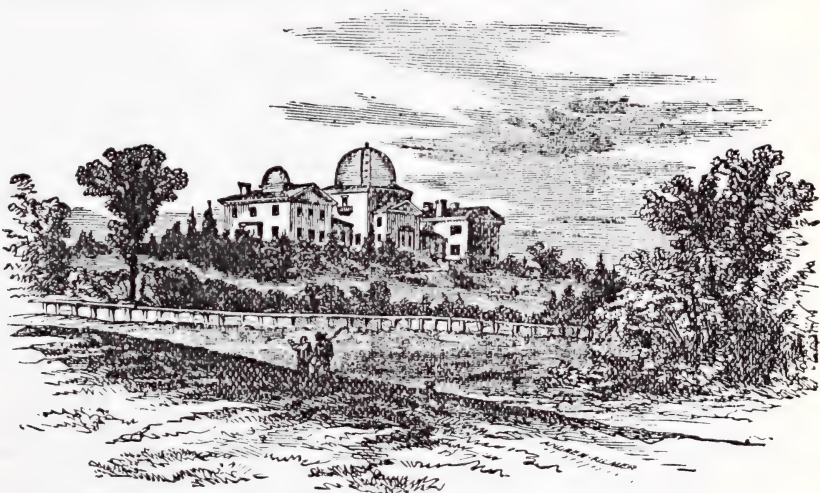
California, a village in Clinton.

CAMBRIDGE (*L. Cantabrigia*), the seat of Harvard College, is an opulent and elegant city, forming the southeastern extremity of Middlesex County, of which it is the semi-capital. Somerville lies along its northeast side; Boston, on the eastern, southeastern, southern and southwestern sides (Brighton district); Watertown, on its extreme northwestern side; Belmont on the west, and Arlington on the northwest. Charles River forms the entire eastern and southern boundary lines.

The extreme length of the territory is nearly four miles by one and three fourths. The assessed area is 3,487 acres. The population, in 1885, was 59,658. The number of dwelling-houses in 1888 was 9,927, and the valuation \$62,450,040, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1000. The city consists of four sections (or villages without unoccupied spaces between),—North Cambridge, Old Cambridge (centre), East Cambridge, and Cambridgeport; and these, with Mount Auburn, are the post-offices. East Cambridge is connected with Charlestown by Prison Point Bridge, and with Boston by Canal or Craigie's Bridge and the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Cambridgeport is united with Boston by West Boston Bridge, a broad and well-made thoroughfare, 6,190 feet in length, and having a draw for passing vessels,—and by the Harvard Bridge, a new and admirable structure of iron, 2,169 feet long and 70 wide, and resting upon 23 stone piers; with a revolving draw for vessels, 34 feet wide. Another drawbridge further up the river opens a direct way to Brookline, and three or more connect the city with the Brighton district of Boston. In addition to Charles River, a broad and navigable tidal stream, which winds gracefully around its southern frontier, the city has on its southwest border an important natural body of water known as Fresh Pond, containing 175 acres, and affording, not only ice for storage and a broad area for skating in the winter, but also a supply of water for the city

throughout the year. It still sends out a small tributary called "Alewife Brook" (anciently Menotomy River), which flows along the northwestern border of the city into Mystic River.

The surface of Cambridge is for the most part level, and, in some sections on the margins of the streams, low and marshy; but there are slight eminences, — as Dana Hill, between Cambridgeport and Old Cambridge, and the grounds of the Observatory in the western section, which present admirable sites for building, and command delightful views. The soil is rich and moist, clay being abundant; and the flora is remarkably varied and luxuriant. The principal thoroughfares are Main Street, Harvard Street, Broadway, radiating from West Boston Bridge through Cambridgeport; and Cambridge Street from Craigie's (or Canal) Bridge, through East Cambridge, to Harvard Square in Old Cambridge; North Avenue extending thence to North



THE OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge; Concord Avenue, to Belmont; and Brattle and Mount Auburn streets, to Mount Auburn and Watertown. These broad and beautiful avenues are shaded with ancient elms, and lined, mostly, with elegant mansions that, in many instances, have lawns and gardens ornamented with shrubbery, statuary and fountains. Over these highways cars are constantly running for the accommodation of the people. The city has over 85 miles of streets; and of these, more than half are adorned with shade-trees. The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes through East Cambridge, having also a station at North Cambridge; while the Fitchburg Railroad, entering the city on the north side, has its "Cambridge" station; another at North Cambridge ("Brickyards"), and on the west, Fresh Pond, Hotel and Mount Auburn stations. On the south side, just across the Charles, the Boston and Albany Railroad has Cottage Farm station. The Grand Junction Railroad sweeps around the east side and to the New

York and New England Railroad in Brookline, thus connecting all the roads.

The citizens of Cambridge are intimately allied with those of Boston in respect to business pursuits and social life. They are very generally urbane, patriotic and progressive; and are educated and intelligent to an unusual degree. Many of them are engaged exclusively in literary pursuits; and a large number of families reside here for the educational advantages which the city and the university afford.

The manufactures show great variety. Along the water-front are groups of rolling-mills, founderies, boiler-works and machine shops. Around the west-end cemeteries and at other points are granite and marble-cutting yards. At the north are the brickyards; on the north-east the tanneries. At East Cambridge are two large glass factories, this business having begun here in 1815. The Riverside and University presses turn out from their printing houses and binderies large quantities of books of the best workmanship, their product in 1885 reaching the value of \$1,814,762; the iron and other metallic goods manufactured amounted to \$2,369,438; the wooden goods, to \$1,472,579; leather, \$544,120; and food products, \$1,595,989; the aggregate manufactures of the city reaching the value of \$15,502,373. In the eastern and northern parts of the city are the numerous soap factories and meat-packing establishments, a sugar refinery, a great cracker and cake factory, an extensive fire-proof safe, a rubber, chair and furniture, piano and organ, factories, and numerous other industries. At the extreme southerly point of the city are a picturesque group of buildings, consisting of shops and observatories, where Alvan Clark and Sons construct the telescopes for which they have a world-wide reputation. In the agricultural line, market gardening is followed by a few persons, and much attention is given to the cultivation of fruits; yet beauty more than profit seems in general to influence the proprietors of the soil. The city has seven banks of discount, one co-operative bank and four savings banks; the aggregate deposits of the latter being, at the close of last year, \$6,945,354.

Beside the old city hall at Cambridgeport, which had become insufficient for government purposes, there is a new and beautiful city hall constructed of brown and light-colored stone, of simple but elegant architecture, presented by Mr. Frederick Rindge, of San Francisco, a native of the place. The same gentleman has also presented a fine building for the library; the latter, in 1885, containing about 20,000 volumes. An institute named in honor of Thomas Dowse sustains a course of public lectures annually. There is also a horticultural association, with several others having libraries; and the usual social, political, business and religious organizations. Though so near a city of great journals, the place sustains several of its own; as the "Daily Crimson;" the "Chronicle," the "Gazette," the "News," and "Real Estate Advertiser," the "Press," the "Tribune," — weeklies, with "Our Mutual Friend," and "Psyche," which are monthlies; then there is the "Latin School Review," also a monthly, established in 1886, and edited by the pupils of the school;

together with the collegiate journals — the “Harvard Advocate” and the “Harvard Lampoon” — which are bi-weeklies. The city schools are in the highest degree of efficiency, of the usual approved grading, and also include normal and training schools for teachers. They occupy 35 buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at nearly \$900,000.

Harvard University (earlier, “Harvard College,” as it is still familiarly called), founded in September, 1636, is not only the oldest, but perhaps the best endowed and most extensive institution of the kind in America. The college lands, lying in a compact body, but divided into spaces of various form and extent by fine, shaded avenues, embrace an area of about sixty acres, and are occupied by as many buildings. In closer proximity, in the college yard of 22 acres, stand the substantial structures used for lodgings, recitations, museum,



GOEZ HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

library, law-school, public worship and other purposes. On the same grounds, east of these stately buildings, are the residences of the president and some of the professors, surrounded by shrubbery and embowered in ancient trees. One of these halls dates from 1682, and Holden Chapel from 1741. In addition to this group of classic halls and private residences, the university has, on the north, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Divinity Hall, the Sanders Theatre and Memorial Hall, and other noble buildings, surrounded by lofty elms; and on an eminence half a mile to the west, on Garden Street, is the Cambridge Observatory, with its grand refracting telescope; and another interesting appurtenance of the college, near by, is the Botanic Garden. The noted University Annex for Women, so highly regarded, was founded in 1879, and has beautiful grounds and buildings not far from the college grounds. The commodious edifices of the Dental School and of the Medical School are in Boston, where the greatest facilities of illustration and practice, in offices and in the several hospitals, are conveniently at hand.

This university is worthy of its name, making provision, as has been observed, not only for the study of what are called the learned professions, — divinity, law and medicine, — but also for that of dentistry, mining, agriculture and other liberal arts and sciences. The university libraries aggregate upwards of 350,000 bound volumes and some 300,000 pamphlets. The number of students is about 1,300, with an increasing average. Near by, and closely associated with the university, is the elegant group of buildings belonging to the Episcopal Theological School; and adjoining the college grounds is the pleasing establishment of the New Church Theological School (Swedenborgian), recently removed hither from Boston.

There are thirty-six religious societies in Cambridge having houses of worship. The Trinitarian Congregationalists have five churches; the Episcopalians, six; the Baptists, eight; the Methodists, six; the Roman Catholics, four; the Unitarians, two; the Universalists, three; a non-sectarian society, Appleton Chapel, belonging to the university. The Reformed Episcopalians hold meetings



HOME OF THE POET LONGFELLOW, CAMBRIDGE.

in a hall. Of these the First Parish (Unitarian) was organized in 1636; the First Church, or Shepard Memorial (Trinitarian), organized at the same time (or in 1628); the First Baptist, in 1817; the Trinity Methodist Society, 1823; First Society (Universalist), 1822; Saint Peter's (R. C.), 1849; most of the others being more recent. Christ Church, on Garden Street, erected in 1761, has a pleasing chime of bells. The St. John's Memorial Chapel, though not large, is, in point of symmetry, grace and finish, one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in the country. The Shepard Memorial Church is one of the largest and most costly of the edifices, being valued at \$115,000; while the Old Cambridge Baptist edifice, on

Beek's Park, erected in 1868, is valued at \$120,000, and is well regarded as an ornament to the city.

Old Cambridge is a vicinity of patriotic memories. On the Common stands the fine architectural monument of granite, surmounted by a statue, erected to the memory of the 470 men lost in the late war, out of the 3,600 furnished by this city for the army and navy; while in her beautiful Memorial Hall, near by, the university honors the list of her fallen brave in the same war. On one side of the Common stands the famous "Washington Elm," under whose shadow the "Father of his Country" took command of the Continental army on the 3d day of July, 1775; on Brattle Street is the "Craigie House," the fine old mansion which was his headquarters while in Cambridge, now for many years the home of the poet Longfellow and his family. On Main Street, Cambridgeport, is the Ralph Inman Place, the headquarters of Gen. Israel Putnam during the siege of Boston. The several parks of the city,— Cambridge



CHAPEL, MOUNT AUBURN.

Common, with its statues, Broadway Park, Prospect Junction, Dana Square, Fort Washington, Tudor Park, Hastings Square, Chestnut and Henry Junction, Winthrop Square, Winthrop and Mount Auburn Junction, and others, will, in the not distant future, even more than now, add to the attractiveness of the city.

The extensive works of the New England Glass Company, at East Cambridge, having a chimney 230 feet in height; the Hovey nurseries on Cambridge Street; the Cambridge Water-Works; and the celebrated Fresh Pond, are also worthy of visit; to say nothing of the elegant homes of people well known in science and literature which may delight the eyes upon the way. But to many the beautiful shaded avenues, the picturesque scenes, the storied monuments, and the sacred associations of Mount Auburn, which lies on the

southwesterly line of this city where it joins Watertown, will be most attractive. Next to Pere-la-chaise, in Paris, this is one of the earliest of rural cemeteries, — having been dedicated September 24, 1831. It contains an area of about 136 acres, the highest part of which is 175 feet above Charles River, which flows along its southern border. The scenery is remarkably varied by wooded hill, valley and lake; and these natural features the landscape gardener has turned to more delightful effect. The gateway is massive, built from an Egyptian model; and within are great numbers of fine or unique monuments to attract the attention. The first on the left of the main entrance is that of John Gaspar Spurzheim, who died in 1832, and is an exact copy of the tomb of Scipio Africanus. A chapel of stone, with its interior decorated by statuary, stands conveniently near the entrance, for funeral services. Shaded avenues for carriages follow winding courses to every quarter of the enclosure, and between them, through dells, past fountains, over knolls, are paths, taking name, in many instances, from the particular trees or shrubs which adorn them, leading from circumference to centre, over higher and higher eminences, until the hill-top is reached. Here, rising above the dense masses of foliage that crowd about the summit, is a lofty stone tower, whose balcony and cupola afford grand views of river and pond, hill and dale, of the busy cities, rural villages and quiet farms beyond the leaf-hidden city of the dead.

The settlement of Cambridge was commenced in the spring of 1631; and the place was at first called "New-Town." "In the ensuing year a palisade was made around the buildings; and the Braintree Company, which had begun to set down at Mount Wollaston, by order of the court, removes to New-Town." On the 11th of October, 1633, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who had just arrived from England with John Cotton, Samuel Stone, and others, was ordained pastor of the church. Mr. Hooker and his people disposed of their houses and lands to the Rev. Thomas Shepard and his company, and set out for Connecticut in June, 1636. In the same year Mr. Shepard was ordained pastor of a new church organized in place of the one which had left with Mr. Hooker.

A locality to which Captain John Smith attached its Indian name, *Anmoughcawgen*, was renamed by Prince Charles, as "Cambridge," which has since been generally accepted as the place which now bears that name in Massachusetts. The place was incorporated under the name of New-Town, Sept. 8, 1633; and, on receiving for the school the sum of about £800 from the Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown in 1638, it was agreed to raise the school to a college, and, in honor of Mr. Harvard and others, to change the name, New-Town, to Cambridge, where so many of them had received their education. In 1639 a printing press was set up by Stephen Day in the house of Pres. Henry Dunster; and the next year there issued from it a version of the Psalms in metre, which was the first book printed in British America. In 1642 Cambridge embraced "*Menotomy*," now Arlington; the "Farms," now Lexington; the lands on the Shawshen, now Billerica; and *Nonantum*, afterwards called New Cam-

bridge, and at present Newton. Parts of Charlestown were annexed to Cambridge, March 6, 1802, Feb. 12, 1818, and June 17, 1820. It was incorporated as a city March 17, 1846; and on the 30th day of the same month the act was accepted by the people. The motto is, "LITERIS ANTIQVIS NOVIS INSTITVTIS DECORA."

The growth of the city has of late been rapid; and indications of improvement manifest themselves on every hand.

For its educational facilities, literary and scientific culture, its amenities in social life, and its municipal arrangements, Cambridge holds an enviable reputation. Its past is honorable; its present, with some exceptions, admirable; its future, brilliant.

From the commencement of the Revolution to its close, Cambridge evinced an earnest and unwavering patriotism; and it has the honor of having raised the first company in the country which volunteered for the suppression of the Rebellion.

As might well be supposed, Cambridge has produced many eminent persons, among whom may be mentioned:—

Jonathan Belcher (1682–1757), Richard Dana (1699–1772), William Brattle, F.R.S. (1702–1776), William Eustis, LL.D. (1753–1825), Jonathan Sewell, LL.D. (1766–1839), Frederic Henry Hedge, D.D. (1805), Alfred Lee, D.D. (1807), George Livermore (1809–1865), Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D. (1809), Sarah Margaret Fuller, Countess D'Ossoli (1810–1850), Richard Henry Dana, Jun. (1815), James Russell Lowell (1819), Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1823), and Mary Andrews Denison (1826).

Cambridge Avenue, a village in Gloucester.

Campello, a village in Brockton.

Camp Ground, a village in Cottage City.

Canals. See Blackstone and Middlesex canals.

Candlewood, a village in Ipswich.

Cannonville, a village in Mattapoisett; also one in New Bedford.

Canoza Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Haverhill.

Canton is an active manufacturing and farming town, lying a little east of the centre of Norfolk County. The railroad station at South Canton (Canton Junction), on the Boston and Providence Railroad, is 20 miles from Boston; and Ponkapoag Village, in the northeast part, is about 12 miles in a direct line. The latter and Canton are the post-offices; and the villages are the same, with South Canton, Canton Corner, Dedham Road, Farms, Hardware, Springdale and Stone Factory.

On the northeast side lie the towns of Milton and Randolph, on the south and southwest are Stoughton and Sharon, and on the northwest is Dedham. The general form of the territory is that of a common kite. Its assessed area is 11,488 acres, including the 2,039 acres of woodland. The rocks are gneissic and porphyritic; and the soil ranges through loam, sand and gravel. The 63 farms, in 1885, yielded a product valued at \$77,763.

The scenery of this town is varied and picturesque. There are elevations at the south and centre; and on the northeastern border is Blue Hill, which rises to a height of 635 feet, commanding a magnificent view of Boston, the islands in the harbor, and the ocean. It is the first land seen by mariners approaching the coast. Its base and sides are mostly clothed with maple, birch, oak, chestnut, pine and cedar; its name coming from the color it presents to the observer at a distance. The Fowl Meadows, which contain peat of an excellent quality, extend from Sharon to Hyde Park, along the whole northwestern border of the town; and through them runs the Neponset River, forming the divisional line between this town and Dedham. Portions of this and of the marshes on the north of Ponkapoag Pond are devoted to cranberries. This pond is a beautiful expanse of 208 acres, well stored with fish. It lies on the Randolph line, sending a tributary through Ponkapoag Village northward to Neponset River. York and Steep brooks, affluents of the same river, furnish from their extensive reservoirs valuable motive power at South Canton.

The manufactories in this town consist of a branch shop of the Ames shovel factories, an iron foundery, copper works, one factory for making shoe-tools, two for cotton spinning rings, one for stove polish (Rising Sun), one making paper boxes, one for cotton, one for twine, one for fish-lines, one for oil-cloth, six for fancy woollens, and one for silk goods. The last employs about 400 persons; the copper works and the iron works each about 300. The value of the textiles made in 1885 was \$1,338,640; and the aggregate value of the manufactures was \$2,703,327. The Neponset National Bank has a capital of \$250,000. The Canton Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$553,682. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,540,727, and the tax-rate \$14 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 4,380; of whom 980 were voters.

Canton has a graded school system, with eight school-houses valued at \$23,300. The Canton public library contains about 10,000 volumes; and the Ladies' Sewing Circle Library has upwards of 3,000. The "Canton Journal" distributes the weekly news and serves the interests of the town.

The Baptist society was organized in 1814, the Congregationalist in 1828. Other churches are the Unitarian, the Universalist and the Roman Catholic.

This town was detached from the northerly part of Stoughton and incorporated February 23, 1797. In 1847 part of its territory was returned to Stoughton. The Indian name of the place was

Ponkapoag. Here John Eliot had an Indian church, consisting of natives dwelling around the pond.

Canton added 350 men to the Union forces in the late war, which was 23 above its quota. Twenty-nine of these perished in the service. The climate of this town is salubrious and agreeable, the Blue Hills protecting a considerable territory from the northeast winds. The roads are numerous bordered with elms of large size, and shaded in some parts by original forest, making pleasant summer drives. Hon. F. M. Ames and T. B. Aldrich have residences here, which they occupy in the summer months. This town is also the home of Hon. Elijah Morse, well known to the people of Massachusetts.

Of the eminent men of the past, Canton can claim as her own, Major-General Richard Gridley (1711-1796), General Stephen Badlam (1751-1815), Benjamin Bussey (1757-1842), Commodore John Downes (1784-1854).

Cape Ann, the extreme eastern portion of Massachusetts north of Cape Cod. It is in Essex County, and in a general way embraces the town of Rockport and adjacent islands.

Cape Cod, in a general way, signifies the whole of Barnstable County (which see), which embraces the southeastern extremity of Massachusetts; more specifically, the extremity of that projection, in Provincetown,—which see.

Cape Cod Bay is that large body of water enclosed by the arm-like projection of Cape Cod, at the southeast of Massachusetts.

Carlisle is a small farming town of 130 dwelling-houses and 526 inhabitants, situated in the central part of Middlesex County, about 20 miles northwest of Boston. Carlisle station, on the Lowell Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is in the northwest part of the town; and Bedford Station, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, accommodates the southeast portion. The post-office is at the centre.

The general form of the town is oval. Chelmsford bounds it on the north, Billerica on the northeast, Bedford on the southeast, Oxford on the south, and Acton and Westford on the west. The assessed area is 9,571 acres. The principal settlement is at the centre, and consists of two churches (Congregational and Unitarian), a town-hall, school-house, stores, mechanics' shops, and a few dwelling-houses. Farm-houses are scattered sparsely over the remainder of the territory.

The western part is somewhat hilly, but without high elevation. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss, in which tourmaline, garnet, scapolite and actinolite occur. Boulders are plentiful all over the town. The northern section is drained by River-meadow

Brook, which has some motive power; and the eastern by a small tributary of the Concord River, on which there is a saw mill.

The manufactures are chiefly sawed hoops; for which there are two factories, employing eight men. The aggregate value of manufactured products in 1885 was \$7,700. There are 4,739 acres of woodland, the growth of which is principally pine (hard and soft), oak and birch, with some maple and chestnut. Fruit trees are grown in the town to the number of 9,025. The farms number 97; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$84,834. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$404,523, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There are five school-houses, valued at about \$3,000. The public library contains about 500 volumes; and there are two Sunday-school libraries.

Carlisle furnished 85 soldiers for our armies in the late war, of whom 49 were citizens. The loss was about twelve; and to the memory of these has been erected, in the centre, a monument of granite surmounted by a marble statue of the goddess of liberty.

This town was formed of parts of Acton, Billerica, Chelmsford and Concord. Its first incorporation was as a district, April 28, 1780; the next as a town, on February 18, 1805. Carlisle, in England, a well-known town, was remembered in the name. The first church was erected in 1783. The Rev. Paul Litchfield, settled November 7, 1781, was the first minister.

Carltonville, in Salem.

Carsonville, in Dalton.

Carterville, in Berlin; also in Chelsea.

Carver lies in the middle section of Plymouth County, 38 miles southeast of Boston. It has Plympton on the north, Kingston and Plymouth on the east, the latter and Wareham on the south, and the last, with Middleborough, on the west. Its length northwest and southeast is about twice its width. The assessed area is 21,292 acres, and 17,011 of this are woodland, consisting of pitch pine and red oak on the uplands, and white cedar in the swamps. The red deer still roam in the long range of woods extending throughout this town and quite to Barnstable County.

There are no great elevations in the town, but ponds and streams are numerous, adding much to the scenery. Of the former there are twelve, whose names are Wenham, Sampson, Crane, Mohootset, Cooper, Muddy, Vaughan, John, Flax, Clear, Barrett and Waukanquog. Near the latter cranes and eagles build their nests. Sampson Pond was so called from an Indian sachem, for whom a reserve of 200 acres was made in 1705, with the privilege of fishing and hunting, making tar and turpentine, and cutting poles and bark in the undivided cedar swamps. These ponds once furnished large quantities of bog-iron ore. Winetuxet River gathers up the overflow of the

northern ponds, discharging into the Taunton River; and South Meadow and Sampson's brooks drain the southern part, emptying into Weweantit River, which forms nearly one half of the western line of the town.

The soil is a light sandy loam, and not less than 745 acres are devoted to cranberries. The fruit trees number 4,153; and the proceeds of these and the cranberry bogs amounted, in 1885, to \$45,270. The number of farms was 116; and the entire agricultural product amounted to \$105,791.

The town has braid, straw and carpet factories, four saw mills, and iron and brass foundries. The Ellis Foundry, near Sainpson's Pond, was established under the name of "Charlotte Foundry" as early as 1757; and here was cast, about 1762, the first iron tea-kettle made in this country. The hollow iron-ware of these furnaces is of excellent quality, and widely known. The wooden goods, in 1885, were valued at \$18,593; and the iron and other metallic goods, at \$96,044. The aggregate manufactured product reached the value of \$120,156. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$588,850; and the rate of taxation \$9 on \$1,000. The population in 1870 was 1,092, with 228 dwelling-houses; while in 1885 the inhabitants numbered 1,091, and were sheltered in 264 dwellings; which, certainly, is an indication of thrift.

The loss of the town in the late war was some 22 persons. The cemetery at South Carver is very beautiful. The first burial here was in 1776. The Methodists have a church at this village, established in 1831; the Baptists one at Carver Centre, organized in 1791; and the Congregationalists one at North Carver, which dates from 1733. There is also an Advent Christian church. The town has four school-houses, valued at upwards of \$2,500. Each of the Sunday schools has a library.

The post-offices are Carver, North Carver, East Carver, and South Carver. North Carver, South Carver, Wenham, Carver Green and Ellis Furnace, are the villages. The town is about midway between the Plympton, Plymouth, Tremont and Middleborough stations of the Old Colony Railroad in the adjoining towns.

Carver bears the name of the first governor of the Plymouth Colony. The territory was taken from Plympton, and incorporated June 9, 1790. In 1827 a portion of it was annexed to Wareham. South Meadows was purchased of the Indians in 1664; and in 1700 lands were sold to settlers at two shillings an acre. There are several aboriginal burial places in town, and traces of their occupancy are frequently met with. Rev. Othniel Campbell, ordained over the Congregational church in 1734, was the first minister here.

Carysville, in Bellingham; also in Chelsea.

Castle Hill, in Saugus, is 288 feet in height.

Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, contains Fort Independence.

Castle Village, in Truro.

Cataumet, a village, also a harbor, in Bourne.

Cedar Swamp Pond, in Milford.

Cedarville, in Plymouth.

Central Square, a village in Woburn.

Central Village, in Seekonk; also in Westport, and in West Boylston.

Centralville, in Lowell.

Centreville, in Barnstable; also in Grafton, in Uxbridge, and in Winchendon.

Chace's, a village in Taunton.

Chaffinsville, in Holden.

Chamberlain's Corner, a village in Westford.

Chandler's Hill, in Worcester, is 748 feet in height.

Channel Island, in Fort Point Channel, Boston Harbor.

Chapel Station, a village in Brookline.

Chapinsville, in Lawrence.

Chappaquansett, a village in Tisbury.

Chappaquoddie, a village in Edgartown.

Charlemont is a long and narrow township lying along the Deerfield River, whose general course here is slightly south of east. It is in the western part of Franklin County, about 125 miles northwest of Boston by rail. The region is quite mountainous, and the outline of the town is very irregular. Rowe, Heath and Colrain bound it on the north; the latter and Shelburne on the east; Buckland and Hawley on the south; and Savoy and Florida on the west. The assessed area is 15,496 acres; and, of this, 5,100 acres are forest, consisting of maple, beech and birch. The villages are East Charlemont, Charlemont (centre) and Zoar.

The Deerfield River runs through the western half of the town, then forms the divisional line the entire length of Buckland; and,

by a northward curve to receive the North River, it forms, with that stream, the eastern line. The Fitchburg Railroad follows the general course of the river, but, forced by its bends, crosses six times, delighting the traveller with the shifting views of the many rocky rapids and occasional quiet spaces, then a craggy mountain rising almost perpendicular from the river's bank, here a streamlet dashing down the wild ravines, or a hamlet nestling among the woody eminences, with now and then an interval of the deepest verdure.

Mount Peak, in the south side of the western section, lifts its head 1,144 feet abruptly from the right bank of the river; and a little further on, Bald Mountain rises grandly on the other side. In the valley between the two lies the pleasant little village of Charlemont, with its churches, stores, hotel, school and dwelling-houses, and the large hall of the Deerfield River Agricultural Society. At the extreme northeast, Pocumtuck Mountain rises to the height of 1,888 feet above sea-level. The entire town is rough and mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque views of alpine forests, crags, defiles, with numerous waterfalls on the several streams flowing into the river, — as Pelham, Mill, Hartwell, Avery and Wilder's brooks. The prevailing rock is mica slate, and the soil a sandy loam.

The principal business of the town is farming and lumbering. Few towns make a larger quantity of maple sugar. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was valued at \$147,400. There are eight manufacturing establishments, consisting of a grain mill, four saw mills, a tannery, a farm-tool factory, and others; the aggregate of whose products reached the value of \$87,630. The valuation in 1888 was \$342,960; with a tax-rate of \$20 on \$1,000. The population of 958 were sheltered in 215 dwelling-houses.

There are nine public-school buildings, worth about \$5,000. The village Library Association has a collection of nearly 800 volumes, and two Sunday schools have nearly as many more. The Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists each have commodious church edifices here. Charlemont sent 121 soldiers to the late war, of whom 16 were lost.

The date of the first settlement of this town is unknown. Col. Ephraim Williams established a line of forts here in 1754, the remains of which are still visible. In June of the next year, Captain Moses Rice and Phineas Arms were killed by Indians while at work in a meadow near Rice's fort; and, in commemoration, a monument has been erected near the river, visible from the railroad. The town was incorporated June 21, 1765; being named in honor of James Caulfield, created Earl of Charlemont, in England, October 29, 1763. A mountainous tract called Zoar, a part of the common land, was annexed April 2, 1838. The first church was formed in 1788; and the Rev. Isaac Babbitt, settled in 1796, was the first pastor.

Charles River, according to New England's first geographer, Morse, was the *Quinobeguin* of the Indians; but, in the early period of settlements here, called the "Massachusetts River." It forms in the region where Worcester

and Norfolk counties meet; first issuing, under its own name, from Cedar Swamp Pond, in the central part of the town of Milford. Flowing southward, its slender stream enters a smaller pond in the southern part of the town; thence flowing eastward, it receives, near Bellingham centre, the waters of its chief branch, flowing from Beaver Pond in the northern part of the town. Then, making an abrupt turn, it leaves Bellingham at the northeast corner. Receiving other streams from every direction along its course, it meanders through or beside the towns of Franklin, Medway, Norfolk, Medfield, Sherborn, Dover, Natick, Needham, Dedham, West Roxbury (Boston), Newton, Weston, Waltham, Watertown, Brighton (Boston) and Cambridge, sweeps in a broad stream by Charlestown (Boston), and, uniting with the Mystic, mingles with the sea in Boston Harbor. It is navigable by small vessels to Watertown, seven miles from its mouth, where it meets the tide. Little marshy land is found along its borders, though some small tracts at its mouth might give a contrary impression. It flows through a hilly region in a very devious course, furnishing many small powers at its numerous descents. Its source is scarcely more than twenty-five miles from Boston in a direct line; but its actual length is probably more than twice that distance. It frequently doubles upon itself, sometimes for several miles, and thus finds a comparatively quiet way, earning its terse characterization by the poet Longfellow, as it passed before his dwelling, as the "placid Charles:"—see the poems, "To the River Charles," and "The Bridge," by Henry W. Longfellow.

Charles River Village, in Dover; also in Needham.

Charlestown, the northwestern section of Boston, a peninsula. Incorporated as a town, June 24, 1629; incorporated as a city, February 22, 1847; annexed to Boston by Act of May 14, 1873, and by the votes of the two cities.

Charlton is a large, pleasant, agricultural town, situated in the southwesterly part of Worcester County, 57 miles from Boston, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which passes through the northern part. It is bounded on the north by Spencer and Leicester, east by Oxford, south by Dudley, southwest by Southbridge, and west by Sturbridge.

The land is elevated and somewhat rough and rocky. The railroad station in this town is said to be at the highest grade between Boston and Springfield. It is 512 feet above low tide. Charlton Summit, about one fourth of a mile east of the station, is 907 feet above half or mean tide at Boston. Muggett Hill, near Charlton Centre, is 1,012 feet high; and from its summit may be seen, it is said, four States and nineteen villages. The scenery of the whole town is varied and romantic. Traces of the old "Bay Path," so beautifully described by Dr. J. G. Holland in his romance of that name, are still discernible. The streams—of which the principal are Little River in the easterly, Cady's and Globe brooks in

the westerly part of the town — flow south into French, or Quinnebaug, River. Hick's Pond, of 120 acres, having Cady's Brook for its outlet, is a valuable sheet of water, and the view of it from Williams Hill is very beautiful.

Charlton City, on this brook, with Charlton Centre and Charlton Depot, are the post-offices and villages. Other villages are North Side, Dresser Hill, Leland's Village and Milward.

The geological structure of the town is mainly gneiss. It has an area of 26,500 acres of assessed land, including 7,484 acres of woodland. The farms number 309. The value of their product in 1885 was \$265,657. The town had three lumber and box mills, a woollen factory, three or more factories for wire, artisans' tools and other metallic goods, a grain mill and stone quarries. The value of the woollen goods produced in 1885 was \$147,260; of the wooden manufactures, \$175,600; the artisans' tools and other metallic goods, \$48,746; food preparations, \$46,000; the aggregate value reaching \$476,131. The valuation in 1888 was \$914,470, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. The population was 1,823, and the number of dwelling-houses 425.

The town has 13 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$8,150. There is a public library containing about 1,000 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries. The churches are a Congregationalist, a Methodist, and, at Charlton City, a Universalist. The town furnished 175 men for the Union army in the late war, of whom twelve died in service.

Charlton was formerly the western part of Oxford, and was incorporated November 2, 1764. Probably the name was in honor of Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., who was a gentleman of the British privy chamber in 1755. A church was first organized here April 16, 1761; and on October 15th following, the Rev. Caleb Eustis was ordained pastor. Martin Ruter, D.D., an author of some celebrity, was born here April 3, 1735,—deceased in Texas, May 16, 1838. William T. G. Morton, M.D., discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgery, was born here August 9, 1819. He died in New York July 15, 1868.

Chartley, a village in Norton.

Chase, a village in Dudley.

Chatham occupies the extreme southeastern angle alike of Cape Cod and of Barnstable County; and, being indented by numerous coves, harbors, creeks and inlets, is, topographically, one of the most irregular towns in the Commonwealth. It has Pleasant Bay, separating it from Orleans, on the north; the ocean on the east and south; and Harwich on the west. The assessed area is 4,476 acres, in which there are but 275 acres of woodland. It has 512 dwelling-houses, with 2,028 inhabitants, who are hardy and industrious people; more than half the number of voters (601) being engaged in maritime pursuits.

The surface of the town is varied by a succession of sand-hills (often changing), villages, creeks and fresh-water ponds. Of the last there are more than thirty; and several of them during the summer are covered with the beautiful white lily. Goose Pond, containing 66 acres, is the largest. Nauset Beach is a long, sandy strip of land, that extends for many miles between the mainland and the sea at the east; the enclosed waters constituting Chatham Harbor. The sea has made the southern half of this strip into an island by a breach through it. Monomoy is a long and narrow island, running about 10 miles southward, slightly turned to the west, and appears to have been once a continuation of Nauset Beach. Harding's Beach Point is another long sand-spit running southeasterly from the middle of the southern side of the town, forming Oyster Harbor. From the head of this harbor a narrow frith runs northeast into the land, and connects with Oyster Pond.

There is a powerful light at Monomoy Point, and two light vessels off Chatham Shore; while Chatham Harbor Light includes two round towers 43 feet high, set 100 feet apart, with the white dwelling of the keeper between. There is also a life-saving station of the United States system at the most exposed section. Great Hill, near the centre of the town, is the highest point of land, and from it Nantucket can sometimes be seen. This hill has been made much use of in the scientific surveys.

South Chatham, the first station in the town, is 88 miles from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The other stations in the town are West Chatham, and Chatham, on the harbor. The post-offices are these, with Chatham Port and North Chatham. Along the streets are numerous silver poplars and willows. The forest growth is oak and pine.

The farms number 21; and there are 300 acres devoted to the culture of cranberries. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$18,136. The town contains 24 manufacturing establishments, consisting of boot and shoe shops, a wind grain-mill, a ship-yard, a brickyard, a carriage factory and some others. Their aggregate product in the year mentioned was \$27,576. Sixteen vessels belonging in Chatham ports were engaged in the fisheries. The largest item in this industry was mackerel; cod, pollock and shad, also, being caught in large numbers. The aggregate value of the fisheries in the same year was \$98,322. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$638,103; and the rate of taxation was \$17 on \$1,000.

Chatham has graded schools, with seven school-houses, estimated, with appurtenances, at about \$12,000. There are two association libraries, and four Sunday-school libraries, aggregating about 3,000 volumes. The "Chatham Monitor" is an excellent local paper. There are here churches of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists. The town furnished 256 men to our army and navy during the late war, of whom 13 were lost; and to the memory of these a handsome monument has been raised.

The Indian name of this town is *Monomoy*, which now attaches only to its southern island. Governor William Bradford visited the

place in the Plymouth shallop to purchase corn, in the first voyage of the Pilgrims around the Cape. The land was bought of the sachem by William Nickerson in 1665, and a settlement soon commenced. Among the early settlers were the purchaser, Thomas Hinckley, John Freeman and Nathaniel Bacon. The descendants of these men are very numerous. The village or district of "Manamoyt" was incorporated as a town, June 11, 1712; being named, perhaps, in honor of the Earl of Chatham.

A church was organized June 15, 1720, and the Rev. Joseph Lord was ordained pastor. There was preaching in town anterior to this, as may be seen from the following quaint extract from the early and almost illegible records:—

"At a town meeting held at *Monamoyit* the 4 day of January in the year of our Lord, 1703, and then ye inhabitants ded agree with Gasham Hall to come to us & to dispense the word of God amonkes ous on Sabbath dayes and the inhebitanse did agree to pay him the said Gasham hall twenty pound yearly so long as he continew in that work.

"Recorded by me, William Nickerson, Clorke of *Monamoy*."

This town has furnished many brave and skilful seamen to the country, and is noted for the number of its sea-captains.

Chattanooga, a village in Ashland.

Chaubunagungamaug Lake (or Gungamaug Lake), in the town of Webster.

Cheapside, a village in Deerfield.

Chebacco, a village, also a pond, in the town of Essex.

Chelmsford is an ancient and pleasant town in the northern part of Middlesex County, about 26 miles northwest of Boston. Tyngsborough, Dracut and Lowell bound it on the north; the latter with Billerica on the east; Carlisle on the south; and Westford on the west. The Merrimack River forms the line along the Dracut border. The assessed area is 14,132 acres, including 5,483 acres of woodland. The villages are Chelmsford (centre), North, South, West and East Chelmsford, which—except the last—are also post-offices. The Ayer Junction Branch of the Boston and Lowell Railroad has stations at North and at West Chelmsford, and the Lowell Branch of the Old Colony Road has stations at Chelmsford and South Chelmsford.

The principal eminences are Rocky Hill, abounding in ledges, in the southeast; Robbin's Hill, affording grand views, near the centre; and Vine, Chestnut and Francis hills, toward the west. These are in parallel ranges lying nearly northeast and southwest. Among the hills of the eastern range flows River-meadow Brook, finding its

devious way to the Merrimack at Lowell. Across the northwest section runs Stony Brook, affording motive power at West Chelmsford, also at North Chelmsford, where it falls into the Merrimack. Deep Brook crosses the extreme northwest part to the same river. Hart Pond, containing 105 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water in the southwest side of the town. Sheldon's Pond, of 80 acres, at North Chelmsford, is valuable for its ice, as well as for its reserved supply of water-power.

The principal rocks are calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist, in which occurs a bed of limestone. The soil, though sandy, is in general very good. The farms number 129, being much fewer and larger than twenty years ago. There were, in 1885, 19,125 fruit trees, and many acres devoted to cranberries. The aggregate farm product was \$160,009. The town affords good building stone, and several quarries are worked from time to time. At North Chelmsford is a factory, making worsted and carpet yarns, an iron foundry, a file factory, and one or two shops making textile machinery. At West Chelmsford is a woollen mill and a cutlery factory. Other manufactures of the town are hosiery, leather, food preparations, lumber, carriages, etc. The aggregate value of the manufactures for the year mentioned was \$517,868. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,602,565; and the tax-rate was but \$9 on \$1,000. The population by the last census was 2,304; and in 1888 there were 577 dwelling-houses.

The public schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$12,300. There are two association libraries in the villages, and the Sunday schools also have books; so that altogether there are about 5,000 volumes. The "Chelmsford Chronotype" is the local newspaper. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, each have a church edifice in the town.

The Indian name of this place was *Pawtucket*; and the first grant of its territory, then including Westford and a part of Lowell, was made in 1653 to persons in Concord and Woburn. It was in the form of a parallelogram. On May 29, 1655, it was incorporated as "Chelmsford," in remembrance of the town of that name eight miles from Billericay, Essex County, England. In the following year William How was admitted an inhabitant, and granted 12 acres of meadow and 18 of upland, "provided he set up his trade of weaving, and perform the town's work." In 1660 the bounds between the town and the Indian plantation at "Patucket" were established; in 1729, part of the territory was established as the town of Westford; in 1780, a part of this went with parts of other towns to form Carlisle; in 1826, another part was established as Lowell; in 1865, a portion was annexed to Carlisle; and in 1874 a portion was annexed to Lowell.

The Rev. John Fiske, settled in 1655, was the first minister. He served his people also as a physician, and was an excellent man. By request of the church he prepared a catechism, which was printed in 1657 by Samuel Green, of Cambridge. It bears the quaint title, "Watering of the Plant in Christ's Garden, or a Short

Catechism for the Entrance of Chelmsford Children." In the latter part of his life he was carried to his church in a chair, from which he addressed the people. The Rev. John Eliot preached to the Indians here on the 5th of May, 1674.

Chelmsford has an interesting Revolutionary history; and in 1859 a handsome granite monument was erected to the memory of its soldiers who perished in that war. Other eminent men of Chelmsford, distinguished in different fields, are Benjamin Pierce (1757-1839), a Revolutionary officer, and governor of New Hampshire in 1827; John Farmer (1789-1838), a celebrated antiquary; Jeffries Wyman, M.D. (1814), a distinguished anatomist and author; John C. Dalton (1825), an able physiologist and author.

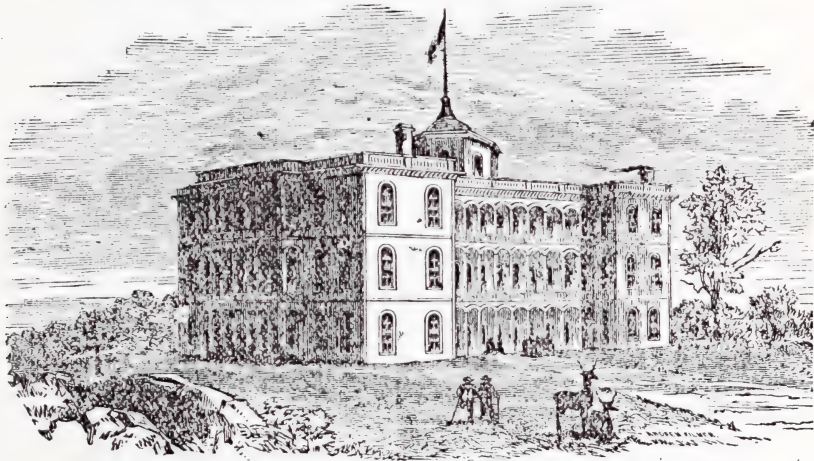
CHELSEA is a beautiful and growing city in the northern part of Suffolk County, inhabited largely by people whose daily business is in Boston,—from whose several northern parts it is separated only by the waters of Chelsea Creek and the Mystic and Charles rivers, which here meet and mingle with the sea, forming an extension of the harbor proper. Everett, the only town from which it is not separated by water, lies on the northwest; Revere, the northern town of the county, is on the northeast; Breed's Island, the northeastern extremity of Boston, lies directly east; the high island of East Boston occupies a southeast position; and the promontory of Charlestown lies at the southwest, separated from it by Mystic River.

The assessed area is 961 acres; and in this are upwards of 30 miles of streets. Many of these are shaded by well-grown elms and maples. The city has excellent water-works,—drawing from the Mystic River department of the Boston Water-works. It has also a well equipped fire-department, and an extensive system of sewerage. A street railway connects with the Charlestown district over a broad carriage bridge, thence by another with Boston proper. The same line, passing in the other direction by bridges to East Boston, forms a land connection for that district with the city proper. Another extension northeastward through Chelsea furnishes a connection with Boston for Winthrop, Revere Beach and Lynn. By the Grand Junction Railway, whose line extends across the midst of the city to its extensive wharves in East Boston, it has easy access to all the railroads which radiate from the metropolis. There are also two ferries to Boston, with two boats each, constantly running in the day and evening; each boat having two commodious saloons for passengers and space for several carriages and carts.

The surface of the city is uneven, and rises into several gently swelling eminences, the most conspicuous of which is Powder-Horn Hill, whose summit is about 220 feet above sea-level. Upon this is situated the Soldiers' Home, an institution of the national government. The geological formation of the territory is drift and alluvium. The soil is rich, giving luxuriant growth in the gardens so generally attached to residences.

Though largely a place of suburban homes, it has quite a business

of its own. The larger manufacturing establishments are the Magee Furnace Company, Suffolk Cordage Company, Forbes Lithographic Company, Low's Art-Tile Works, Eastern Elastic Gusset Company, Woven Hose Company, Chelsea Wire Works, brass works, several furniture factories, rubber factory, tanneries, boot and shoe factories, type foundry and printing offices, and others of less note. The food preparations amounted to \$599,409; iron goods, \$406,531; leather, \$293,360; wooden goods, \$244,291; and the aggregate of manufactures, \$4,551,895. The valuation in 1888 was \$19,781,480, with a tax-rate of \$18.40 on \$1,000. The First National Bank has a capital of \$300,000. The Winnissimet National Bank was, in July, 1889, authorized to commence business with \$100,000 capital. Chelsea Savings Bank, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$2,068,933. The population by the last census (1885) was 25,709; voters, 6,116; and the number of dwellings, 4,412.



THE UNITED-STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

The city has excellent graded schools, occupying twelve buildings which have a value of about \$260,000. There are seventeen libraries accessible to the public; of which the city public library has upwards of 10,000 volumes, and an association library about 6,000. The city has several bright weekly newspapers, — the "Church Bulletin and Temperance Advocate," "Chelsea Gazette," "Leader," "Record," "Telegraph and Pioneer," the "Owl" and others. The churches are two Baptist, three Congregationalist, two Methodist, one Unitarian, one Second Advent, one Universalist, one Episcopalian (Saint Luke's), one Roman Catholic (Saint Rose's), and one African Methodist. Other buildings of interest are the National Bank building on Broadway, the United States Marine Hospital (which occupies an elevated position on a hill overlooking the Mystic River), the military and naval magazine, in the rear of the same hill; and the Soldiers' Home, previously mentioned.

Chelsea is one of the most ancient settlements of the Commonwealth, lands having been taken up here as early as 1630, at which date it was known as "Rumney Marsh," and formed a part of Boston. The Indian name of the place was *Winnissimet*. It was incorporated as the town of Chelsea January 10, 1739. In 1841, part of its territory was annexed to Saugus; in 1846 another part was established as North Chelsea (the name since changed to Revere); and in 1857 a city charter was granted and accepted. The usual organizations, civil and social, flourish here.

Chelsea has the honor of having been among the foremost in sending its quota of men to the army and navy during the late war; and its roll of honor, published in 1865, affords evidence of the patriotism and bravery of its citizens. A shaft of granite, surmounted by a statue, constitutes their visible monument. It was dedicated on the 19th of April, 1869.

The State census of 1885 reports as among the residents 126 persons over 80 years, and 13 over 90 years of age. Among eminent people of Chelsea are Rev. Horatio Alger, Jun., born here in 1834; B. P. Shillaber, Francis B. Fay, Isaac Stebbins, and Daniel C. Colesworthy, long time residents of the place.

Chemistry, a village in Waltham.

Cherry Valley, a village in Leicester.

Cheshire is a fine grazing town in the northerly part of Berkshire County, about 150 miles west, slightly north, of Boston. At Cheshire, Cheshire Harbor and Farnum's are railroad stations on a branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad connecting Pittsfield with the Fitchburg Railroad at North Adams. The town is bounded by New Ashford and Adams on the north; Savoy, Windsor and Dalton on the east; the latter and Lanesborough on the south; and the last, with New Ashford, on the west. The form of the township is very irregular, its lines taking not less than 21 different courses. The western, southern and eastern parts are very hilly, but the northern, and the middle from northeast to southwest, have fine valleys, with clayey and fertile soil. Stafford's Hill is in the northeast; and "Round's Rocks," situated at the northwest, was a station of the Topographical Survey of the State. The geological formation consists of calcareous gneiss, Levis limestone, Lauzon schist and the Potsdam group. Much flint exists here, and large quantities of sand are found free from iron rust, and in other respects suitable for glass-making. The Hoosac River, which runs here northeasterly, and its affluents—Dry, South and West Brooks, which come dashing down from the mountains—furnish valuable water-power, used for lumber, cotton and sand-mills. There are ore beds in the southern part of the town which supply a smelting furnace. There are also a shoe factory, cooper shop, lime and cement works, various food and other establishments. The aggregate product of the manufactures in 1885 was \$169,010.

On the 1st of January, 1802, Cheshire presented to President Thomas Jefferson a mammoth cheese, weighing 1,450 pounds; which gave a wide reputation to the dairies of that town. In 1885, the product of these amounted to \$47,378; and the aggregate product of the 115 farms was \$174,343. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$719,883, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. The population is 1,448, and the number of dwellings 324. The town has six school buildings, valued at \$11,100. The Cheshire Library Association has a collection of about 2,500 volumes. The Baptists, Methodists, Universalists and Roman Catholics each have a church here.

Cheshire was settled by Joseph Bennett, Colonel Joab Stafford, John Buckland, and others, from Rhode Island, as early as 1767. They were mostly Baptists, and formed the first church at Stafford's Hill in 1769, Elder Peter Werden being chosen pastor. Rev. John Leland and Captain Daniel Brown were eminent citizens at a later period.

Chester, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery, occupies the northwest extremity of Hampden County, and has for its bounds, Worthington on the north, Huntington on the east, Blandford on the south, Becket on the west, and Middlefield on the northwest.

The inhabitants number 1,318, with 324 dwelling-houses, situated almost entirely in the villages of Chester, Chester Centre, North Chester, Littleton, Dayville and Micaville. The first four are post-offices. The west and middle branches of the Westfield River, with their tributaries dashing down the wild ravines, furnish abundant motive power, which will perhaps sometime be further improved. The Boston and Albany Railroad winds along the margin of the west branch, through the southwest section of the town, having its "Westfield" station near the western border, 126 miles from Boston.

The area of the town is variously stated. The actual measurement of the farms is 21,783 acres, including 5,816 acres devoted to wood. The land is mountainous and rocky. Beautiful specimens of many kinds of minerals, as scapolite, spodumene, magnetic iron, hornblende, chromic iron, and indicolite will reward the "prospector," the sparkling springs and rivulets will furnish trout, and the mountain air invigorate his system. The Pontoosuc Club, of New York gentlemen, have a club-house and a fine property here, and the town is growing in favor as a summer resort. There are three emery mines in the township. The mineral appears like brown granite, and is dug from quarries extending far into the mountain side. It is broken into fragments, then undergoes several further comminutions by machinery before it is marketable. There are here two mills for manufacturing from it emery cloth and paper, and emery wheels. Sand-paper is also made here. Other manufactures are furniture, carriages and wagons, clothing, leather, whips, boots and shoes, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of these goods made in 1885 was \$247,146. The burning of a textile

mill a few years since, and the abandonment of the manufacture, caused a considerable loss of population. The number of farms is 132; and the town has 803 sheep, which exceeds the flocks of any other town but one in the county. The fruit trees number 9,850. The aggregate farm product was \$105,304. The valuation in 1888 was \$518,312, with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000.

The school system is graded, with some mixed schools. There are twelve school-houses, valued at about \$8,500. There are three Sunday-school libraries, with about 1,500 volumes. The town divides the honor of the weekly paper, "The Valley Echo," with Huntington. There are two Congregational churches, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

This town was incorporated under the name of Murrayfield, in honor of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, October 31, 1765; but in 1783 the name was changed to Chester, perhaps from the town of that name in England. This township was one of ten sold by order of the General Court, June 2, 1762. For it the purchaser, William Williams, paid £15,000. The settlers began to take up land soon after. They were mostly Scotch-Irish, bearing the family names of Bell, Gordon, Henry, Holland, Moore, Hamilton, *et als*. Rev. Aaron Bascom, ordained December 20, 1769, was the first minister.

Chesterfield is a pleasant town in the northwestern part of Hampshire County, about 100 miles west of Boston. It is noted for its great variety of minerals. It is bounded north by Cummington, northeast on a zigzag line by Goshen, east by the latter and Williamsburg, south by Westhampton and Huntington, and west by Worthington.

The nearest railroad stations are at Williamsburg, Goshen and Cummington, each about six miles from the centre of the town. The post-offices are Chesterfield and West Chesterfield, the latter being a considerable village. The population is 698, of whom 211 are voters. They are sheltered by 171 dwelling-houses, and till 110 farms. The largest products of these are from the dairy, the hay-field and the woods; the aggregate farm product being \$105,502.

There are 18,250 acres of assessed land, which includes 5,375 acres of woodland. The valuation in 1888 was \$293,666; with a tax-rate of \$15.50 on \$1,000. The town is generally mountainous, the ranges running north and south, with long and pleasant valleys intervening. Through these valleys flow Dresser Brook and East Brook in the east, and Westfield River — here a noble stream — in the west part of the town, affording motive power for driving several saw and grain mills and for making various small wooden articles.

In one place the water of the river has cut a channel more than thirty feet deep and sixty rods long, through the solid rock, as symmetrically as if done by art. It is a remarkable curiosity. The geological formation is granite in the east, and calciferous mica-schist in the west. In this there is found a vein of albite, associated with various other minerals, as blue, green and red tourmaline, smoky quartz, spodumene, kyanite, rose-beryl of large size, garnet, tin ore,

columbite, and lithia-mica. The scholar can hardly find a better locality for studying the curious forms and combinations which the metamorphic rocks of the State present.

Chesterfield has a good town hall, a public library of upwards of 1,200 volumes, and seven good school-houses, this list making up the series of New England town educational institutions; to which, however, should be added the church, which here is Congregationalist. This place, as a plantation, bore the name of New Hingham. It was incorporated as the town of Chesterfield, June 11, 1762. The first church was organized October 30, 1764; and the first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Mills, ordained the same year.

Chestnut Hill, a village in Blackstone; also one in Newton.

Chickataubut Hill, in Quincy, of the Blue Hill group, is 518 feet in height.

Chicopee is an important manufacturing town situated on the eastern side of Connecticut River, in Hampden County, and about 100 miles west of Boston, from whence it is reached by the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Connecticut River Railroad; the latter passing through its villages on the river, and sending a branch to Chicopee Falls. On the north are South Hadley and Granby; on the east, Ludlow; on the south, Springfield; on the west, West Springfield and Holyoke. The area, excepting highways and water-surfaces, is 12,800 acres; in which is included 1,850 acres of woodland. The geological formation is middle shales and sandstone, with iron ore in several localities. The bottom land (about 25 feet above the Connecticut) and that immediately adjoining it, is of the highest and best natural quality for agricultural purposes. The land remote from the rivers is, to a large extent, pine plains averaging about 80 feet above the river, and with a soil lighter and less productive. The farms are smaller and more numerous than twenty years ago, numbering 178 in 1885. Their largest item of value was from the dairies, amounting to \$53,559. Cereals were raised to the value of \$16,145; vegetables, 30,553; and fruits, berries and nuts to the value of \$7,464. The number of fruit trees in the town was 10,965. The farm product was valued at \$193,323.

The Connecticut River forms the entire western line of the town. From its bluffs may be had a fine view of the Chicopee village, in the valley at the mouth of the Chicopee River, which here comes in from the east. About a mile and a half above is Chicopee Falls, where the river furnishes a very superior motive power, which is the chief basis of the town's prosperity. In the eastern part of the town this river forms the line with Springfield, receiving on its north side Higher, Field and Crow's-foot brooks. In the north several small ponds — Slipery Pond of 114 acres, Slabbery Pond of 69, and Smooth Pond of 10 — lend variety to the scenery.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company have here a large number of mills for the manu-

facture of cotton cloths, employing in them, in 1885, 2,310 persons. There are also print and dye works, iron and brass founderies, agricultural works manufacturing farmers' implements in great variety, factories for making loom-harnesses, fire-arms, swords, and other military equipments, locks, tin-ware, boots and shoes, brooms, hair-pins, cutlery, needles, paper, soap and other articles. The Ames Manufacturing Company makes very handsome bronze castings, including bas-reliefs, busts and statues of all sizes. The aggregate of manufactures in this town as given in the last census was \$3,586,213. The First National Bank here has a capital of \$150,000. The Chicopee Savings Bank had, at the close of last year, deposits amounting to \$660,847; and the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank, \$205,300.

The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$5,920,470; with a tax-rate of \$14.30 on \$1,000. The population was 11,516, of whom but 1,871 were voters. There is in this, as in all cotton and iron manufacturing places, a large foreign element. The number of dwellings in 1888 was 1,680.

The town has graded schools, with ten school buildings valued in 1885 at about \$40,000. There are fourteen libraries more or less accessible to the public. The Chicopee Town Library contains nearly 10,000 volumes; there is a school library of 600 volumes, a private circulating library, and ten Sunday schools having libraries. The Baptists have two churches in the town; the Congregationalists, three; the Methodists, two; the Unitarians and Universalists, one each; the Episcopalians have one (Grace Church); and the Roman Catholics have three, one of which is for a French Congregation.

The last census shows that there were then resident in the town 80 persons over 80 years, seven over 90, two over 100, one over 108 years of age.

Chicopee was originally the north part of Springfield; and among its earliest settlers were Henry Chapin and his brother Japhet, who came here about the year 1640. Twenty years later, a settlement was commenced at *Shipnuck*, about a mile east of *Skenungonuck*, or Chicopee Falls. In 1750, the people in the north part of Springfield, on both sides of the river, were incorporated as "the Fifth or Chicopee Parish." The casting of iron hollow-ware was commenced at the Falls near the close of the last century, the iron being dug from lands in the vicinity. Benjamin Belcher, of Easton, with his family, came here in 1810, and carried on the business until his death, Dec. 17, 1833; after which it was continued by his sons until November, 1846. The manufacture of paper was begun here in 1807, and of cotton cloth in 1825. Abijah and William Witherell aided in the development of the place at this period. William Bowman and Benjamin and Lawrence Cox built the first paper mill. The village at the confluence of the Chicopee with the Connecticut River was called Cabotville, in honor of the Hon. John Cabot, until the incorporation of the town on the 29th of April, 1848.

The first minister of the place was the Rev. John McKinsty, who was ordained in September, 1752, and died November 9, 1813, having

sustained the relation of a pastor 61 years. Hon. George D. Robinson, ex-governor of the Commonwealth, was for many years a resident of this town.

Chicopee River rises in Spencer, Leicester and Paxton, in Worcester County, where it bears the name of Seven-mile Brook. It receives the waters of Furnace Pond in North Brookfield, and of Quaboag Pond in Brookfield and of Wickaboag Pond in West Brookfield; then flows westward through Warren, and, turning southward, forms a portion of the west line of Brimfield and a large portion of the south line of Palmer, separating that town from Monson. At Three Rivers, in the north-western part of Palmer, it is enlarged by the commingled waters of Ware and Swift rivers, coming from the northeast and the north; and, leaving Palmer, it forms the divisional line between Ludlow and Wilbraham, then separates the eastern parts of Springfield and Chicopee, and enters the Connecticut in the southern part of the latter town, seven miles south of the falls at South Hadley and Holyoke. At the Falls in Chicopee it furnishes an important power, and smaller powers at various points in its course.

Chilmark occupies the southeastern part of Dukes County, on Martha's Vineyard. It is about ten miles long, and from two to five wide; the area in acres being 15,389, of which but 9,650 are taxed. There are 2,884 acres of woodland, almost entirely oak; and 10,725 acres are included in the farms. These number 125; and there are 129 dwellings to shelter the population of 412 persons.

The town is bounded on the northeast by Tisbury (from which it is in part separated by Great Tisbury Pond), on the south by the ocean, and on the northwest by Gay Head and by Vineyard Sound. The geological formation is miocene tertiary. Boulders of gray granite in the form of cones, houses and sugar-bowls, abound upon the surface; and iron ore and blue and yellow clay are obtained in several localities for exportation. The cliffs of colored clays and sand along the southern shore most strikingly exhibit the action of the ocean, rains and frost in wearing away the land. The most prominent elevations in Chilmark are Peaked Hill near the centre, and Prospect Hill in the northwest. The Tiasquam River drains the eastern section of the town; and several other small streams flow from the central part, both north and south, into the sea. Chilmark Pond is a large irregular sheet of salt water in the south; and Squibnocket, Nashaquitsa, and Menemsha Ponds are similar bodies of water in the southwest.

The soil, especially in the valleys, is loamy and productive. The usual farm crops are cultivated with the usual success; their aggregate value for the census year of 1885 was \$46,522. The principal business besides farming is whaling, trap-fishing and brick-making. The proceeds of the two former in 1885 were \$11,080. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$212,935; and the rate of

taxation was \$12.70 on \$1,000. The chief public works consist of a stone bridge 75 feet in length, a town-hall and three school-houses. The last were valued at about \$1,500. There is a private circulating library in the town, and a Sunday-school library. A Congregational church was founded here in 1700, but the Methodists are now occupying the field.

The Indian name of the place was *Nashnakemmuck*; and, while under the government of New York, it was called the "Manor of Tisbury." It received its present name from Chilmark, in Wiltshire County, England, as early as 1698; and was incorporated Oct. 30, 1714. The Hon. Timothy Fuller, an eminent lawyer and politician, and father of the celebrated Sarah Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, was born here July 11, 1778; and died at Groton, October 1, 1835.

Chiltonville, in Plymouth.

Chimquist, a village in Mashpee.

Christiantown, a village in Tisbury.

Church Hill, a village in South Scituate.

City Mills, a village in Norfolk.

Clapboardtrees, a village in Dedham.

Clarendon Hills, a village in Hyde Park.

Clarksburg lies in the form of a parallelogram, seven miles long and two and a half miles wide, at the northern border of Berkshire County, about 120 miles northwest of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Stamford, N. H., east by Florida, south by North Adams, and west by Williamstown. There are 78 farms, containing 8,546 acres. The dwelling-houses number 128; and these afford shelter for the 708 inhabitants, 160 of whom are voters.

The land is mountainous, having, for its formative rock, granite, Levis limestone, and Lauzon schist. Mount Hazen, northwest of the centre, rises to the height of 2,272 feet. Its latitude is 42° 44' north, and longitude 73° 9' west. Northam Brook courses down from its southern side into the Hoosac River; and the north branch of the latter, in the eastern part of the town, with its affluents, Hudson's Brook, Muddy Brook and Beaver Creek, furnishes motive power of much value.

The forests, which cover more than one half the area of the town, consist mainly of oak, chestnut, spruce and hemlock. The people are principally engaged in farming, lumbering and the manufacture of powder, bricks and woollen cloth. There are several saw mills,

grist mills, a woolen and a carding mill, and a number of powder mills. The aggregate value of the manufactures, in the census year of 1885, was \$266,875. The farm stock and the products are in the usual proportion. The aggregate value of the latter in the year mentioned was \$67,969. The valuation in 1888 was \$207,453, with a tax-rate of \$20.50 on \$1,000.

The town has three school buildings and a Sunday-school library. The villages are Briggsville and Powder Mills; the post-offices the first and Clarksburg; North Adams post-office, less than a mile from the middle of the town line, being also used; and this place affords railroad communication.

The snows in this region are deep, and the climate is severe but salubrious. In 1885 there were 13 residents over 80 years of age.

The settlement of this town was commenced in 1769 by Captain Mathew Ketchum, Nicholas Clark and others. It was named from one of its leading families, and incorporated March 2, 1798. A part of its territory was annexed to Florida, May 2, 1848. A man by the name of Hudson is supposed to have been the first white person who felled a tree in the town. His name is perpetuated by Hudson's Brook, which, soon after entering the town of North Adams, passes under a natural bridge.

Clark's Cove, on the west side of Clark's Point.

Clark's Island, celebrated as the landing-place of the Pilgrims, 1620, is a beautiful knoll in the southern part of Duxbury Bay.

Clark's Point, on the southwest side of the entrance of New Bedford Harbor, bearing a lighthouse.

Clayton, a village in New Marlborough.

Clifton, a village in Marblehead.

Clifondale, a village in Saugus.

Clinton is one of the younger towns, remarkable for its carpetings and woven wire. It is situated in the easterly part of Worcester County, about 35 miles west of Boston. The Fitchburg Branch of the Old Colony Railroad and the Central Massachusetts Railroad have stations at the centre, and the Worcester, Nashua and Portland Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station at South Clinton. Lancaster bounds it on the northwest and north, Bolton and Berlin on the east, Royalston on the south, and Sterling on the west. The area is but 3,706 acres, besides highways and water surfaces; and of this 1,029 acres is woodland.

The land is much diversified with hills and valleys, but without extremes. The Nashua River pursues a serpentine course northeasterly through the town, affording, with other streams, much hydraulic power. The summer flow is enhanced by the storage afforded by ponds. Sandy Pond of 75 acres, Mossy Pond and Clam-shell Pond,

west of the central hills, are beautiful sheets of water. The flora on the margin of these ponds is rich and varied; and here, among other beautiful plants, the *Trillium grandiflorum* appears in full perfection.

The farms in this town number but 30; their aggregate product in 1885 being \$33,134, of which the greenhouse, hothouse and hot-beds afforded \$3,700.

The manufactures of the place are extensive and peculiar; consisting of Lancaster gingham, cotton quilts and counterpanes, Brussels and Wilton carpetings, ladies' various underwear containing springs, gala-plaids, horn combs, clothing, wire-cloth and machinery.

The Lancaster Mills cover above four acres of land, one room devoted to weaving embracing nearly an acre of flooring; and the several mills, in 1885, employed 1,466 persons. The Bigelow Carpet Company, in the same year, employed 774 operatives in the manufacture of the numerous and complicated patterns of the excellent carpets for which they are famous. The Clinton Wire-cloth Company is said to be the first that ever wove metallic wire by the power-loom. The products include the finest sieve-cloth, mosquito netting, desk and counter guards, and out-door fences. The cotton-goods product, in 1885, had the value of \$2,788,576; while the entire product of the several factories reached the sum of \$3,624,663. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$5,531,811; and the tax-rate was \$18 on \$1,000. The population is 8,945, and the voters number 1,570. There are 1,208 dwelling-houses.

There is here a national and a savings bank, the latter at the close of 1888 having \$1,128,257 in deposits. The Memorial Town-hall cost about \$90,000. The public library contains about 15,000 volumes, and there are an association and six Sunday-school libraries. The "Clinton Courant" is the weekly journal of the place, and receives a good support.

The churches are the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Second Advent and Unitarian. The usual social organizations thrive here.

Clinton furnished 336 men for the war of the Rebellion, of whom 85 were lost in the service.

This town was taken from Lancaster and incorporated March 14, 1850, being named for DeWitt Clinton. The town owes much of its prosperity to Erastus Brigham Bigelow, LL.D., born in West Boylston in April, 1814, who invented a machine for weaving coach-lace, and, in 1839, a power-loom for weaving two-ply ingrain carpets, which has had an extensive use.

Coatue, a village in Nantucket.

Cochesett, a village in West Bridgewater.

Cochituate, a village in Wayland; also a lake situated on the boundary of Wayland and Framingham,—

the original source of the water-supply for the Boston Water-works, and still a part of the system.

Coddon's Hill, in Marblehead; height, 118 feet.

Cohasset is a pleasant seaboard town and watering-place 20 miles southeast of Boston by the South-shore Railroad. The town of Hingham separates it from the rest of Norfolk County, to which it belongs. It has the southeast part of Hull on the northwest, Massachusetts Bay on the north and northeast, Scituate on the southeast and also on the south, with an angle of Norwell, and Hingham, on the west.

The geological formation is sienite, and ledges of this rock give a romantic aspect to the town, and form many picturesque and dangerous reefs, points and islands off the shore. "The Cohasset Rocks," so called, have sent many a proud vessel to destruction, and are greatly dreaded by the mariner when driven towards the coast by the northeastern gale. The lighthouse on one of these rocks, called "Minot's Ledge," with its two keepers, was carried away in the tremendous storm of April 16, 1851. Another lighthouse, on the model of the Eddy-stone, constructed in its place, has withstood the storms unharmed.

From these rocks large quantities of sea-moss are gathered, and among them numerous shellfish are taken. Scituate Hill, the highest point of land in town, is 180 feet above sea-level, and commands an ocean view of remarkable extent and beauty. Connohas-



THE MINOT'S-LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE, COHASSET.

set River flows into the harbor and affords some motive power; and Scituate Pond, a fine sheet of water, 53 acres in extent, adds attraction to the scenery in the southern part of the town. Old Harbor, being almost land locked, has the effect of an inland lakelet.

There are a number of attractive drives in the town; and the "Jerusalem Road" is famous for its charming scenery. The summer residences of wealthy citizens of Boston beautify the place; and visitors to the shore for gunning, fishing, boating, bathing, during the warm season, fill the place with animation and variety. Here one has the ocean in its glory; and the shore itself is but an extended and impressive natural curiosity.

Many of the people are engaged in the fisheries; and the annual product, as exemplified in the census year of 1885, has a value of \$55,503. The area of the town is 5,970 acres; and of this, 1,795 is woodland. The farms number 52, and have the usual variety of products, amounting, in the year mentioned, to \$64,358. The manufactures of food preparations, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, and other metallic goods, amounted to \$62,797. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,444,875; with the wonderfully low tax-rate of \$3.90 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses was 582, the population 2,216, of whom 556 were voters.

There is a savings bank, a good town-hall, and seven school buildings, — the last estimated worth about \$15,000. The schools are graded from primary to high. There is a Congregationalist church at the village of Beechwood, and one at Cohasset village; also a Unitarian. The Methodists have one at Nantasket (North Cohasset). The railroad stations are North Cohasset, King Street, and Cohasset.

The name of this place was from the Indian *Connohasset*, signifying "fishing promontory." The territory was taken from Hingham, and incorporated as the district of Cohasset, April 26, 1770. On August 23, 1775, it was made a town, by the general act of that date. On June 14, 1823, a part of Scituate was annexed.

The Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, grandson of the Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, was the first minister of the place, having been settled in 1721. Benjamin Pratt (1710-1763), a distinguished lawyer and jurist; Joshua Bates, D.D. (1776-1854), a scholar and divine; and Joshua Flint Barker (1801-1864), an eminent surgeon and author, were natives of this town.

Cohasset Narrows station, on the Old Colony Railroad, in Wareham.

Cold Brook Springs, a village in Oakham.

Cold Spring, a village in Otis.

Coleraine (or "Colrain") is a large, mountainous township in the northern part of Franklin County, bordering on Vermont, whose towns of Halifax and Guilford bound

it on the north; Leyden lies on the east, Greenfield, Shelburne and Charlemont are on the south, and the latter and Heath bound it on the west. Its assessed area is 25,458 acres, including 3,942 acres of woodland.

The highest of the elevations within the town are Christian Hill in the extreme north and Catamount Hill in the south; and west of this, on the line of Charlemont, is Pocumtuck Mountain, 1,888 feet high. Green River, flowing south, marks nearly the entire eastern line; while East Branch and West Branch, uniting near Foundry Village, a little south of the centre of the town, form North River, an affluent of the Deerfield River. This stream in its short course of a few miles makes its way through a narrow defile between precipitous hills; and from the carriage road, which runs along in some places far above the river's bed, the traveller beholds many scenes of wild beauty.

The apple tree and the sugar maple both find here a congenial soil, and the usual farm crops flourish. The neat cattle numbered 1,559; sheep and lambs 2,236; and there were in the town 33,164 fruit trees. The farms number 168; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$187,282. There were operated at the same time two saw mills, a tannery, a cotton mill and other manufactories, whose aggregate product had the value of \$169,610. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$567,316; and the tax-rate was \$18 on \$1,000.

The population is 1,605; of whom 362 are voters. The dwellings numbered 310; and were chiefly gathered in seven villages, viz., Coleraine Centre, Adamsville, Elm Grove, Griswoldville, Shattuckville, Foundry Village and Lyonsville; which, excepting the last two, are post-offices. The nearest railway stations are Buckland and Shelburne Falls, on the Fitchburg Railroad, about 120 miles northwest of Boston. The town has provided for its schools fifteen buildings, having a value of nearly \$5,000. There are one Sunday-school library, two Baptist churches, two Methodist and one Congregationalist.

This place was originally called "Boston Township," and was settled by immigrants from the north of Ireland. It was a frontier place, and the settlers erected fortifications, three in number, for defence against the incursions of the French and Indians. Captain Hugh Morrison was the commander of the North (or Morrison's) Fort. In May, 1746, Matthew Clark, his wife, daughter and two soldiers were fired upon by Indians, by which Mr. Clark was killed and his wife and daughter wounded. Ten years later, in another incursion on the place, they wounded John Henry and John Morrison, burned one dwelling-house, and killed some cattle on North River. In 1759, they captured John McCown, his wife and son, and put the latter to death.

The plantation was incorporated June 30, 1761; being named, probably, for Coleraine, a seaport town in Ireland, or in honor of Gabriel Hauger, created Baron Coleraine in that year. The first minister was Rev. Alexander McDowell, ordained in 1753. Rev. Samuel Taggard, the third minister, settled in 1777, was a member

of Congress from 1804 for fourteen years; and, it is said, regularly read his Bible through every year while he was in office.

Coleraine sent 75 men into the war of the Rebellion, of whom ten were lost. James Deane, M.D., was born in this town February 24, 1801, and died in Greenfield June 8, 1858. He was a noted naturalist, and the first to make known (1835) the fossil footprints in the red sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River.

Coles' Meadow, a village in Northampton.

Coleville, in Williamstown.

College Hill, a village in Medford.

Collinsville, in Dracut.

Colonel's Mountain, in Palmer, 1,172 feet in height.

Coltsville, in Pittsfield.

Commercial Point, a locality in the southeast part of Boston.

Concord, the scene of our first triumph in the conflict that made us a nation, is situated in the central part of Middlesex County, 18 miles northwest of Boston, by the Fitchburg Railroad. The Lowell Division of the Old Colony Railroad, and the Boston and Lowell, also pass through it, each having a station near Concord village, at the centre of the town. Other villages are Westvale, Warnerville and Nine-Acre Corner. Concord is bounded on the north by Carlisle, on the northeast by Bedford, on the southeast by Lincoln, on the southwest by Sudbury, and on the west and northwest by Acton. It is "one of the quiet country towns," says Mr. Alcott, "whose charm is incredible to all but those who, by loving it, have found it worthy of love."

The land is generally level; yet there are several eminences, as Annursnaek, Punkatasset, Fairhaven and other hills, which enhance the beauty of the scenery. Rattlesnake Hill is now the scene of a large industry, the quarrying of the superior granite of which it is chiefly composed. Bateman's Pond in the north, White Pond in the south, and, in the southeast, Walden Pond (made famous by the pen of Thoreau), are all beautiful sheets of water. The Concord River flows leisurely through the town from the south, receiving near the central village the waters of the rapid Assabet. The latter, with affluents, affords some motive power, which is made use of at West Concord by a woollen mill and factories for pails and other goods. Carriages, furniture, leather, clothing, building stone, food preparations, are other of the town manufactures. The area, aside from highways

and water surfaces, is 14,872 acres. There are 4,920 acres of forest, consisting of oak, birch, pine, maple, walnut and some chestnut. Along the streets, especially in the central village, are numerous elms and maples, well-grown, and lending an additional charm to the excellent roads, which afford fine drives in several directions.

The soil upon the plains is light and sandy, on the hills a gravelly loam. The meadows along the rivers yield large quantities of hay. The farms, which now number 244, are generally well cultivated and productive. The celebrated "Concord grape" originated with E. W. Bull, a successful farmer of this place. The nursery product of the town is proportionately large, also the fruit product. In 1885 the Concord orchards and gardens contained 12,314 fruit trees, and the yield of cranberries was nearly 400 barrels. There were 1,402 milch cows; and the product of the dairies footed up to \$102,856. The aggregate farm product was \$337,808. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,246,117; the tax-rate being \$12.40 on \$1,000. The population is 3,727; and 760 of these are voters. The schools are graded, and find accommodation in five buildings at convenient centres.

Concord village is situated on level land, which gives nearly equal advantages of site to all edifices. The town-house and high school buildings here are creditable, and the public library of about 20,000 volumes is contained in a very handsome edifice, given to the town by Mr. William Munroe. It is fireproof, and cost \$70,000. There is also a fine memorial hall, erected in honor of the 34 heroes from this town who fell in the war of the Rebellion. The Trinitarian Congregationalists, the Unitarians, the Roman Catholics, and the American Episcopal Church have good church edifices in the town.

The old court-house and county jail are mementoes of a time when Concord divided the honors of a county capital with Cambridge and Lowell. A public building of magnitude and impressiveness is the State Reformatory; but this is situated near the junction of the Concord and Assabet rivers, some two miles from the central village. The citizens regard the institution as somewhat foreign; having more interesting and admirable objects to occupy their attention. Among these, besides those already mentioned, are the residences of Emerson and the Alcotts—father and daughter, and the "Old Manse," immortalized by Hawthorne, who also made it his residence while in Concord. It is now the summer home of D. Lothrop, the publisher, and his wife, Margery Deane, the authoress. At this village also, for several years, was the famous Concord School of Philosophy.

Concord was the first inland town settled in the State. Many of the settlers were men of wealth and intelligence, who willingly endured great sufferings for conscience' sake. Simon Willard, John Jones, Mr. Spencer and others, purchased of *Tahatawan* and *Nimrod*, in 1635, a tract of land six miles square, whose centre was near the house of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, in which they were met. During the first year of their residence, most of the settlers lived in huts



THE "OLD MANSE," CONCORD.

covered with bark and brushwood, but during the second year many convenient houses were erected. The Indian name for the place was *Musquetequid*, meaning "grassy brook." On its incorpora-



STATUE OF MINUTE MAN, CONCORD.

tion, September 2, 1635, it was called Concord, from the peaceable manner in which it had been obtained from the natives. In April, 1676, ten or twelve citizens from this town were killed in Sudbury,

while aiding the settlers there against the attack of King Philip's Indians.

In 1774, the Provincial Congress held its sessions here; and on the 19th of April, 1775, Gen. Gage sent a detachment of the British troops, under Major John Pitcairn, to destroy some military stores deposited at the house of Colonel Parrett and others in this town. By the activity of Paul Revere and associates, intelligence of the expedition was received, and an alarm was given by the ringing of the church bell at three o'clock in the morning. About seven o'clock, some eight hundred British soldiers entered the town from Lexington, cut down the liberty pole and destroyed some stores, then proceeded to the North Bridge across the Concord River. Here they were met by the Concord minute-men under Captain Brown, and the Acton company under Captain Isaac Davis. Shots were exchanged across the bridge; three British soldiers were killed, and, on our part, Captain Davis and several others. The regulars then left the bridge and set out for Boston, under a destructive fire from minute-men posted along the way. The damage done to private property in Concord by fire, robbery and destruction was estimated at £274 16s. 7d.; and Captain Charles Miles, Captain Nathan Barrett, Jonas Brown and Abel Prescott, Jun., of this place, were wounded. Two of the British soldiers killed at the bridge were buried on the spot where they fell; and two rough stones identify the place. The statue of a minute-man near the bridge recalls the spirit of the time. Monument Street, running north from the village, leads, through a canopy of pines and other trees, to the old North Bridge, where, on each side of the river, is a stone monument with suitable inscription.

Concord is noted for its steady adherence in later times, also, to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and for having given to the world many men of eminence; as Samuel Willard (1640-1707), a president of Harvard College; Benjamin Prescott (1687-1777), a divine and author; Jonathan Hoar (1708-1781), colonel of a provincial regiment; Eleazer Brooks (1725-1806), a brigadier general; Joseph Lee (1742-1819), first minister of Royalston; Timothy Farrar (1747-1847), appointed chief justice of New Hampshire in 1802; William Emerson (1769-1811), father of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Nathaniel Wright (1787-1824), author of "The Fall of Palmyra," etc.; Ebenezer Merriam (1794-1864), an eminent meteorologist; John Augustus Stone (1801-1834), actor, and author of "Metamora" and other dramas; William Whiting (1813-1873), an eminent lawyer and writer on military affairs; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar (1816), a distinguished jurist; and William S. Robinson (1817), a greatly esteemed editor.

Concord River is formed by the union of Assabet and Sudbury rivers at Concord. It leaves this town on the northeast, forming, for a mile or two, the boundary line with Bedford, on the east; then the entire line between the latter town and Carlisle, on its western side; thence it flows through Billerica from south to north, forming for about one mile its

divisional line from Chelmsford, on the west; when it enters Lowell and discharges into the Merrimack River. It is for nearly its entire length a sluggish stream; but at North Billerica it furnishes power for several mills; after which its descent is slight until its near approach to the Merrimack. It supplied most of the water for the old Middlesex Canal, which entered it in Billerica, and had connection with the Merrimack above the falls by means of the Pawtucket Canal.

Congamuck, a village in Southwick.

Connecticut Corner, a village in Dedham.

Connecticut River, the *Quon-ek-ti-cut* of the Indians, has its principal source at the highlands which form the water-shed and the boundary line between New Hampshire and Lower Canada. In northern New Hampshire, a few miles south on its course, is Connecticut Lake, from which it issues in the full dignity of its name. Its Indian designation, according to some authorities, signifies "Long River;" according to others, "River of Pines;" while still later authorities render it as "the long tidal river," which is a description rather than a name. Its general course is slightly west of south. After forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont, it crosses the western part of Massachusetts, dividing near the middle the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden; then passes through the midst of Connecticut, the State; and after a journey of 400 miles from its head, north of the 45° of latitude, it enters Long Island Sound, latitude 41° 16'; having drained a valley of about 12,000 square miles. Through its whole course it separates two broad belts of highland, while a series of terraces break the level of its bed. In the first quarter of its course down the mountain slope, between its source and the mouth of the Pa-sam-sie River, opposite the White Mountains, its descent is 1200 feet. At this point its bed is 400 feet above the sea. In 80 miles farther, to Bellows Falls, Vermont, it descends 100 feet. From thence to Deerfield it sinks 160 feet; from Deerfield to Springfield it falls 100 feet more, leaving its bed at Springfield but 40 feet above the level of the sea. Its entire fall from source to mouth is 1600 feet. The breadth of this river, at its first contact with Vermont soil, is about 150 feet; and in its course of 60 miles it increases to about 390 feet. Its average breadth between Mount Tom and the Connecticut line is not far from 1200 feet, and with a depth of water below Holyoke sufficient to float vessels of considerable tonnage. Its channel is remarkably clear of islands in its course through the State, and presents a broad and majestic appearance, sweeping in magnificent curves between its lofty banks. The extreme head of its tide-waters is just below the village of Warehouse Point (East Windsor, Conn.), about 64 miles from the mouth of the river at Saybrook bar.

It is navigable to Hartford, 45 miles, for vessels of considerable burden, and to Middletown, 30 miles from the sea, for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. By means of canals and other improvements it has been made navigable for boats to Fifteen Mile Falls, nearly 250 miles above Hartford. The most considerable rapids in this river are Bellows Falls; the falls of Queechey, just below the mouth of the Waterqueechy River; the White River Falls, below Hanover; and the Fifteen Mile Falls, in New Hampshire and Vermont; the falls at Montague and South Hadley, in Massachusetts; and the falls at Enfield, Connecticut, where it meets the tide-water. The perpendicular height of the falls which have been overcome by canals and locks, between Springfield, in Massachusetts, and Hanover, in New Hampshire, a distance of 130 miles, is 240 feet. Bars of sand and gravel extend across this river in various places, over which boats pass with difficulty in low water. In certain localities, as at Holyoke, its waters flow directly over the red sandstone of the valley, but for the greater part of the distance through the country, the bed of the river is composed of alluvial deposits,—sand, gravel and boulders. In seasons of annual flood it overflows its banks and covers the lowest bottom lands, sometimes for miles. In length, utility and beauty this river forms a distinguished feature of New England.

The most important tributaries of the Connecticut River are Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, Israel's, John's, Mascomy, Sugar and Ashuelot rivers, in New Hampshire; Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Waits, Ompomponosuck, White, Waterqueechy, Black, Williams, Sexton's and West rivers, in Vermont; and in Massachusetts, Miller's, Deerfield, Agawam, Chicopee and Westfield rivers; and in Connecticut, the Farmington River.

Consue, a village in Chilmark.

Conway, a hilly but thriving town in the western part of Franklin County, having Deerfield River separating it from Shelburne on the northeast, with the Fitchburg Railroad following the opposite bank. On the east is Deerfield, with the Connecticut River Railroad running through it north and south; Whately lies on the east and south; Williamsburg is also on the south; Ashfield covers most of the west side, and Buckland receives the northwest corner.

Bardwell's Ferry, on the northeast side, is 119 miles from Boston by rail. The principal village is Burkeville, situated slightly west of Conway (centre). The area of the town is 24,173 acres; of which 3,483 are woodland, consisting principally of beech, maple and chestnut. Dry Hill and Poplar Hill in the south, and Pine Hill in the west, are prominent features in the landscape. The chief village is beautifully situated in a valley between Billing's Hill at the east and Beal's Hill at the west. Bear River in the north, South River at the centre and Roaring Brook at the south, each furnish power for manufacturing purposes.

Native alum, fluor-spar, galena, pyrolusite, zoisite, and splendid specimens of rutile are found in this locality. The usual crops thrive here, and tobacco has been largely cultivated. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$266,556. There were in the town 266 horses and colts, 1,865 neat cattle, 1,132 sheep and lambs and 16,775 fruit trees. The number of farms is 179. For manufactures, there are a cotton and a woollen mill, three establishments for food preparations, a tannery, a carriage factory, two lumber mills, and others usual to our towns. The aggregate value of their product in the year mentioned was \$234,093. A national bank and a savings bank are sustained here, the first having a capital of \$150,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$791,366; and the tax-rate \$17.50. The inhabitants number 1,573, of whom 348 are voters; and they are sheltered by 296 dwelling-houses.

The schools are graded, and are provided for in fourteen school-houses; these having a value of nearly \$8,000. A public library of about 1,500 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries, provide for the literary appetite. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics have churches here. The town has a substantial hall; the other notable public work being an iron bridge 200 feet in length. This town sent 146 men into the late war, of whom 22 were lost.

Conway, originally the southwest part of Deerfield, and a participator in her history, was incorporated June 16, 1767; being named, probably, for Henry Seymour Conway, one of England's secretaries of state. The Rev. John Emerson, settled here in 1769, was the first minister. This town has given to the world the following eminent men: Chester Harding (1792-1866), a distinguished portrait-painter; Harvey Rice (1800), an author, editor and poet; H. G. O. Dwight, D.D. (1803-1862), a successful missionary and editor.

Cooleyville, in New Salem.

Coolidgeville, in Hudson.

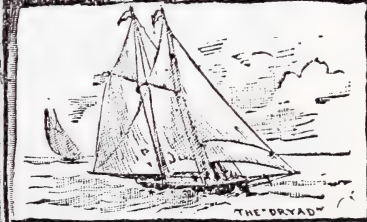
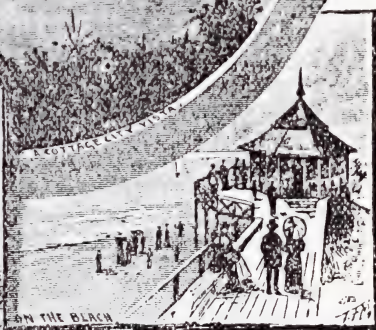
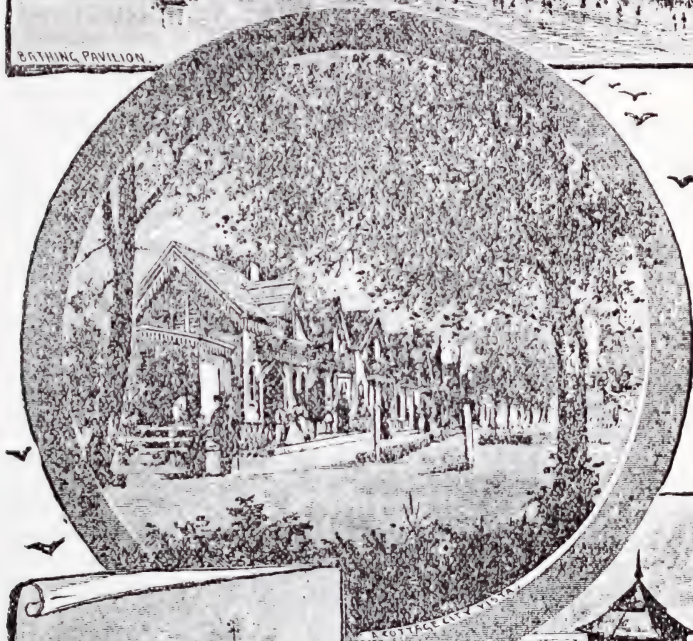
Copecut Hill, in Fall River, 355 feet in height.

Cordaville, in Southborough.

Cork City, a village in Newton.

Cottage City embraces the northeastern extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County; and is mainly a place of summer residence, having only the business relating to such occupancy. It has, however, a constant population of 709, of whom 203 are voters. There are now about 1,200 dwellings, all of which are inhabited during the warm season.

The town has the ocean on the north and east, Edgartown on the



MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

south, and Tisbury on the west and northwest. It is separated from the latter town by Vineyard Haven Harbor and by Lagoon Pond, the latter partially divided from the harbor by a broad sand-bar. The coast is formed by steep sand-bluffs, with sandy beaches at their bases. The area, aside from highways and water surfaces, and some sandy marsh, is 1,965 acres. About one third of this is largely occupied by scrub oaks, with trees of larger growth in the vicinity of the camp-grounds and some of the older residences.

The soil is sandy, but yields fairly under cultivation, especially in small fruits. There are in the town 25 farms, whose dairy product in 1885 was \$8,358; vegetable, \$2,829; greenhouse, \$1,963; wood, \$1,135; eggs, etc., \$2,031; the aggregate reaching \$23,391. There is some shore fishing, but no manufacturing worth mention.

The villages are Camp Ground, Eastville, Lagoon Heights, Oak Bluffs and Vineyard Heights. The latter commence at East Chops, the northeast point, and extend south on the shore to Lake Anthony, where Oak Bluffs commence, extending southward to Farm Pond. The last body of water covers about 25 acres. The southeastern part of the town is occupied by Sengecontacket Pond, of 650 acres, which communicates with the sea through a break in the long sand-bar that forms its eastern shore. Eastville is on Vineyard Haven Harbor, on the west side of the town. Here are the principal landing-places of the New York and Portland steamers.

The Baptist camp-ground and tabernacle is on Vineyard Highlands, overlooking its trees and Lake Anthony. Southward, at Vineyard Grove, is the Methodist camp-ground, with its great iron tabernacle, surrounded by trees and grassy lawns; these in turn encompassed by a concreted walk and a road, along which runs a street railway connecting with various points in the town. The largest village is Oak Bluffs, where are a steamer wharf, the post-office, churches, stores, and many residences. Amid lawns, gardens and shrubbery, undivided by fences, are the cottages, mostly showing the characteristics of the Queen Anne style in their architecture,—and some of them very costly. The colors of the buildings here are uniformly bright, and, from the water approach, the view of the place, with its angular roofs, towers and minarets, elevated on the bluff against the western sky, give an appearance of oriental splendor and magnificence unequalled elsewhere in America.

The beach, on the water-front of Oak Bluffs, is regarded as one of the finest possible for bathing purposes. Several hundred bathing-houses, in double rows, with a passage between, stand at the foot of the bluffs; and at an elevated point not far away is the pavilion,—a wide, airy, many-storied structure, which affords a fine chance to watch the bathers.

Aside from the hotels, the churches are of course the most conspicuous. Beside the tabernacles in their camp-grounds, the Methodists and the Baptists have each a church of good size and form; there are also the Trinity Episcopal Church, Roman Catholic church, and a union church. The Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, a school of general science, has a spacious building.

There are numerous social organizations and clubs, some of which have elegant houses. The finest of these is that of the Oak Bluffs Club. The Martha's Vineyard Club devotes its influence largely to increasing the attractions and forwarding the interests of the town. Yachts frequent the waters, and wheelmen are delighted with the fine roads. Grassy parks are numerous in the village precincts; and at Oak Bluffs a fine band-stand is often occupied by excellent musicians.

This town is reached by regular lines of steamers, chiefly from Woods Holl or New Bedford, where connection is made with the Old Colony Railroad. The town, also, has its railroad, a narrow gauge, connecting Oak Bluffs Wharf with Edgartown and Katama. There is a finely equipped fire department, and water-works.

The public schools are graded, and well-housed in three buildings valued at about \$2,500. There is a public library of upwards of 1,000 volumes. The "Martha's Vineyard Herald" is a valuable local journal, having weekly issues throughout the year. The valuation of Cottage City in 1888 was \$1,449,475; and the tax-rate was \$15.70 on \$1,000.

This town has grown from a mere camp-meeting ground to its present form and proportions. The first meeting was held in August, 1835, in the present Wesleyan Grove. The attendance annually increased, until in 1858 there were 12,000 in attendance on the meetings. In 1860 a new organization was formed under the name of "Martha's Vineyard Camp-Meeting Association," which was incorporated in 1868. In 1879 the Methodist tabernacle was built, having seats for 4,000 persons. There is, beside, the Baptist tabernacle and camp-ground; also a tent-ground outside the village precincts. The Baptist Vineyard Association was incorporated in 1876. Great sums of money have been expended by individuals and corporations in improving the place; and it has now been for several years not only a religious, but a popular pleasure resort.

This place was a part of the town of Edgartown; and, after unsuccessful efforts in the General Court for several years, an act of incorporation was passed on February 17, 1880, by which it was separated and made the town of Cottage City, a name suggested by the appearance of the buildings and their contiguous position.

Cottage Farm, a village in Brookline.

Cotuit, a village in Barnstable.

Cove Harbor, a village in Beverly.

Craigville, in Barnstable.

Craneville, in Dalton.

Crescent Beach, a village in Manchester; also, one in Revere.

Crockerville, in Fitchburg.

Crooked Lane, a village in Duxbury.

Crowleyville, in Chicopee.

Cummingsville, in Woburn.

Cummington is a farming and grazing town lying among the Green Mountains, in the north-western part of Hampshire County, about 110 miles west of Boston. It is nearly central in a large area between the several railroad lines; the Hinsdale station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about 15 miles distant, being the nearest. It is bounded on the north by Plainfield and Ashfield, east by Goshen, south by Chesterfield and Worthington, and west by Peru and Windsor. The area is nearly 23 square miles, the assessed land being 13,600 acres.

The geological formation is calciferous mica-schist and the Quebec group. Cummingtonite, a variety of hornblende, is found here in mica-slate; rhodonite, or manganese spar, in masses; and white pyrites and garnets. Parallel mountainous ridges run southeasterly through the town; and through the intervening valleys flow the Westfield River and parallel tributaries that enter it when it has taken a southward turn. Swift River comes down from the north and joins the Westfield River in the eastern part of the town, where is located the village and post-office called "Swift River," formerly "Babylon" post office. Near the centre of the town, on Westfield River, is Cummington village, and on the same river, at the extreme northwest, is West Cummington, where an iron bridge, 100 feet in length, spans the river. At these and other points are small mills. There are in the town, paper, wood-turning, grain and other mills, a tannery, and the usual mechanical shops of a rural community. The largest products at present are paper, and penholders and other articles turned from wool; the aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 being \$93,782. There are 3,972 acres of woodland, consisting of hemlock, beech, birch and maple.

Without large ponds, the scenery is romantic. The soil is generally a clayey loam, moist and well adapted for grazing. About the average stock is kept and the usual crops raised. The product of the farms, in 1885, was valued at \$91,009. The population at the last census was 805, of whom 244 were voters. The dwellings in 1870 were reported as 223, with 180 farms; in 1885 the returns give but 197 farms and 186 dwelling-houses. The young people abandon the hill farms, and the passing away of the aged owners leaves them to become a part of the wilderness again. The valuation in 1888 was \$313,604, with a tax-rate of \$17.80 on \$1,000.

The town has eight school buildings, valued at about \$4,000. There is a town-hall, and a free public library of some 6,000 volumes. The nucleus of this library was presented by William Cullen Bryant, who was a native of the town.

Other eminent men, natives of the town, were Thomas Snell, D.D. (1774-1862), clergyman and historian; Luther Bradish, LL.D. (1783-1863), a lawyer of learning and eminence; and Henry Laurens Dawes (1816), United States senator.

The Baptists and Universalists each have a church here; and the Congregationalists have one at East and one at West Cummington.

This town was sold by the General Court to Colonel John Cummings in 1762. The first settler was a Mr. McIntire from Scotland, who moved into the place in 1770. Many of the early settlers came from Bridgewater and Abington; and among them was Dr. Peter Bryant, father of the poet Bryant.

Curtisville, in East Bridgewater: also, in Stockbridge.

Cutham, a village in Dedham.

Cutter Valley, in Winchester.

Cuttyhunk, an island, a cape and a village in Gosnold.

Dalton, celebrated for the manufacture of paper, is a long, narrow township in the central part of Berkshire County, 146 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs across the middle. It is bounded on the north by Cheshire, east by Windsor and Hinsdale, south by Washington, and west by Pittsfield, Lanesborough and Cheshire.

The population is 2,113, and the number of dwelling-houses 376. The township is about ten miles in extreme length north and south, and about two miles at the narrowest part. The assessed area is 13,493 acres; of which 5,704 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of pine, oak, maple and elm.

A range of compact hills crosses the midst of the northern half of the town; and the southeast is occupied by four or five hills of larger area. Among these are, of things curious or beautiful, the Wizard's Glen, Cold Spring and Waconah Falls. There is a tract of level country at the northeast and a smaller tract at the southwest, the latter well occupied. The middle section of the town is a broad and beautiful valley, into which gather numerous streams, there forming the east branch of the Housatonic River, and furnishing very convenient motive power for several mills. The principal manufacture here is paper, for which there are three establishments, having one or more mills each. These, with a woollen and cotton mill, employ in the aggregate about 800 persons. There are other manufactures, as boxes, lumber, and food preparations. The value of the paper made in 1885

was \$697,583; and of woollen goods \$14,192; the value of the entire manufactured product being \$1,072,755.

There are 70 farms cultivated. The soil is gravel and loam, and yields fairly well. Of animals, swine are proportionately numerous. The value of the entire farm product in the year just mentioned was \$118,074. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,880,469; and the tax-rate \$11.25 on \$1,000.

Dalton has seven school-houses, valued at about \$14,500; and these accommodate primary, grammar, intermediate and mixed schools. There is a town-hall, a free public library of about 2,500 volumes, and the Crane Library, which has, also, a reading-room, both open to the public on easy conditions. The Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics have each a church here. One is of stone and two are of wood; one is Gothic and one in Queen Anne style of architecture. Of the soldiers furnished by this town for the late war, only three were lost.

Dalton was originally a part of Pittsfield; and was once known as the "Ashuelot Equivalent," granted to Oliver Partridge and others of Hatfield in lieu of a township in New Hampshire supposed by the early surveyors to be in Massachusetts. A settlement was commenced in 1755. The place was detached from Pittsfield, and incorporated, March 20, 1784. It was named in honor of Hon. Tristram Dalton, then speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The manufacture of paper was commenced here in 1802 by Henry Wiswall, Zenas Crane and John Willard. Their establishment was called "Old Berkshire," and goods of this stamp were long in the highest repute. The next paper mill was built in 1809.

The Rev. James Thompson, the first minister of the town, was settled in March, 1795.

Daltonville, in Newburyport.

Dana is a small farming and manufacturing town situated near the middle of the western border of Worcester County, about 75 miles west from Boston. Petersham forms the north and most of the eastern boundary, with the western angle of Barre and a portion of Hardwick on the latter side, while the last-mentioned town forms the southern boundary, with Greenwich, Prescott and New Salem on the west.

The assessed area in 1888 was 10,970 acres. Another return gives 11,591, and a third 10,867. Neither of these are intended to include highways or water surfaces. There are 5,632 acres of woodland, consisting mainly of chestnut, pine, and oak. There are intervals of good land; the soil varying from loam to sand. The number of farms is 187, which is an increase of 69 since 1870. Their aggregate product in 1885 was \$65,904. The population at the same date was 695; and they were sheltered by 179 dwelling-houses.

The villages and post-offices are Dana Centre and North Dana. The Springfield, Enfield and Athol Railroad passes through North

Dana, which is at the northwest of the town. Swift River also passes through this village, and its east branch forms for a mile or two the southeastern line of the town. In this quarter is Pottapaug Pond, of 160 acres; and in the northwest corner is Neeseponset Pond, of 118 acres. The scenery is further diversified by brooks, verdurous meadows and woody hills; the largest of the latter being Rattlesnake and Pottapaug. There is much granite in the town, and a soapstone quarry has been worked with fair returns.

A box factory and a satinet factory in the town furnish the chief employment aside from the farms. Formerly large quantities of piano fittings, picture frames and palm-leaf hats were made here, and this work is still done to some extent. The manufactured product in clothing in 1885 was \$16,850; in boxes and other wooden goods, \$51,225. The aggregate value of the goods of all kinds was \$71,169. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$281,869; with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000.

There is a town-hall for entertainments, and five school-houses provide for primary and grammar schools. The churches are the Methodist and Universalist. Sixty men were furnished for the late war, of whom eight were lost.

Dana was made up of parts of Hardwick, Petersham and Greenwich, and incorporated February 18, 1801. A Congregational church was founded here in 1824. Perhaps the most eminent names of this town are Nathaniel Johnson and Albert Ameden.

Danvers is an ancient and beautiful town lying in the southerly part of Essex County, and having for its boundaries Topsfield on the north, Wenham and Beverly on the east, Peabody on the south, and Middleton on the west. The general form of the township is triangular, with its corners nearly at the northeast, southeast and southwest. The assessed area is 7,420 acres, of which 482 acres are wooded with oak, with some pine, walnut, alder, maple, and the gray and rarely the white birch.

There are groups of hills at the southeast and centre of the township, and a more extended group at the northwest, having Putnam's Hill as their eastern outpost. At the west is Hawthorne's Hill, with its summit 257 feet above sea-level, bearing the State Lunatic Asylum, — the largest building in Essex County and visible from a great distance. Lindall's Hill slopes down to Danvers Plain, the principal village; and a little westward Whipple's Hill overlooks Danvers centre, anciently Salem Village. The other villages are Danversport, Tapleville, Putnamville, Searsville and East Danvers. All except the last three are post-offices. Danversport is at the head of navigation on Porter's River, at the southeastern part of the township. It was formerly quite a shipbuilding place for small vessels, and has now some lumber business. An affluent of this river, on the east, is Frostfish Brook; Crane Brook flows through Danvers centre, furnishing some power. Beaver-dam Brook, in the south, enters the Ipswich River; which, flowing northward, forms a considerable part of the western line of the town. The Lawrence and the Newburyport rail-

THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, DANVERS.



roads, both being branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad, intersect near the main village, and thus afford direct communication with Boston, Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport. A large number of men engaged in the various kinds of transportation business live in this town, as well as merchants and professional men of Boston.

The underlying rock is sienite, over which are strewn many boulders, giving ample indications of the glacial period. Good clay for bricks and pottery is found in several localities, and the meadows afford peat. The soil elsewhere is loamy and yields excellent crops. There are in the town 160 farms, whose product in 1885 amounted to \$266,349. Of this the dairies yielded \$76,662; and vegetables \$81,695. At that date were also reported seven brickyards, with an annual product valued at \$26,323; six tanneries and morocco factories turning out goods to the value of \$283,322 annually; fifteen shoe factories employing 132 persons and producing goods in that year to the value of \$1,761,241; four food establishments, whose annual product reached the sum of \$175,958; an iron foundry, and shops for metallic work, whose product amounted to \$66,767; the aggregate value of the manufactures being \$2,624,369. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,61,370, with a tax-rate of \$14.80 on \$1,000. The population is 7,661; of whom 1,560 are voters. The First National Bank, Danvers, has a capital of \$150,000; and the Danvers Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held \$1,674,168 in deposits.

The town has excellent graded schools, housed in ten buildings, whose value with appurtenances is upward of \$50,000. The Peabody Institute, situated in Peabody Park, contains a select library of about 17,000 volumes, and a fine audience hall. The institution was the gift of George Peabody, the philanthropic London banker. The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians and Adventists each have a church here, and the Trinitarian Congregationalists have two. The town supports two weekly journals — the "Mirror" and the "Union," — and the "Daily Evening Courier," which are worthy of their patronage.

The turnpike from Boston to Newburyport runs through the length of the town, and there are several other fine drives. The roads are generally good, and are extensively bordered with trees, mostly elm and maple, many of which are half a century old. The old mansion in this town which was the birthplace of General Israel Putnam still stands; the "Collins House" was for a time the headquarters of General Gage; the old Jacobs house, on Water's River, was the home of George Jacobs, executed as a wizard in 1692; Governor John Endicott's "orchard farm," at Danversport, with the old Endicott pear tree and the site of the Governor's house; the home of Rebecca Nurse (the Witch-House, Tapleville) is still to be seen, and several other points historically interesting.

This town, in its original limits, embracing what was the village proper and the middle parishes of Salem, was incorporated as a district January 23, 1732; and as a town, June 16, 1657. It is supposed to have been named in honor of Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., governor of New York in 1753. South Danvers (now Peabody) was

detached from it in 1855. The district called "New Mills," in the eastern part of the town, was settled in 1754.

The first church was formed in 1671, as a branch of the church in Salem. The first pastor was the Rev. James Bailey, settled in October of the same year. His successor was the Rev. George Burroughs, settled Nov. 25, 1680, and inhumanly executed on Gallows Hill, in Salem, for witchcraft, Aug. 19, 1692. The church became an independent society Nov. 19, 1689; and, on the 15th of the same month, the Rev. Samuel Parris was ordained as its fourth pastor. It was in the family of this minister that the terrible delusion known as the "Salem Witchcraft" first appeared in 1692. In Dr. Joseph B. Felt's "Annals of Salem" it is thus noticed: "Feb. 25, Tituba, an Indian servant of Rev. S. Parris, is complained of for witchcraft. Before this, John, her husband, another Indian servant of Mr. Parris, had been persuaded by Mary Sibley to make a superstitious experiment for discovering persons who, they supposed, secretly afflicted Mr. Parris's daughter Elizabeth, aged nine, and his niece Abigail Williams, aged eleven, and Ann Putnam, a girl of the neighborhood."

"The inhabitants of Danvers," says Mr. Barber, "have always been distinguished for their patriotism, and its citizens bore their full share in the great contest of the Revolution." It is said that of the patriots who fell at Lexington, one sixth part were inhabitants of this town. In 1855, a monument was erected to their memory, on the identical spot (it is claimed) whence the young patriots set out on their march. It has also erected a handsome monument to perpetuate the names and deeds of its soldiers lost in the late war. Some of the distinguished persons who have originated in Danvers are: Moses Porter (1755-1822), a brigadier-general, U. S. army; George Peabody (1795-1869), an eminent banker and philanthropist; Daniel Putnam King (1801-1853), a scientific farmer, and M.C. from 1843 to 1849; Hannah O'Brien Chaplin Conant (1842-1865), an able author and editor, and an Oriental scholar.

Dartmouth is a large farming, fishing and manufacturing town in the southern part of Bristol County, bordering on the other section of Buzzard's Bay. It is bounded on the north by Fall River and Freetown, on the east by New Bedford, on the west by Westport, and south by Buzzard's Bay. The shore line is quite irregular, being broken by Apponaganset Bay, Pamanset River Bay, and others, and projecting far into the sea at Miskaum and Barney's Joy points. The assessed area is 34,848 acres.

The Old Colony Railroad station at New Bedford is near and just opposite the middle of the town, and the Fall River and New Bedford Branch has stations at Hicksville and North Dartmouth. The villages are on Apponaganset Bay at the southeast, on the Pamanset River near the eastern line, in the north part of the town on the main branch of the Westport River, and at Westport Mills, on the same river, where it leaves the town on the western side. The

villages by their latest names are Apponegansett, Nonquitt, North also South Dartmouth (Padanaram), Hixville, Bakerville, Russell's Mills, Smith's Mills, and Westport Factory village. The first four are post-offices.

Two broad hills or elevated sections are found in line north of the middle, and two ranges of small hills in the southwestern part of the town. The land elsewhere is generally undulating, and the soil very good. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss. More than 13,500 acres are woodland. The farms number 382. In 1885 the aggregate product of the farms was \$362,407. Fish is used to a large extent as a fertilizer on the farms.

Many of the inhabitants are mariners, and more are engaged in the shore fisheries. The fishing craft belonging in the town are one schooner, one sloop, three sail-boats, six dories, and eleven seine boats. The product of the fisheries of all kinds in 1885 was \$17,794. About \$400 of this was from shellfish, and \$1,960 from whales.

The manufactures consist of oils, small cotton goods, paper, carriages and wagons, building stone, lumber in numerous forms, iron and other metallic goods, fertilizers, salt and food preparations of fish and of grain, etc.; the aggregate product for the last census year having the value of \$696,531. The valuation of the town for 1888 was \$1,822,000, and the tax-rate \$12 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 3,448, and were sheltered in 836 dwelling-houses. The number of voters was 969.

The town has a complete system of graded schools, provided for in 18 school-houses, — these having a value of upwards of \$30,000. There are seven Sunday-school libraries, and these, with the fine new "Southworth Library," at South Dartmouth, provide well for the literary appetite. The churches are one Congregationalist, one Roman Catholic, four of the "Christian Connection," and four of Friends.

The Indian names applied to various parts of this town were *Apponaganset*, *Acushena*, and *Coakset*. They had a fort on the bank of Apponaganset River; and several of their burial places are still known. Dartmouth was named for a seaport in Devonshire, England, and was incorporated June 8, 1664. It then embraced the territory of the present towns of Westport and Fairhaven, together with the city of New Bedford. The place suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians during King Philip's War; many people being killed and the settlements laid in ruins. About 160 Indians surrendered to the commander of Russell's garrison at Apponaganset, and were sold and transported, contrary to the promise at their surrender. The remains of this fort are still visible.

Henry C. Crapo, governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, was born in this town May 24, 1804. He died in Flint, Mich., July 23, 1869.

Davistown, a village in Tisbury.

Davisville, in Falmouth.

Dawsonville, in Holden.

Dayville, in Chester.

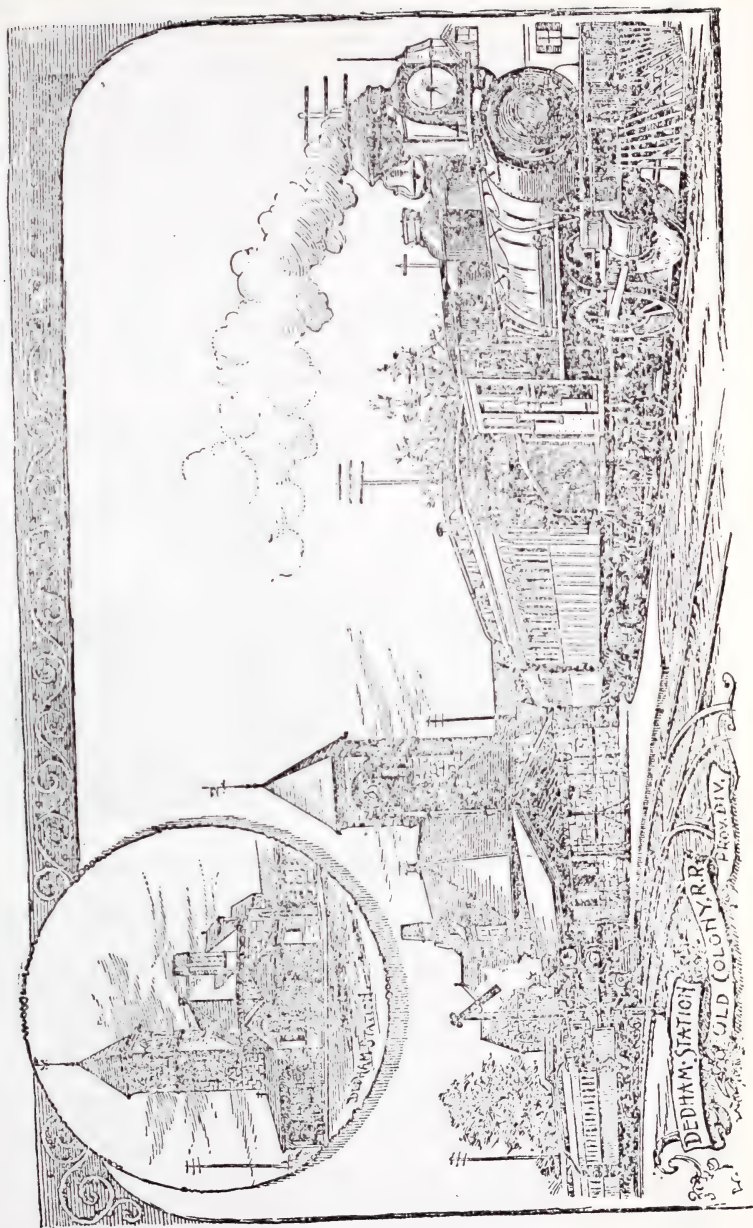
Deantown, a village in Attleborough.

DEDHAM is a fine old town, the seat of justice in Norfolk County, about ten miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, which passes through the eastern side of the town. The northeastern part has two branches of the Boston and Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad, which has a beautiful station of Dedham granite in the principal village. The town is bounded north by Needham and West Roxbury district (Boston), east by Hyde Park and Canton, south by Norwood and Walpole, and west by Dover. The Charles River forms a part of the northwestern line, and the Neponset the eastern line.

The assessed area is 12,224 acres, including 3,494 acres of woodland. The largest ponds are Buckminster in the southwest, whose outlet swells Bubbling Brook, and Wigwam Pond in the north, which sends its stream to Charles River. Near the latter stream is Mother Brook, discharging into the Neponset its own waters and about one third of the Charles River, drawn from it by a canal one mile in length. This was the first canal cut in this country, having been opened within ten years of the settlement of Boston. Its purpose was to make available for power the fall of about sixty feet between the Charles and Neponset rivers. On this stream are two woollen mills, dye-works, a factory for hosiery, an iron foundry and machine shop. At West Dedham are malleable iron works, a wood-turning mill and furniture factory; at other points are a brass foundry, a tin shop, a carriage and a steam-car factory, piano parts, food preparations and several others, to the number of 44 establishments. The product in food preparations in 1885, as shown by the census, had a value of \$188,705; while textile goods were manufactured to the value of \$726,500.

The soil of this town is light and sandy, but highly productive under its good cultivation. The 97 farms in 1885 yielded a product valued at \$192,294. The largest item was that of the dairies, which had the value of \$85,713; the vegetables coming next, at \$20,811. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,273,965; with a tax-rate of \$14.60 on \$1,000. The population was 6,641, and the dwellings numbered 1,228. Dedham National Bank has a capital of \$300,000; and the Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$2,000,149. The "Standard" and the "Transcript" of this town are weekly journals of good standing and a fair circulation.

There is a complete system of graded schools, which are provided for in thirteen buildings having a value of about \$60,000; to which has recently been added a new high school building in a central loca-



tion, in which have been embodied all known improvements. The Methodists have a church here; the Baptists have one at East, and another at West, Dedham; the Congregationalists (Trinitarian) have one at the chief village and one at Islington; the Unitarians have one at West Dedham and one at Dedham village; and the Roman Catholics have just completed here a fine stone church at a cost of about \$125,000; while the American Episcopal Church has two in the town,—that in Dedham village being a beautiful stone edifice containing a chime of bells. The village has its green, about which are several fine buildings. West of this village are the agricultural grounds and race-course.

The scenery of the town is varied and picturesque. The geological structure is sienite, in which asbestos and gilsona appear. The highest point of land, 400 feet above sea-level, is about one mile southwest of the centre. The view from the Old Powder House of the river and the neighboring scenery is charming. The town gen-



HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, DEDHAM.

erally has an appearance of being well kept, and the roads are noticeably good. In most of the villages the streets are adorned with numerous trees, mostly elms, some of which in Dedham village are a century old. Probably the oldest tree in town is the "Avery Oak," which in 1636 was already a venerable tree; and it is yet well preserved. The Bussey Farm, and Bussey Bridge, of tragic memory, are in this town. Here also are the Fairbanks mansion, built in the first year of settlement; the Quincy house; the Avery and the Motley homesteads; with later buildings, as the substantial old courthouse, with its massive columns and yellow dome; the county jail; the house of the boat club on the bank of the Charles; the beautiful building of the Dedham Historical Society; the ample town-hall, erected in 1867 as a memorial of the fallen brave; the old cemetery and the beautiful modern one; and the new library building with its

10,000 volumes,—making a list of attractions such as few towns can show.

This town was originally settled in 1635, and called "Contentment." Its Indian name was *Tiot*. On the 8th of September, 1636, it was incorporated under its present name, which was adopted out of regard for the old town of Dedham, in Essex County, England, from which several of its founders came. But the original designation, "Contentment," was engraved on the town seal, together with the symmetrical old "Avery Oak." The town at its incorporation embraced Medfield, Needham, Walpole, Dover, and parts of Dorchester, West Roxbury, Hyde Park and Norwood. A subsequent grant of land in the Pocumtuck valley was the beginning of the present town of Deerfield, also. The early records are very full and perfect. The collection of the historical society embraces a great amount of genealogical, as well as historical, treasures. Among the early settlers were John Rogers, Daniel Fisher, Samuel Morse, Ralph Shepard, Francis Austin, Michael Metcalf, John Ellis, Samuel Guild, Captain Daniel Fisher, Thomas Carter and Major Eleazer Lusher.

The first water corn mill in Dedham was constructed in 1640, the first saw mill in 1664, the first fulling mill (on Mother Brook) in 1681. The first school-house was built in 1640, and the first meeting-house in 1637. The latter was a low, thatched building, against which a ladder was kept for the event of a fire. "The greatest tax-payer had the highest seat." The Rev. John Allen, ordained in 1639, was the first pastor; and was followed by Revs. William Adams in 1685; Joseph Belcher, 1693; Samuel Dexter, 1724; Jason Haven, of Framingham, 1756; and Joshua Bates, 1803. The first minister of the second parish was the Rev. Thomas Balch, ordained in 1736, and succeeded in 1776 by the Rev. Jabez Chickering. The Rev. William Clark became rector of the Episcopal society in 1768; but a few years later was removed for refusing to swear allegiance to the State in the Revolution. The Rev. William Montague became rector of the church in 1791, and remained until 1818. The Baptist society was incorporated in 1811, and the Rev. William Gammell ordained pastor.

The prelude to King Philip's War was enacted here in April, 1671, when the first white man was shot by an Indian in Dedham woods. When the war fairly broke out, the town was prepared; and a watch was kept in the belfry of the new church (built 1673) for the stealthy enemy; but no attack was made. A party of men from Dedham and Medfield, who had taken the field, on July 25, 1676, killed *Pomham*, and took fifty of his followers; which aided much in bringing the conflict to a successful issue. There is an old Indian burial place near Wigwam Hill. The last person buried there was Sarah, wife of *Alexander Quabish*, who died in 1774.

A number of soldiers went from Dedham into the "Spanish War" in 1740, not one of whom returned. The town was also well represented at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; and at the news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole military force of the

town repaired to the scene of action. For the war which followed Dedham furnished more than 100 men. The whole number of men raised and mustered into the military and naval service during the war of the Rebellion was 672. Forty-seven of these were lost. They have, as their memorials here, the town-hall and a handsome monument in the cemetery.

Some of the eminent men this town has given to the world are the following: General Joseph Dwight (1703-1765), a distinguished soldier and judge; Joshua Fisher, M.D. (1749-1833), an able physician and naturalist; Fisher Ames, LL.D. (1758-1808), one of the most eloquent orators and profound statesmen of his age; Warren Colburn (1793-1833), a distinguished mathematician; Samuel Foster Haven (1806), archaeologist and author.

Deerfield is the oldest and one of the most fertile and beautiful towns of Franklin County. It lies on the west bank of the Connecticut River, and has Greenfield on the north, Montague and Sunderland on the east, Whately on the south, and Conway and Shelburne on the west. The assessed area is 20,483 acres; which includes 3,247 acres of woodland.

The surface of the town is beautifully varied, here spreading out into broad and verdant intervals, there rising into picturesque and rocky eminences,—as Arthur's Seat in the northwest, the Deerfield Hills in the northeast, and in the southeast the conical mass of red sandstone named "Sugar Loaf," rising grandly from the Connecticut River to the height of 500 feet. The summit of this mountain affords a splendid view of the valley of the Connecticut River and bordering villages. It is highly probable that this eminence, and Mount Toby on the opposite side, once formed a barrier to the waters of the river, and that a large lake then spread over the alluvial lands of Montague and Deerfield. Pocumtuck Rock, near the centre of the town, overlooking the village and the valley, is another picturesque object. The geological formation of this vicinity is the lower sandstone; and specimens of amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, stilbite and heulandite are found. In the easterly part of the town there is a trap-rock ledge of great extent.

While the broad and beautiful Connecticut River flows along the eastern border of the town, presenting scenes of remarkable richness and variety, the Deerfield River, entering the northwest corner, winds in graceful curves through the centre, and then, sweeping northward, receives the waters of Green River, and enters the Connecticut near the northeast angle of the town. Mill River passes through the southwest section, and receives from the base of Sugar-Loaf Hill the celebrated "Bloody Brook," which, with Sugar-Loaf Brook, drains the southern slope of the town. The base line of the Trigonometrical Survey of the State, 73,882 feet in length, commences at the former brook, extending on level ground southward nearly to the great swamp in Hatfield. The Connecticut River Railroad, running parallel with the river, divides the town into nearly equal sections, and crosses the Deerfield River by a bridge 750 feet in

length, and 90 feet above the water. There are also three other long bridges, where the Fitchburg road and a branch cross this river and the Connecticut; two carriage bridges across the same river, and several across the Deerfield River,—most of them of iron, and handsome structures. The Fitchburg Railroad follows the north bank of the Deerfield River through the town.

The principal manufactures of the town are cutlery and pocket-books; of the first of which, in 1885, the product had the value of about \$125,000; and of the latter and similar goods about \$85,000. There are also three mills making various lumber and boxes, one or more grain mills, and several small manufactures; the aggregate value of all for the year named being \$278,347. Farming is the leading business of the town, and in this many have become wealthy. The farms number 313; and hay, dairy products, wool, hides and meats, and tobacco are the leading products. The last, in the year mentioned, reached the value of \$61,233; and cereals, \$35,595. The aggregate of farm products was \$428,381. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,235,204, with a tax-rate of \$15.40 on \$1,000. The population was 3,042—voters 749,—sheltered in 637 dwelling-houses. There are fourteen public school-houses, having a value of about \$10,000. The Deerfield Academy (which is also the Dickinson High School) has buildings valued at \$25,000. The Dickinson Public Library has some 3,000 volumes; and the Pocomtuck Valley Memorial Association has upwards of 5,000, with a museum of aboriginal antiquities, in a suitable building. The churches here are a Trinitarian and a Unitarian Congregational, a Methodist Episcopal and a Roman Catholic.

The post-offices are Deerfield, and East, West and South Deerfield. Other villages bear the names of Cheapside, Great River, Green River, Hoosac, Mill and Bar Village, Mill River, Pine Nook, Sugar Loaf and Wapping. There are the usual social and civic associations.

Deerfield furnished for the grand army of the Republic in the late war 320 soldiers; and to perpetuate the memory of those who were lost, it has erected a beautiful monument of Portland sandstone.

The Indian name of this place was *Pocomtuck*; and it was deeded by the Indians to John Pynchon, Esq., on the 24th of February, 1665. Four years later, the grant of the land was made by the General Court; and the town was incorporated May 24, 1682. It was a favorite resort of the Indians; and articles of their domestic and military life are frequently discovered. "I have on my own land," says Mr. George Sheldon, "the site of an Indian village; and I can locate some of the wigwams, and also a burial-place from which I have taken up many skeletons."

The Pocomtuck tribe and the early white settlers dwelt together in peace until the opening of Philip's War in 1675, when, the fidelity of the Indians being suspected, they were ordered to deliver up their arms. This they promised to do; but, on the night prior to the day appointed for the delivery, they secretly fled. Captains

Beers and Lothrop, pursuing, made an attack August 26th, and killed 26 of them near the base of Sugar-Loaf Hill; the remainder fled to Philip. On the first of September following, the Indians came suddenly upon Deerfield, killed one person, and burned most of the buildings. Soon afterwards, Captain Lothrop, with 84 soldiers, called the "Flower of Essex County," guarding men and teams, went from Hadley to Deerfield to secure the grain left by the settlers in their flight. On returning, September 18th, his party was suddenly surrounded by 700 or 800 savages just as it was crossing Bloody Brook, at the south point of Sugar-Loaf Hill; and only seven or eight escaped to relate the story of the massacre. Captain Mosely, hearing the roar of the conflict, hurried on from Deerfield with his men as fast as possible; but the slaughter had been effected ere he reached the spot, and the Indians were engaged in mangling the bodies of the dead. He attacked them gallantly, and, after several hours of desperate fighting, caused them to retreat. The number of the enemy killed was 96. A marble monument was erected over the remains of Captain Lothrop and his men in 1838.

Long a frontier settlement, this place suffered more, perhaps, than any other town from Indian outrage and ferocity. In the night of February 29, 1704, Major Hertel de Rouville, with a force of 342 French and Indians, entered the fort — which was a large enclosure, embracing the church and several dwelling-houses, and which had been left unguarded — and massacred or took captive all whom they found. The number taken prisoners was 112; and 47 persons, old and young, were slain. A flag-ship sent from Boston to Quebec, in 1706, returned with the Rev. John Williams and 56 redeemed captives, among whom were four of his children. His other child, Eunice, grew up among the Indians, accepted one of them as her husband, and, with him, visited once or twice her early home in Massachusetts. From her was descended the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the pretended son of Louis XVI. of France.

Deerfield has given these distinguished men to the country: General Epaphras Hoyt (1765–1850), historian and antiquary; Edward Hitchcock, LL.D. (1793–1864), an eminent clergyman and geologist; Richard Hildreth (1807–1865), journalist and author; John Williams, D.D. (1817), P. E. bishop of Connecticut; Rufus Saxton (1824), brevet brigadier-general U. S. army, 1865.

Deerfield River, a beautiful and important stream which enters the Connecticut River between Greenfield and Deerfield. It rises in the high grounds of Windham County, near Stratton, Dover and Somerset, Vermont; and, proceeding in a southeast course, it passes into Massachusetts between Monroe and Rowe, and the latter and Florida; then flows more eastward through Charlemont and Buckland, and between Conway and Greenfield, and lastly through Deerfield. Its whole length is about 50 miles. In some places it is rapid, and its banks very precipitous. Its passage through the mountains is very curious and romantic. This stream affords valuable motive power,

which is made use of at several points in the towns mentioned. Its most important tributaries are Pelham Brook and North and Green rivers, from the north, and Cold, Chickley's, Clesson's, Bear and South rivers on the southern side.

Deer Island, in the north part of Boston Harbor, contains the House of Industry and the House of Reformation, institutions of the city of Boston.

Dennis is a somewhat crescent-shaped town in the midst of Barnstable County, extending from one shore to the other of Cape Cod. Its east side is a straight line to near Cape Cod Bay, on whose margin the township has an eastward projection. Brewster and Harwich bound it on that side, and Yarmouth on the west. The assessed area is 6,864 acres. This includes 870 acres of oak and pine woods; the latter having been extensively planted here on tracts which would otherwise have been sandy wastes.

The Old Colony Railroad has a station near the middle of the town, and one at the eastern line. The post-offices are Dennis, Dennis Port, and East, South and West Dennis. Other villages are Searsville and South Village. The scenery is diversified by several beautiful ponds, which, in all, cover an area of about 450 acres. Swan Pond, of 179 acres, is the largest, and sends a little river of the same name southward into the sea. Bass River is the largest stream on Cape Cod, and furnishes some power for manufactures. It forms the dividing line between Dennis and Yarmouth for two thirds of their territory; while Chase-garden River, on the north, forms the line for nearly the remaining space. Scargo Hill, in the northerly part of the town, is the highest eminence in Barnstable County. It affords a magnificent prospect, extending from Minot's Ledge light to Martha's Vineyard.

The geological formation of the town is drift and alluvium; and many bowlders are strewn irregularly over the surface. The whortleberry, sweet fern (*Comptonia asplenifolia*), azaleas, and asclepias, with asters and golden-rod in the autumn, cover the fields. There is some very good land, especially in the northern part of the town, and fair crops of the common kinds are produced. About 400 acres are now devoted to cranberries, producing, in 1885, 6,030 barrels, worth \$35,013. The number of farms is 73; and the entire farm product in that year was valued at \$54,767.

In manufactures, wooden goods were made to the value of \$6,535; the stone and other building materials, \$30,838; metallic goods, \$4,971; food products (chiefly salt), \$32,979; the aggregate of manufactures being \$81,809. The manufacture of salt, commenced by Captain John Sears as early as 1776, has been extensively carried on. The water is raised by windmills from the sea, and evaporated in large vats, leaving the salt in pure white crystals. The fisheries are not pursued to their former extent, and a loss of some 400 in population, since the previous census, has been experienced from

this cause. The town had in use, in this business, in 1885, 7 schooners, 1 sloop, 18 sail-boats, 43 dories, 16 seine boats, and 2 oyster boats. The value of the entire fish product was but \$47,395. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,244,352, with a tax-rate of \$10.99 on \$1,000. The population was 2,923, of whom 855 were voters; and the number of dwelling-houses was 694. The town is the home of 215 mariners; and of these 98 are master mariners.

Dennis has a good hall for meetings, five association libraries at the several villages, having altogether, with three Sunday-school libraries, nearly 5,000 volumes. The schools have a complete grading, and are provided for in five school buildings, having an aggregate value of about \$25,000. There are in the town a Congregationalist, a union, and two Methodist churches; also one of the Latter Day Saints. The town has 51 residents who are over 80 years, and seven who are over 90 years of age. It furnished 220 men for the army, and 150 for the navy, during the late war.

The Indian name of this place was *Nobsusset*. The territory was taken from Yarmouth, and was incorporated June 19, 1793. Its naming was in honor of its first minister, the Rev. Josiah Dennis, who was ordained pastor in 1727. He was succeeded, in 1764, by the Rev. Nathan Stone. General Nathaniel Freeman, an able speaker, jurist, physician and military commander, was born here, April 8, 1741, and died at Sandwich, September 20, 1827. He was twice married, and had 20 children.

Depot Village, in West Boylston.

Devereaux, a village in Marblehead.

Dighton lies in the central part of Bristol County, 40 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which runs along the Taunton River (forming the divisional line on the east) through the entire length of the town. Taunton bounds it on the north, Berkeley on the east, Somerset and Swansea on the south, and Rehoboth on the west. The assessed area is 13,023, which includes 3,797 acres of woodland. The post-offices are Dighton, North and West Dighton, and Segreganset.

Though generally level, the town has several delightful elevations, as Richmond Hill and Hunter's Hill, in the southeast. An irregular line of elevations extends from these to the centre, where is another group; and still another extends along the northern half of the western line. From the summit of one of the hills named, it is said, more than forty churches can be seen.

Three-mile River forms the line separating Dighton from Taunton at the northeast corner, where it furnishes power for the manufactories of North Dighton village. The Sweganset River, an affluent of the Taunton River, rises in the western part of the town, flows southeasterly, and affords valuable water-power. From the Taunton River, shad, salmon and alewives are annually taken to the

value of several thousand dollars. The farms number 189; and their aggregate product, in the census year of 1885, was \$179,182. The largest item in this amount was that of fruit and berries, the town having 13,383 fruit trees, while a large area is devoted to the cultivation of strawberries. The manufactures consist chiefly of stoves and the associated articles, paper, paints and colors, carriages, building material, food preparations, brooms, etc.,—in all, twelve establishments. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$173,080. The valuation in 1888 was \$745,670, with a tax-rate of \$13.50 on \$1,000. The population was 1,782, sheltered in 412 dwelling-houses; and there were 452 voters.

Dighton has primary and grammar schools, occupying ten buildings valued at about \$10,000. The Smith Memorial Hall is a fine edifice, and was a gift to the Unitarians by the heirs of Alfred Smith, of Newport, R. I. There are a small association library and five Sunday-school libraries, having collectively upwards of 2,500 volumes. The town journal is "Dighton Rock," with a weekly issue and a small circulation. There are here a Baptist church, a Pedobaptist Congregational church (Unitarian), a Trinitarian Congregational, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic.

Dighton was originally a part of Taunton, and was incorporated May 30, 1812. "It was named," says William H. Whitmore, in his able essay on "The Origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts," "most probably in honor of Frances Dighton, wife of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers, and sister of the second wife of Governor Thomas Dudley." There is said to be no other town in the State that derives its name from a lady. The first church was organized in 1710, and reorganized in 1826. Assonet Neck, on which is situated the famous "Dighton Rock," whose inscriptions have puzzled the antiquaries of Europe and America, lies on the eastern bank of the Taunton River, in the town of Berkley, under which head a further account of the rock is given.

William Baylies, M.D., born in Uxbridge, Mass., December 5, 1743, came early to Dighton, and was a successful practitioner here. A man of rare mental endowments, he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a founder of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1809; and died in Dighton, June 17, 1826.

Dodgeville, in Attleborough.

Dogtown, a village in Wellfleet.

Donkeyville, in Foxborough.

Dorchester, the Indian name of which was *Mattapan*, was named in honor of the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, the capital of Dorset County, England. It was incor-

porated as a town September 7, 1630; annexed to Boston June 4, 1869.

Dorchester Bay, a part of Boston Harbor lying between South Boston and the Dorchester District of Boston.

Dorchester Point is an old name for the southeastern extremity of South Boston—the locality now called City Point.

Douglas is a large agricultural and manufacturing town, adjoining the Connecticut line about midway of Worcester County. It is 48 miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, which has a station at Douglas (centre) and at East Douglas. These are also post-offices; other villages being South and West Douglas, and Tasseltop in the southern part of the town. Oxford and Sutton are on the north, Uxbridge on the east, Burrillville, R. I., on the south, Thompson, Conn., and Webster, Mass., on the west. There are 12,043 acres of woodland, and 21,286 acres of assessed area.

The geological formation is felspathic gneiss; and bowlders of almost every shape and size are liberally scattered over the surface, which is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and streamlet. Good stone for building purposes is quarried quite extensively from the gneissic ledges. The most prominent elevations are Wallum Pond Hill, 778 feet high, Mount Daniel, 735 feet, and Bald Hill, 714 feet. Whitin Reservoir Pond, discharging its waters into Mumford River, covers an area of 470 acres, Bad-luck Pond 106 acres, and Wallum Pond, on the southern border, 150 acres. There are several small ponds, and another large one lies on the northern line, and is another reservoir for Mumford River. This stream takes its rise west of Douglas centre, flows through the northeastern section, affording fine mill-sites at East Douglas village. Rocky Brook, a lively stream, drains the southwest section of the town.

The land, especially on Mumford River, is excellent. The usual crops are cultivated, and farm products maintain their relative proportion. The aggregate value of the products of the 261 farms, in the last census year of 1885, was \$78,451. The manufacture of axes and other edge-tools is carried on extensively at East Douglas, employing at present about 300 men. The goods of the Douglas Axe Factory are widely known and esteemed. There is also a woolen mill here, where about 100, including both sexes, find employment. There is also some manufacture of furniture, leather goods, wooden boxes, building stone, carriages, food preparations,—in all 20 establishments, whose product reaches the sum of \$519,880 in the aggregate. The tools alone make up \$381,500 of this amount. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,020,043, with a tax-rate of \$13.30 on \$1,000. The population was 2,205, including 497 voters, sheltered by 430 dwelling-houses.

This town has a marked character of its own, but a pleasant one.

The houses are neat, and along the village streets numerous elms and maples relieve the summer heat and beautify the town. The lawn of a Congregational church here is greatly admired. Douglas has a complete system of graded schools, provided for in eleven buildings valued at about \$7,000. The Douglas Free Public Library has upwards of 1,000 volumes, and is increasing.

The Congregationalists have a church at Douglas and East Douglas, where also are one of the Methodists and one of the Roman Catholics. A church was organized here on November 11, 1747, and had the Rev. William Phipps for its first minister.

The number of men furnished by this town for the late war was 250, of whom 30 were lost.

Douglas was originally settled about the year 1722, by people from Sherburne (now Sherborn), and for that reason was for some time called New Sherburne. It was incorporated as a district in 1746; and as a town March 23, 1786. It received its present name at that time, and in honor of Dr. William Douglas, author of a History of New England, and a benefactor of the place. The centre of the town is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, near which, in olden times, the Indians built their wigwams, where also was a fort, the remains of which are visible.

An ancient tavern in this town, known as "Dudley's Hotel," once entertained General Washington.

Dover is a pleasant rural town lying in the northwest part of Norfolk County, about 14 miles southwest of Boston by the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town. It has Needham on the north, Dedham on the east, Walpole and Medfield on the south, and Sherborn and Natick on the west. Charles River divides this town from Needham and also from Sherborn. The assessed area is 8,986 acres, including 3,016 acres of woodland, mostly oak.

The surface of the town is somewhat rocky and uneven. Snow's Hill, a little southwest of the centre, has an altitude of 449 feet. The rock is sienite and sandstone; and iron pyrites have been found. A curiosity of the town is Nimrod Rock; another is a beautiful boiling spring near the centre of the town, which flows into Trout Brook, an affluent of Charles River; and a third is the Great Spring, near the southwest angle of the town, the source of Mill Brook, which enters the Neponset at Walpole. Reserve Pond, of 25 acres, is near the source of Noanet's Brook, which drains the eastern section of the town.

The farms are 91 in number, with the usual products; which, in 1885, were valued at \$108,672. The manufactories consist of a mill for small lumber and a paper mill. The product of these, with a few small items of other goods, was valued, for the last census year, at \$40,759. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$641,985, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were 165 voters in a population of 664; and the houses numbered 150.

The villages are Dover (centre) and Charles River Village. An-

other local centre is Springdale. There are four school-houses, valued at about \$5,000. There is one church library of nearly 1,000 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries. The churches are a Trinitarian Congregational, a Unitarian, and a Baptist.

The territory of this town was taken from Dedham, and established as the district of Dover, July 7, 1784; and on March 31, 1836, it was incorporated as a town. The first minister was the Rev. Benjamin Caryl, who was settled in 1762. He was born in Hopkinton in 1732, and died in the fiftieth year of his ministry. His library, it was said by a witty lawyer, "consisted of a Bible, a concordance, and an old jack-knife." But he was an excellent minister, and highly esteemed by his people.

Dover sent as many as 65 soldiers into the war of the Rebellion, of whom four were lost.

Downer's Landing, a village and a landing place for harbor steamers in Hingham.

Dracut is a pleasant farming and manufacturing town, forming the northeast corner of Middlesex County, 27 miles northwest of Boston. It has Lowell adjoining it on the south, from part of which it is separated by the Merrimack, across which at this place are several fine bridges. Methuen bounds it on the east, Tyngsborough on the west, and Pelham, in New Hampshire, on the north. The area is about 25 square miles; and there are 3,133 acres of woods, mostly of pine, oak and birch. The assessed area is 12,500 acres.

The highest elevations are Loon Hill in the southeast, Marsh Hill in the north, and the Whortleberry Hills in the northwest, all of which afford beautiful views of the city of Lowell and the adjacent country. The ponds are Peter's, in the northeast part of the town, and Mud, Long and Tyng's, in the western part; the last lying on the boundary line,—all very attractive features in the scenery. Beaver River flows through the midst of the town from the north, entering the Merrimack below Pawtucket Falls. On this stream are the Merrimack Woolen Mills, employing about 325 persons; Collins' mill for hosiery and knit goods; Parker's paper mill, making manilla and other colored papers, and a large saw mill. The value of the entire manufactured product in 1885 was \$838,848.

There is a large quantity of building stone quarried in the town. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist. There is said to be a mine of nickel in the eastern part of the town. The soil is generally very good, and many of the people are engaged in raising vegetables. The number of farms is 135; and some of them are among the best for hay in the country. The number of neat cattle, by the last census, was 1,430. The aggregate farm product was \$242,233. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,285,946, with a tax-rate of \$8.90 on \$1,000. The population was 1,927, and the voters numbered 397. There were 326 dwelling-houses.

The schools are partially graded, and occupy nine buildings which have a value of about \$10,000. There are here a Methodist and two

Congregational churches. The Old Centre Church, founded in 1721, stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view.

This town was incorporated in 1701, and was named Dracut from the home of the Varnum family in Wales. There were sections of it annexed to Lowell in 1851, 1874 and 1879. At the time of its incorporation it had 25 families. Among the names of those in possession of reserved lots January 2, 1710, were Ezekiel Cheever from Salem village, James Colburn, Onesimus Marsh, Nathaniel Fox, John Varnum, Joseph Varnum and Josiah Richardson. In 1797, Parker Varnum of this town aided in constructing, at Pawtucket Falls, the first bridge across the Merrimack River. During King Philip's War two sons of Samuel Varnum were shot by the Indians while crossing the Merrimack River with their father. Dracut was represented at the battle of Bunker Hill by Captain Peter Colburn and his company, who did important service; and all through the Revolution by General Joseph B., and his brother, General James M., Varnum, who were distinguished in council as well as in the field. During the war of the Rebellion Dracut sent into the service its full share of effective men.

The town has many admirable sites for building, and is steadily advancing in wealth, population and intelligence.

Dragon's Corner, a village in Reading.

Dresser Hill, a village in Charlton.

Dry Pond, a village in Stoughton.

Dublin, a village in Peabody.

Duck Harbor, a village in Clinton.

Duckville, in Palmer.

Dudley is a pleasant and prosperous town lying in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, on the South-bridge Branch of the New York and New England Railroad, which has a station at West Dudley, 67 miles from Boston. The eastern part of the town is accommodated at the eastern border by the Webster station on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. The town is bounded by Charlton and Oxford on the north, the latter and Webster on the east, Southbridge on the west, and Thompsonville, in Connecticut, on the south. The assessed area is 12,870 acres, of which 4,800 are woodland.

The Quinnebaug River crosses the southwestern part, receiving an affluent from the hills. Here its valley is broadened, affording ample space about the mills for the village of West Dudley. The south-

eastern part is an extended plain, on which are strung out a group of six large and small ponds, whose outlet enters the French River at Merinville. The latter forms the eastern line of the town, and in this limit furnishes power for several mills. The central village is delightfully situated on elevated ground, so that its prominent buildings are visible at a great distance. The surface of the town is charmingly interspersed with handsome hills, verdant valleys, rocky ravines, rivulets, fine forests, and beautiful ponds. The largest of these is Gore Pond, which, with two or three others, lies on the northern line.

The farms number 133, producing the usual variety of crops, to the value in 1885 of \$155,395. There are in the town a linen mill employing about 300 persons; a woollen mill, employing about 270, and making excellent cassimere, a jute mill, employing 40; a mill for knit goods, employing about 20; dye-works, a gunny-cloth mill, a shoe factory, a tool factory, and saw and grain mills. From this variety of manufactures have sprung several villages, the list being, beside those already mentioned, Jericho, Chase, Perryville, Stevensville, or Dundee, and Tuftsville. The value of the aggregate manufactures, for 1885, was \$1,316,112. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$964,305, with a tax of \$12.20 on \$1,000. The population was 2,742—446 being voters,—sheltered in 348 dwelling-houses.

The schools are graded, and make use of 11 buildings whose value is near \$40,000. The Nichols Academy has buildings and property valued at upwards of \$30,000. This institution has a library of about 2,000 volumes. The institution was founded by Amasa Nichols in 1819. Hezekiah Conant also was a liberal patron of this school, having given to it upwards of \$50,000. The churches are the Congregationalist and the Methodist.

This town was incorporated on February 2, 1731, and named in honor of Paul and William Dudley, who were early proprietors. The first church was established in 1732; and the first minister, the Rev. Perley Howe, was settled in 1735. A later minister was Joshua Bates, D.D. (installed in 1843, died in 1852), a vigorous writer, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dudleyville, in Leverett.

Dunstable is a quiet rural town on the northern border of Middlesex County, 33 miles northwest of Boston. Its boundary on the north is Nashua, N. H., on the east Tyngsborough, the same and Groton on the south, and Pepperell on the west. The area is 10,500 acres. Of this, 4,948 acres are woodland, mostly of young growth of pine and oak.

The town is pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, forest, meadow and tillage land; and the soil is generally good, as the ample barns and thrifty orchards will attest. Nashua River washes the northwestern border, receiving Unkety Brook as a tributary from the town; and Salmon River, from Massapoag Pond, flows northerly through the central part of the town into the Merrimack. Flat-rock

Hill in the north and Forest Hill in the east are both commanding eminences.

The town has 128 farms, on which the usual crops are cultivated; the value of the farm product in 1885 being \$84,993. There are two or three saw and grain mills, and other manufactures common to rural towns, whose product the same year was \$17,291. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, passes through the northwest corner of the town; and the Nashua and Acton, a part of the Concord Railroad, and connecting with the Old Colony Railroad at Acton, passes near the centre of the town, where are the village and post-office. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$291,992, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The population was 431, — 123 being voters; and the dwellings numbered 105.

The schools are provided for in five buildings, valued at about \$5,000. There is a public library of nearly 2000 volumes. The village is very neat and attractive, having its streets extensively shaded; and the same is true of other localities, — the trees being elm, maple, chestnut and oak, some of them 150 years old.

Dunstable was for fifty years a frontier settlement, and suffered much from the incursions of the Indians. In 1724, eleven men, in pursuing them, were waylaid, and all killed except Joshua Farwell. In May of the ensuing year, the celebrated Captain John Lovewell, with a company of forty-six volunteers, set out from Dunstable to inflict punishment upon the Pequaket tribe, which it was believed had committed the offences. He met the warriors unexpectedly on the shore of a pond in Fryeburg, Maine, since known by his name. A terrible encounter ensued, lasting a whole day; and all except ten of his brave men were either slain or wounded. The force of the Indians however, was broken; and Paugus, their principal chief, was killed. The gallant Lovewell fell in the commencement of the action; and his surviving followers, after great sufferings, found their way back to the settlement.

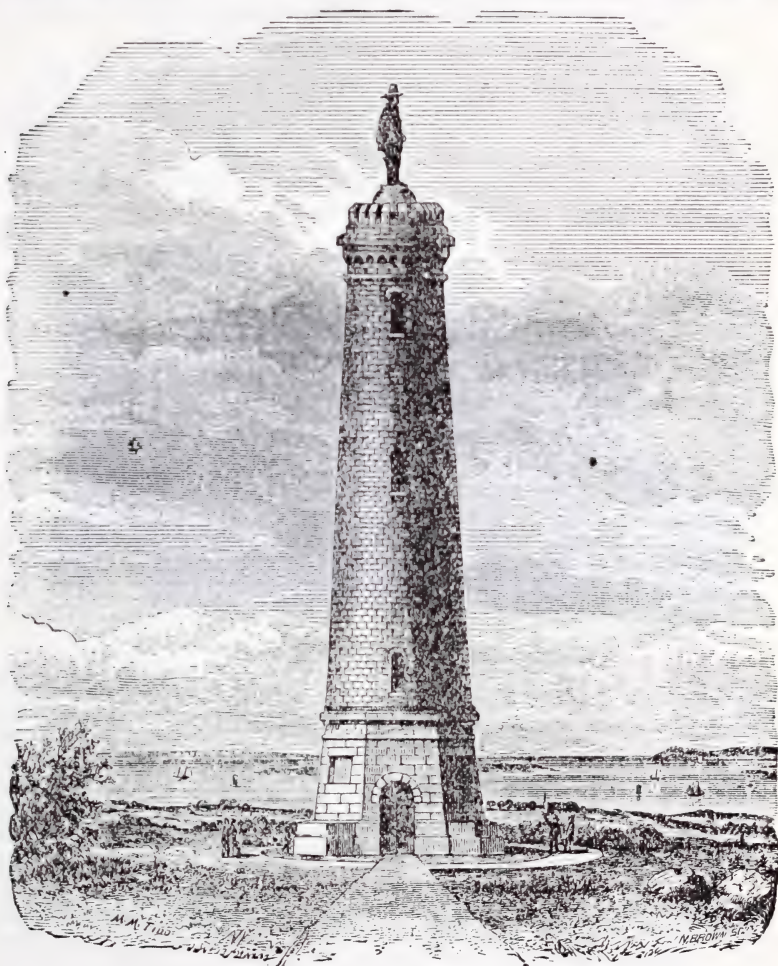
Amos Kendall, appointed postmaster-general of the United States in May, 1835, was born in Dunstable, August 16, 1789. He died at Washington, D. C., November 12, 1869. Other eminent men, natives of this town, were Colonel Jonathan Tyng, and Isaac Fletcher, a member of Congress.

Durensville, in Woburn.

Duxbury, one of the oldest and most notable towns of the State, is situated midway of the eastern shore of Plymouth County. It is 27 miles southeast of Boston on the South-shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and about six miles north of Plymouth, from which it is separated by the town of Kingston and Plymouth Harbor. Its bounding town on the west is Pembroke, on the north and northeast Marshfield, and on the east are Duxbury Bay and the ocean.

The land is generally level, sandy and unproductive; yet there are some very fertile spots, especially at South Duxbury, where it rises

into a beautiful and commanding eminence, on which is a monument to the memory of Captain Miles Standish. From this point is a fine view of the village of Duxbury, in which the Unitarian church, the Partridge Academy and the Town House, contrast finely with the deep-green forest on the north; of Duxbury Harbor with picturesque



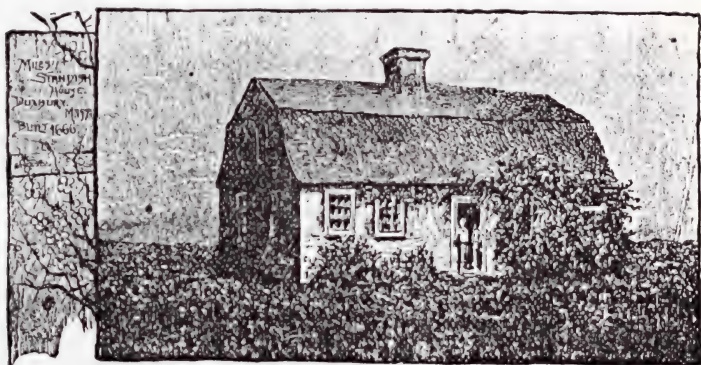
THE MILES STANDISH MONUMENT, DUXBURY.

points, — the long, narrow strip of land called Duxbury Beach, which separates the harbor from the open sea on the east, — the Gurnet Light, Saquish Neck; of Clark's Island, Plymouth Harbor, and the blue ridge of Manomet beyond; the town of Plymouth with its spires upon the south; and Rocky Nook and Kingston toward the west. In

clear weather, the Blue Hills of Milton, on the one hand, and on the other the curving shores of Cape Cod, are distinctly visible. Near this monument, at the foot of the hill, is the well from which the famous captain of the Plymouth Pilgrims drank, and also the cellar of the house in which he lived. The quaint old house of his neighbor Mr. Souther, still standing near, well represents that of the doughty captain. Near Captain's Hill is the old burial place where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The eastern part of the town is almost destitute of stone and timber; and hence a cluster of pines upon the sandy beach, and another at Powder Point, are noticeable objects in the landscape. The westerly part of the town is well wooded with white pine and oak. Here the trailing arbutus grows abundantly, and the holly (*Ilex glabra*) now and then appears. The villages of North and South Duxbury are



THE MILES STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY.

built chiefly upon a long and pleasant street on which are some fine old mansions of various architecture. The street is crossed in the northern village by the Blue-fish River, on which there is a ship-yard and a tide-mill. Duxbury Harbor is of unusual beauty, and well protected from easterly gales by a remarkable promontory, which, starting from the borders of Marshfield, runs out southward, like a slender top-boot, seven miles, terminating heel and toe with the Gurnet and Saquish.

The terminus of the Anglo-American Submarine Cable Company is on the street just mentioned; and from a modest building where some dozen intelligent and obliging operators are employed in tending the delicate registering instruments, messages are sent by day and night to every part of the world.

The railroad stations are Duxbury, South Duxbury, and Island Creek; these and West Duxbury are post-offices; and other villages are Ashdod, Crooked Lane, High Street, Mill Brook and Tinkertown. The area of the town is 13,668 acres, of which 3,870 are woodland. The farms number 120. There were raised in the census year of

1885, 683 barrels of cranberries, valued at \$3,771. Other crops were those common to our towns; the entire farm product having a value of \$80,577. The manufactures are shoes, metallic goods, oils and chemicals, fertilizers, food preparations, and others, to the aggregate value of \$132,521. The fisheries yielded \$21,150, — of which \$7,710 was for shellfish. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,157,606, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000. The population is 1,924, of whom 577 are voters. The number of dwelling-houses is 567.

The public schools are graded, and provided for in ten buildings worth upwards of \$10,000. The Partridge Academy, established in 1843, has a building and associated property valued at \$8,000. There is a public and private school library of about 500 volumes, and two Sunday schools have nearly the same number. The "Duxbury Pilgrim," a weekly journal, is devoted to the interests of the place in all its various departments. The churches here are the Pilgrim Church (Trinitarian Congregationalist), the Unitarian, the Friends and the Methodist Episcopal.

This town was originally known by the Indian name *Mattakeeset*. It was incorporated June 7, 1637, — then embracing an extensive territory from which several other towns have been taken. Among the early settlers were Captain Miles Standish; John Alden, who built his house near Eagletree Pond; Thomas Prence, who removed to Eastham; George Soule, Joshua Pratt, William Brewster, and William Bassett. Hobomock, a Christian Indian, whose life has furnished Mrs. L. M. Child with material for her beautiful story "Hobomok," had his home with Captain Standish. Ralph Partridge was settled over the church here in 1637. The Unitarian church here was organized in 1632; the Methodist, West Duxbury, in 1831; and the Friends previous to 1762.

Duxbury sent 236 men into the war for the Union, of whom 37 died in the service. A beautiful granite shaft in the cemetery bears the inscription, "Memoria in Eterna: the Soldiers and Sailors who gave their Lives for their Country in the War of 1861. Honor to the Brave."

Duxbury Bay. See Duxbury.

Dwight, a village in Belchertown.

Eagleville, in Athol; also one in Holden.

East Bridgewater is a flourishing farming and manufacturing town in the northwest-
erly part of Plymouth County, 25 miles south by southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes directly through it. It is bounded on the north by Whitman, east by Hanson and Halifax, south by Bridgewater, and west by West Bridgewater and Brockton. The assessed area is 9,930 acres, of which 2,328 is woodland.

The geological structure is carboniferous. There are valuable

beds of clay suitable for brickmaking, which is carried on extensively. Near the centre is a deposit about thirty feet deep and of excellent quality. The material is dug and ground by steam-power, and dried in extensive sheds, so constructed as to be opened or closed at once for the admission of the sun or the exclusion of rain.

Satucket River, formed by Black Brook and Poor-meadow Brook, drains the southerly part of the town; while Beaver Brook and Snell-meadow Brook unite in the westerly part of the town and form Matfield River. This joins the Satucket River at Elmwood; and the resulting stream, joining the Wenatuxet River in Halifax, forms the Taunton River. Robbin's Pond is a fine sheet of water of about 140 acres, in the southern angle of the town. The streams, in general, flow southerly, diversifying the scenery and furnishing valuable motive power. There is a mineral spring of some note in the northerly section of the town.

The farms number 77, and furnish the usual products, which in 1885 amounted to \$65,956. There are one or more lumber and box mills, several shoe factories, a nail and a cotton-gin factory, one or more bloomeries and founderies and one rolling-mill. The Standard Chain Works here have sometimes done a very large business. The first machines for carding, roping and spinning cotton, and the first nails by machinery, were made here. The iron goods product in 1885 had a value of \$221,804; while the boots and shoes amounted to \$164,286. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$446,183. The East Bridgewater Savings Bank, at the close of last year, had deposits amounting to \$534,968. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,488,646; and the tax-rate was \$11.50 on \$1,000. There are 742 voters in a population of 2,812; and the dwelling-houses number 624. The villages are East Bridgewater, Elmwood, Beaver, Curtisville, Eastville, Northville and Satucket, the first two being the post-offices for the town.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy ten buildings, which are valued at about \$13,000. The East Bridgewater Public Library has about 1,000 volumes; the high school has upwards of 200; and the Sunday schools are well supplied. The "East Bridgewater Star," the weekly journal, does good service for its patronage. The churches are the Union (Trinitarian Congregationalist), the New Jerusalem, the Methodist Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, and the First Parish (Unitarian), founded in 1724. The town sent 302 soldiers to the war of the Rebellion, of whom 46 were lost.

The settlement of this town (called by the Indians *Satucket*) was begun in 1660 by Samuel Allen, Thomas Whitman, Robert Latham, Nicholas Byram, and others. In 1676, the dwellings, with the exception of Mr. Byram's house, were burned by the Indians. The first church was organized, and the Rev. John Angier ordained as minister, October 28, 1724. The territory was included in Bridgewater until 1823, when it was set apart and incorporated under its present name. It received some territory from the parent town again in 1846; and in 1857 had an accession from Halifax; in 1875 part of its land was taken to form South Abington, now Whitman; and in the same year a part was annexed to Brockton.

Hon. Nahum Mitchell, an able lawyer, and a musician of excellence, joint author with B. Brown, Esq., of the "Bridgewater Collection of Church Music," was born here. Ezekiel Whitman, a member of Congress and a judge of the Supreme Court, was also a native.

Eastern Point, the southwest extremity of East Gloucester, forming the southern shore of Gloucester Harbor.

East Farms, a village in Westfield.

Eastham lies at the middle of the outer arm of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, 97 miles from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the town, having stations at Eastham and North Eastham, which are also the post-offices. The territory is about six miles long by three wide. The assessed area is 4,892 acres, of which 623 are woodland.

The town is indented with inlets, and diversified by several freshwater ponds. The sea is visible on either hand from the cars. The soil is sandy, and at some points is so blown about as to present tracts that are entirely sterile; yet there is good land in the eastern part of the town, which is well cultivated by some of the best farmers on the Cape.

The farms number 54; and their aggregate product, in 1885, had the value of \$54,098. The cranberry crop was valued at \$2,355; and the poultry product was \$9,420. The manufactures consisted of salt, prepared fish, leather and several others of slight extent; the aggregate value being \$5,860. The entire fisheries product was \$39,453. A great variety of fish was taken, though in small quantities. Bluefish formed the bulk of the catch, reaching 367,938 pounds, worth \$26,057. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$227,608, and the rate of taxation \$11.90 on \$1,000. The population was 638, of whom 175 were voters. The number of dwelling-houses was 144.

The town has three school-houses, valued at about \$4,000. The Eastham Public Library contains some 700 volumes, and one Sunday school has a library of 500 volumes. The church is Methodist Episcopal. "Millennial Grove," in this town, was incorporated as a camp-meeting ground in 1838. The town sent 36 men into the war for the Union; and a monument has been erected to the memory of the five who were lost.

This town was settled in 1644, by Governor Thomas Prince and others from Plymouth, whose surnames were Doane, Snow, Cook, Higgins, Smalley and Bangs; and from these are descended many of the present citizens. Governor Prince took up land from sea to sea. In 1873, his house was still standing. About 30 feet distant from it was a pear tree more than two centuries old, which still yielded its tribute of fruit. The town was incorporated June 2, 1646, under its Indian name, *Nauset*; but on June 7, 1651, it was authorized to take the name it now bears. Part of Harwich was annexed to it in 1772; and in 1797 part of Eastham was established as the town of Orleans.

In 1672, the town settled the Rev. Samuel Treat as its first permanent minister. He translated the "Confession of Faith" into the Nauset (Indian) language, and was faithful to his ministry, both to the English and the Indians.

Easthampton is a delightful and prosperous manufacturing, educational and farming town in the southern part of Hampshire County, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 90 miles west from Boston, five miles from Northampton. It has Northampton on the north, a dissevered section of the same town (including Mount Tom) on the east, Holyoke and Southampton on the south, and the latter and Westhampton on the west. The territory is triangular in general form, with its base to the north. It has an assessed area of 7,325 acres, of which 1,304 acres are forest, principally of pine and chestnut. Along the well-kept streets of the older villages, also, are great numbers of maple and elm, many having a growth of 75 years, and few less than 20 years.

The Manhan River flows northeasterly through the middle of the town, emptying into the Connecticut at a westward curve called "The Oxbow." Broad Branch, coming into the town from the south, and North Branch at the northwest angle, are tributaries of the Manhan River, and, with it, furnish valuable motive power. The formative rock is lower sandstone. The face of the town is undulating, with mountains rising about on almost every side. The most prominent of these is Mount Tom, at the southeastern border, which attains the altitude of 1,214 feet, forming a magnificent sky outline to the landscape on that side. The railway, which follows the valley of the Manhan River, affords excellent points of view for this mountain ridge.

The soil in this town is sandy loam, with much clay subsoil, and generally fertile; uniformly yielding good crops of hay, rye, oats, potatoes and tobacco. The greenhouse product in 1885 had a value of upwards of \$3,000. The aggregate farm product was \$154,038. The manufactures are numerous. The leading establishments are the "Williston Mills" (having two mills), the Nashawannick Manufacturing Company (three mills), the Glendale Company (three mills), the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, Williston and Knight Company, George S. Colton, and the Valley Machine Company. The principal products are cotton prints, suspenders, buttons, elastic webs, rubber and silk goods, machinery, castings, whips, bricks, and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product of these and other manufactures in the census year of 1885 was \$1,945,488. There is one national and one savings bank. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$2,397,279, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The population was 4,291; of whom 785 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 815. The postal villages are Easthampton and Mount Tom; and others are Factory Village and New City.

Easthampton has an excellent town-hall, which cost originally

\$65,000; also an elegant public library building, containing about 10,000 volumes. The grading of the public schools is complete; and fifteen buildings, valued at upwards of \$25,000, are devoted to their use. The Williston Seminary has a library of about 2,000 volumes. This institution was founded by the Hon. Samuel Williston, and has cost upwards of \$250,000. It was opened for students December 2, 1841, and has commodious buildings and a complete outfit for a school of its kind.

Mr. Williston was born in 1795, the son of an esteemed pastor; and after a youth of necessary economy, married Miss Emily Graves. In their industrious home originated the manufacture of covered buttons in America; and this has proved the germ of the subsequent remarkable growth and prosperity of the town.

From the first Easthampton has provided liberally for the education of her sons; and many of them, after the home, have received



WILLISTON SEMINARY.

a college training; and in all the walks of life many are the children who have done her credit. The religious cultivation of the town is provided for by churches of the Congregationalists (First, and Payson Congregational), by the Methodist Episcopal, and the Roman Catholic. "The Easthampton News" is a bright and able local paper, issued weekly.

The Indian name of this place was *Pasacomuck*. It was detached from parts of Northampton and Southampton, and incorporated as a district June 17, 1785, and as a town June 16, 1809. The earliest white settler was John Webb, who built a log house at *Nushawanuck*. The first saw-mill here was erected in 1674 or 1675. The village of Pasacomuck was, on the 24th of May, 1704, destroyed by the Indians, when about 20 of the inhabitants were killed. The first church was organized November 17, 1785, at the house of Captain Joseph Clapp; and the Rev. Payson Williston (father of Hon. Samuel Williston) was settled over it August 13, 1789.

East Hollow, a village in Pelham.

East Longwood, a locality in Boston adjoining the town of Brookline.

East New Boston, a village in Sandisfield.

Easton forms the northeastern angle of Bristol County, and is 24 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which runs north and south through the midst of the eastern half. It is bounded on the north by Sharon and Stoughton, east by Brockton and West Bridgewater, south by Raynham, Taunton and Norton, and west by the latter and Mansfield. Its territorial form is quite regular, but with its western side shortest. The assessed area is 15,862 acres; and more than one-third of this is woods, consisting mostly of oak, maple, birch and pine.

Wilbur's, or Leach's, Pond, containing 197 acres, Flyaway, of 70 acres, Ames Pond and several smaller scattered over the town beautify the landscape. Leach's Stream, the outlet of Leach's Pond on the northwestern border of the town, flows south, and furnishes power near Furnace village. Cohasset River, which rises in Stoughton and Sharon, flows across the northeasterly part of the town, affording valuable power at North Easton and at Easton, near the middle of the eastern border. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous, in which occur beds of iron ore.

The land is for the most part level, and the soil not very good. It is, however, well cultivated, the 122 farms yielding, in 1885, products valued at \$137,112. The wood product was especially large in proportion, being \$25,739. The main business of the town is manufacturing; and it is chiefly noted for its shovels, produced at the various factories of the Ames family. Twenty years ago these factories turned out 25,000 of these articles weekly, which was said to be three fifths of the product of the world. Other manufactures are iron castings, agricultural implements, hinges, artisans' tools, philosophical instruments, lumber, thread and cotton yarn, carriages, clothing, food preparations, building stone, paper boxes, and boots and shoes,—the latter made in eight small factories, and their product having the value of \$148,820. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$1,018,239. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,691,171, with a tax of \$5 on \$1,000. There is a national bank here with a capital of \$300,000; and a savings bank having deposits at the close of last year to the amount of \$579,555. The population is 3,948, of which 851 are voters. The dwelling-houses number 789.

There is a beautiful town-hall, Romanesque in general style, constructed of brick in the upper half, and of the pink-gray granite of Easton in the lower half and tower, with brownstone trimmings throughout, and costing about \$60,000. This was a gift to the town, in 1881, in memory of the late Oakes Ames, by his sons. A few years previous another member of the family, Hon. Fred L. Ames, had presented to the town a beautiful library building, with a collec-

tion of books,—to be called the Ames Free Library. The books now number 14,000 volumes. The "Easton Journal," the local newspaper, is issued weekly, and is a useful institution.

The public schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings valued at nearly \$60,000. The Congregationalists (Trinitarian) have here one church; the Unitarians, two; the Methodists, two; and the Roman Catholics, one. This town furnished its full quota of soldiers in the war for the Union, and those who were lost have an appropriate memorial.

The Indian name of this place was *Hockamock*. It was originally a part of Norton, from which it was detached and incorporated December 21, 1725; being named, perhaps, in honor of John Easton, who was governor of Rhode Island from 1690 to 1694.

The Rev. David Reed, editor and founder of "The Christian Register," was born here February 6, 1790. He died June 7, 1870. The Hon. Oakes Ames, M.C., distinguished for his business capacity and for his effective promotion of a noble enterprise, the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born here January 10, 1804; and died here May 8, 1873. He left property amounting to more than \$5,000,000.

East Parish, a village in Haverhill.

Eastville, in Cottage City; also one in Bridgewater, and one in Edgartown.

Eddyville, in Middleborough.

EDGARTOWN, the seat of justice in Dukes County, occupies the southeastern section of Martha's Vineyard. It lies 85 miles southeast of Boston, and is bounded on the north by Cottage City, on the east and south by the ocean and on the west by Tisbury. The assessed area is 10,988 acres, — of which 1,667 acres are woodland, containing oak and pine.

The harbor, formed by Chappaquiddick Island on the east and the mainland on the west, is about five fathoms deep, — broad and well protected. It is esteemed one of the best on the coast; and several thousand vessels find anchorage here in bad weather during the course of the year. The lighthouse on the pier in the harbor is in latitude $41^{\circ} 25'$ north, and longitude $70^{\circ} 26'$ west. At the northeast extremity of Chappaquiddick Island is Cape Poge, on Great Neck, where is a lighthouse. Between the southwestern and the southern arm of Great Neck is Cape Poge Pond, of which a narrow portion extends southward along the entire eastern side of the island, enclosed by the narrow strip of sandy land nearly five miles long which connects with the island at Washqua Bluff, the southeast extremity. Near the middle of this strip of land, on the eastern side, is one of the national life-saving stations. On the southwest of this island is Katayma Bay, with Katayma Point on its west side. In the mainland south of this point is Mattakeset Bay. A similar

sandy strip of land extends westward along the south side of the town, entirely enclosing large bodies of salt water known as Herring, Job's Neck, Paqua, and Oyster ponds. The first extends quite to the centre of the town.

Chappaquiddick Island, five miles long and two in width, has a varied surface, the highest point of which is Sampson's Hill; and a street passing across the island north of this contains dwellings enough to constitute a village bearing the name of the island. The other villages of the town are Katama, near the southeast point of the mainland, and Edgartown village at the north, on the southwest side of its harbor. The town in general is rather level, yet at two or three points it rises to an elevation of 70 to 120 feet above the sea. On the eminence near the line of Tisbury is a pond 20 rods in length by 10 in breadth, which is not only curious but very useful, since it is the only body of water within about four miles' distance. There being no streams nor water-power in the town, the only mill is turned by wind. The geological structure is drift and alluvium. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the people are strong and hardy.

The farms number 71; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$50,305. The crops and live stock are of the usual kinds and proportion, except the flocks, which are large, aggregating 1,424. The usual rural and shore manufactures are carried on to a small extent, amounting in value to \$34,063. The product of the fisheries in the year mentioned had the value of \$67,529. The catch of blue-fish was much larger than any other, amounting to \$7,216; the catch of cod being \$1,907. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$712,014, with a tax of \$14.20 on \$1,000. The population was 1,165, and the voters 373; and these were sheltered in 319 dwelling-houses.

On a level plain along the shore of its harbor is the ancient village of Edgarton. Many of the dwellings are of imposing size, for many retired shipmasters reside here. At the outskirts are narrower streets, grass-grown, lined with trees, and bordered with low-roofed dwellings. The whole place has an old-fashioned appearance, for which it is all the more attractive and none the worse. Here are the court-house, county offices, the custom-house, a national bank, a Congregational, a Methodist, and a Baptist church, all large wooden edifices. The town-hall, too, is here, looking like a superannuated church. The village is six miles south from Cottage City landing, which is reached either by the narrow-gauge railroad or by the beach drive. This railroad also connects with Katama and the south shore, three miles in the other direction. At both villages are good hotels.

The public schools of this town are completely graded, occupying four buildings, which are valued, with appurtenances, at nearly \$5,000. There are a public-school library of some 150 volumes and three Sunday-school libraries. The "Vineyard Gazette" is the local newspaper of the county, and has a good office outfit.

Edgartown, whose Indian name was *Chappaquiddick*, was settled anterior to 1645 by several English families bearing the names of

Norton, Pease, Trapp, Vincent, and others, the descendants of whom still remain. A church was organized in July, 1641, under the care of Rev. Thomas Mayhew, governor of Matha's Vineyard. He, and also his father, the proprietor of the island, were very successful in their religious labors among the Indians; and these remained faithful to the English through King Philip's War. An Indian burial place is still visible. The town was incorporated July 8, 1671. Four soldiers of the town's quota in the war for the Union were lost.

Edgeworth, a village in Malden.

Egg Rock, east of Lynn and north of Nahant.

Egremont is situated on the eastern slope of the Taconic section of Berkshire County, 140 miles south by southwest of Boston. Its nearest railroad stations are Great Barrington and Sheffield, on the Housatonic Railroad, eastward, — and Hillsdale, in New York, on the Harlem Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Alford, east by Great Barrington and Sheffield, south by the latter and the town of Mount Washington, and west by Copake and Hillsdale, in New York. The area is 11,437 acres; of which 2,421 acres are woodland.

Green River winds through the northeast section, receiving on its way the outflow of Winchell Pond; while Joyner Marsh Pond is the principal reservoir for Rainer River, which winds through the southern part; both flowing southeastward, in their general course, to the Housatonic River. On these two streams are two flouring and three saw mills.

Except a section in the southern part and a small area in the west, the surface of the town is either level or undulating. The geological formation is Levis limestone and Lauzon schists. Coarse marble is found at several points. The soil is gravelly; but good crops of the usual kinds are raised by careful cultivation.

The town is generally well adapted for grazing; and in 1885 the stock of neat cattle was 854, and of sheep and lambs, 1,121. The crop of cereals was comparatively large, being valued at \$16,037. The value of the aggregate farm product was \$134,694. The principal manufacturing establishment is the Dalzell Axle Works, whose product, in the year mentioned, was \$77,051. Other principal manufactures are carriages, glue, boots and shoes, food preparations, and lumber. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$118,26. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$422,624, with a tax-rate of \$9.50 on \$1,000. The population is 826 (voters, 228), who are sheltered by 194 dwelling-houses.

Three school buildings, valued at some \$4,000, are provided for educational purposes. The churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist and Baptist.

A part of the present town of Egremont was included in the Indian reservation made at the period of the purchase of the Lower Housatonic township; and a large section of this was leased by the Stockbridge tribe of Indians to Andrew Karner, October 20, 1740. Associated with him as first settlers were, among others, Robert, Nicholas and Jacob Karner; John, Isaac, Jacob and Cornelius Spoor; Ebenezer Baldwin, Elias Hopkins, Robert Joyner, Abraham Andrews and John Fuller. The place was incorporated as a town February 13, 1760; and, quite probably, may have received its name from Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who in 1761 was made English secretary of state.

The oldest house in the town stands near the south village; and the figures, "1761," with a square and compass, are well defined upon one of its massive brick walls. In 1667, the first house for public worship was erected; and the Rev. Eliphalet Steele was ordained June 28, 1770, as the first settled minister. The Congregational church at South Egremont was organized November 22, 1816. The Baptist church edifice was erected in the north part of the town in 1817.

During the Revolutionary War the citizens of this town exhibited an active patriotism; and not a single Tory was permitted to remain amongst them. On a certain night during Shays' Rebellion, with which the minister, Rev. Mr. Steele, did not sympathize, some of the people entered his house, and, after treating him with many indignities, stole his watch and several articles of clothing. The disaffected part of his congregation thus stigmatized themselves; and the worthy pastor remained with the church until 1794.

Egypt, a village in Scituate; also one in Somerset.

Elizabeth Islands, constituting the town of Gosnold, Dukes County, lie off the southwestern angle of Barnstable County, Cape Cod.

Ellis Furnace, a village in Carver.

Ellisville, a village in Plymouth.

Ellsworth, a village in Acton.

Elm Dale, a village in Uxbridge.

Elm Grove, a village in Colrain.

Elmwood, a village in Dedham; also one in East Bridgewater and one in Holyoke.

Enfield is a farming town of varied and picturesque scenery, lying in the easterly part of Hampshire County, near 100 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Pelham, Prescott and Greenwich, east by the latter and Hardwick, south by Ware, and west by Belchertown and Pelham. The assessed area is 10,041 acres, of which 2,471 is woodland.

Ridges of high and wooded land extend from north to south through the town, and through the valleys intervening flow Swift River and two or three small tributaries. Beaver Brook, having its origin in Sunk and Morton Ponds, flows southerly from the south-east section. These streams furnish motive power for a woollen factory and several saw and box mills.

The farms—89 in number—yield fair crops in the usual variety; and these, with the dairies, domestic animals and the poultry yard, yielded an aggregate product, in the census year of 1885, valued at \$75,118. The valuation in 1888 was \$606,210; with a tax of \$9 on \$1,000. The population was 1,010; and there were 209 dwelling-houses. The principal village is Smith's Station on the Springfield and Athol Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town.

The primary and grammar schools occupied six school-houses, valued at about \$2,500. The public library has nearly 2,000 volumes; and two Sunday schools have about 1,000. The churches are Congregationalist, Methodist and Roman Catholic.

The early settlers—among whom were Robert Field, a clothier, John Sawin, Caleb Keith, Abner Eddy, Reuben Colton, William Morton, and William Patterson—came, in part, from Bridgewater and Easton. The first meeting-house was built in 1786, and had for seats movable benches instead of pews. The Rev. Joshua Crosby, settled December 2, 1789, was the first minister. The first saw mill was built by Ephraim Woodward, and the first grain mill by Robert Field prior to 1773. The "Quabbin whetstones" were manufactured here from 1790 until 1820, and were then the principal articles of export.

The town was incorporated as the South Parish of Greenwich in June, 1787; embracing the south part of that town, together with parts of Belchertown and Ware. The place was incorporated as a town February 18, 1816; and, according to Dr. J. G. Holland, was named in honor of Robert Field; prefixing a syllable, however, to his family name.

The Hon. Josiah B. Woods of this town was the principal donor of the "Woods Cabinet" of Amherst College.

Erving is a long narrow town, of irregular form, lying along the north side of Miller's River, in the easterly part of Franklin County. It is 91 miles west of Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad. It is also reached by the Vermont and Massachusetts and the Vermont Central railroads, at its eastern and western extremities. Northfield bounds it on the north, Warwick and Orange on the east, Wendell and Montague on the south, and the latter and Gill on the west.

The Connecticut and Miller's rivers separate it from the western towns. In the eastern part of the town is Keyup Brook, flowing from a pond of 16 acres on the Northfield line, through fertile valleys, southerly into Miller's River. Scott's Brook is an affluent of the same river in the western part of the town. Miller's River is here a rapid stream, running circuitously through a narrow valley flanked by rocky and wooded eminences on either side. The otter still frequents its waters, and among the wild hills above it the wild cat and the porcupine are still found. Far up in a secluded ledge which rises almost perpendicularly on the right bank of the river, there lived a few years ago (and may yet live) a long-bearded hermit, — kindly, industrious and literary; spending his time in knitting stockings, picking berries, cutting wood, reading, writing, and in entertaining visitors.

The soil of this town is excellent for the growth of timber and for grazing. Large numbers of telegraph poles and railroad ties were cut here formerly, — 1,495,000 having in one year been prepared for market. In 1870 the acres of land devoted to wood was given in the census as 2,983. In 1885 it was 5,496; there being 8,405 acres of assessed land. The farms now number 37, against 42 at the former date. Proportionately, values of the wood product and of fruits, berries and nuts were large. The entire farm product in the last year mentioned was \$30,589. The town has three saw mills, two chair factories, a door, sash and blind, a pail, a children's carriage, a piano key, an artisans' tool, and a bit-brace factory. Considerable quantities of stone are quarried, and there are also food preparations, boots and shoes, and some other manufactures; the aggregate value, in 1885, being \$149,309. The valuation in 1889 was \$343,901, with a tax of \$20.50 on \$1,000. There were 183 dwelling-houses, and the population was 873, including 247 voters.

The primary and grammar schools occupy four school-houses, valued at \$3,500. The public library contains about 1,000 volumes, and the Sunday-school library nearly 300. The churches are Congregationalist and Baptist. Erving sent 58 soldiers to the late war, of whom the large proportion of 30 were lost.

This place was originally called Erving's Grant, and was incorporated as a town April 17, 1838. A part of Northfield known as Hack's Grant was annexed to it in 1860. With its water-power, productive soil, beautiful scenery and railroad facilities, the place seems well endowed for increased prosperity.

Essex is a finely diversified and beautiful town in the easterly part of Essex County, long noted for shipbuilding and the hardy and enterprising character of its people. It lies northeast of Boston, and about 27 miles distant by the Essex Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which connects with its several villages. It is bounded on the north by Ipswich, on the east by Gloucester, south by Manchester, and west by Hamilton. Its assessed area is 7,841 acres, 1,180 being woodland, containing pine, oak, maple and beech.

The rock is sienite. On the summit of a ledge cropping out in the central village is a mass of cloven boulders piled up grotesquely, called Martin's Rock, which has served to bear up a liberty pole. From Burnham's Hill in the north, White's Hill in the centre, and Perkins' Hill (a survey station), the observer obtains delightful views of the valley of Chebacco, of the bay with its various creeks and rounded islands, Castle Neck, Annisquam Harbor, and the ocean. From Chebacco Pond, a fine sheet of water in the southwest section, covering 260 acres, flows Chebacco or Essex River centrally through the town, affording some motive power, and conveniences for constructing ships. It is a deep, narrow and serpentine stream, but very useful to the place. There is a small pond near the central village, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape.

Essex has for many years been celebrated for building stanch and handsome vessels. Cooper, in his "Pilot," makes Captain Barnstable, the commander of "The Ariel," come from "Old Chebacco;" and Dr. Kane made a polar voyage in a vessel built on Chebacco River. By the last industrial report (1885), there were within the town seven ship-yards, employing nearly 150 men; other manufactures being boots and shoes (product valued at \$363,865), cordage and twine, carriages, lumber, leather, liquors, food preparations and others. The aggregate value of goods made was \$669,460. There are 79 farms, whose various products amounted to \$112,456. The clam-banks of Essex, too, are noted for an abundant and excellent supply of shellfish, while the salt marshes afford large quantities of hay. The fishings product of the town in the year mentioned was \$18,244; of which \$6,000 came from oysters and \$11,930 from clams. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$852,792, with a tax of \$18 on \$1,000. The population was 1,752 (456 being voters); and their dwelling-houses numbered 388. The principal villages are Essex (centre), Chebacco Pond, Essex Falls. The public schools are provided for in eleven school-houses, valued at about \$15,000. The churches are a Congregationalist, Methodist and Universalist.

For 121 years this township was known by its Indian name of *Chebacco* and as the Second Parish of Ipswich. The first minister was the Rev. John Wise, ordained in 1682. The town was incorporated February 18, 1819. It contains many descendants of the original settlers, who bear the familiar names of Burnham, Choate, Cogswell and Perkins. Rufus Choate, LL.D., the eminent lawyer and orator, was born here October 1, 1799. He died July 13, 1859. His brother David Choate, who died later, was a man of different tastes but large ability. Others of eminence were George F. Choate and Jonathan Story.

Essex sent 200 men into the war for the Union, of whom 30 were lost.

Essex River. See town of Essex.

Everett is a flourishing young town having an attractive site in the easterly part of Middlesex County, three



miles northwest of Boston, and on two branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad system. It is bounded north by Malden, east by Revere and Chelsea; south by the Mystic River, which divides it from the Charlestown district of Boston; west by Somerville and Malden; the former also separated from it by the Mystic.

The assessed area is 1,824 acres, including twelve acres of groves. There are also numerous trees, mostly elms from 10 to 20 years old, along the streets. From the higher parts of the town there are delightful views of surrounding towns, of Boston Harbor and of the ocean. The geological formation is upper conglomerate, drift and the St. John's group. The soil is a sandy loam in some parts, in others clayey. It is well adapted to the production of garden vegetables, fruits and flowers, to which its agricultural space is largely devoted.

There are 40 farms having the usual crops, with a proportionately large production of vegetables and greenhouse products; the value of the latter in 1885 being \$12,520. The aggregate farm product was valued at \$66,076. There are 44 manufacturing establishments. The largest product in point of value was that of the chemical works — \$492,497. The Dewey Governor Works, the brickyards, the rubber factory, the furniture factory, are next in order. Other manufactures are hosiery and knit goods, leather, carriages, bleachery, and sporting and athletic goods, emery and sand paper and cloth, food preparations and drugs and medicines. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$1,496,795. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$6,499,100, with a tax of \$13.30 on \$1,000. The population was 5,825, including 1,204 voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 1,624.

Most of the male residents are engaged in business in the metropolis and on the transportation lines. The town has had a rapid growth by reason of its proximity to Boston, with which it has hourly communication by steam and street railways, and because of its remarkably eligible sites for building. From its situation and soil the air is unusually free from dust. It has water-works, supplied from Mystic Lake; while in its midst is a spring of pure water which has been in high esteem by physicians and others for table purposes for 50 years.

There is a graded system of public schools, provided with six commodious school-houses, valued at some \$40,000. Seven libraries are accessible to the public; the Everett Public Library and Reading-room having nearly 5,000 volumes. The Odd Fellows Block and the Masonic Block are recent and handsome buildings. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, the Roman Catholic and the American Episcopal Church have houses of worship here. Woodlawn Cemetery, beautifully decorated, lies in the northeast section of the town.

This town was taken from Malden and incorporated, March 9, 1870. It was named in honor of Hon. Edward Everett.

Everettville, in Princeton.

Evergreens, a village in Newburyport.

Ewingville, in Holyoke.

Factory Village, in Brockton; also one in Easthampton and in Greenfield and in Middlefield.

Fairhaven lies on the eastern side of Acushnet River and of New Bedford Harbor, forming the southeast corner of Bristol County, 60 miles south of Boston by the Fairhaven Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Acushnet, east by Mattapoisett, south by Buzzard's Bay and New Bedford Harbor and west by New Bedford.

The assessed area is 6,985 acres, including 1,685 acres of woodland. The streets, also, are well shaded with elms. The land slopes gently to the south; and a narrow peninsula called "Sconticut Neck," with its little village, juts far out into Buzzard's Bay; while on its eastern side lie West's and several smaller islands. The town has a fine harbor, an expansion to the northeastward of New Bedford Harbor. Upon its shore is the principal village, where the railroad terminates, and where is the post-office of Fairhaven. North of this, the harbor is divided by islands, and here a convenient bridge nearly a mile in length connects the town with the city of New Bedford. Near, on the north of the bridge, on the shore of the Acushnet, is the village of Oxford. Two others, in the eastern part of the town, are named Nasketucket and New Boston.

The soil is loamy and fairly fertile. The farms number 102, producing perhaps a larger revenue from the poultry yard (\$14,459) and the vegetable garden (\$17,181) than is usual. The aggregate farm product for the census year of 1885 was \$117,414. The place was formerly largely engaged in the whale fishery, but the pursuit has greatly declined; the entire fisheries product in the last census year having been only \$24,914; and cod, alewives and mackerel made up more than half of this sum. The manufactures, however, have flourished; and the American Tack Works, with its solid stone factory, and the Fairhaven Iron Foundry, in a substantial structure of brick, still lead the industries of the place. There are also four ship-yards, a cordage factory, picture-frame, clothing, and boot and shoe factories; a printing establishment, and a lively weekly newspaper, — the "Fairhaven Star." The aggregate product of the manufactures in 1885 was valued at \$241,730. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,509,532, with a tax of \$14.27 on \$1,000. The National Bank, Fairhaven, has a capital stock of \$120,000; and the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$422,685. The population was 2,880, of which 833 were voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 653.

The public schools include all the grades, and are supplied with six good buildings, one of which, the "Rogers Grammar School"



building, cost about \$100,000; it was a gift to the town from H. H. Rogers, of New York city, a native of Fairhaven. There are houses of worship of the Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Adventists and Friends. The first church here was organized July 23, 1794. The town sent its full quota of soldiers into the war for the Union, and has honored those who fell with a suitable monument.

The Riverside Cemetery, a beautiful resting-place for the remains of the departed, was consecrated in 1850.

Attracted by the beauty of the place, settlements were made in this town as early as 1764; and ten years later it had come to be an important village.

On the night of the 7th of September, 1778, the British troops made a demonstration on this place, with the design of reducing it to ashes, but were repulsed and driven away by the militia under Major Israel Fearing. Major Fearing, to whose valor the village owed its deliverance from sack and ruin, afterwards became brigadier-general of the militia of Plymouth County, and mustered his entire brigade at Halifax in 1803.

On February 22, 1812, the place was separated from New Bedford and incorporated as a town; its name being suggested by its beautiful bay.

Hon. John A. Hawes, United States senator, was a citizen of Fairhaven.

Fairmount, a village in Holyoke; also one in Hyde Park.

Fair View, a village in Newton.

Fall River, a stream forming the line between Greenfield and Gill, and discharging into the Connecticut River.

FALL RIVER, a beautiful manufacturing city and port of entry in the southwest side of Bristol County, lies on the easterly shore of Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River. Freetown bounds it on the north and east; Dartmouth on the southeast; Westport, together with Pocasset in Rhode Island, on the south; and on the west are Mount Hope Bay and the town of Somerset, on the right bank of the Taunton River. Its assessed area is 18,272 acres, and which includes 2,607 acres of woodland.

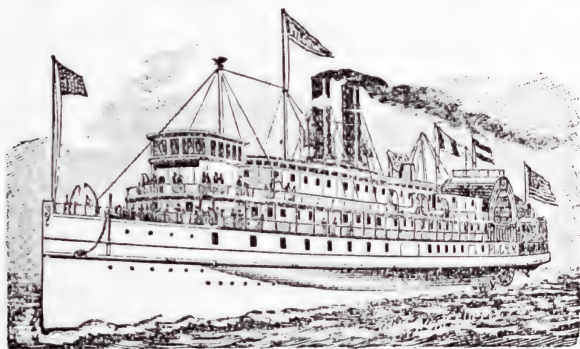
The city proper is 49 miles south of Boston, 183 miles northeast of New York, 17 miles south of Taunton, 18 miles southeast of Providence, 14 miles west of New Bedford, and 18 miles north of Newport. Along the whole extent of the water front run the tracks of the Old Colony Railroad, affording the best facilities for the transfer of freight and passengers between the cars and the numerous steamers that run to New York, Philadelphia and Providence. The



Old Colony steamboats running daily between this city and New York are among the finest in the world for size, safety, and luxuriance of equipment. Trains also run direct to Providence by the railroad bridge over the Taunton River at the upper part of the town; while a branch from the New Bedford line of the Old Colony road enters the city at the greater elevation on the east.

The city has much rural territory, occupied by 83 farms; the product of these, in 1885, having a value of \$102,260. The country is hilly, the elevations within five miles radius varying from tide-water to 355 feet above sea-level. The geological structure is granite, in which beds of iron-ore occur—a foundation which affords inexhaustible quarries of good building stone. The granite frequently crops out in extensive ledges; and numerous bowlders are scattered about, generally resting on the bed-rock, over which the soil is often shallow. The latter is composed principally of sand, gravel and gravelly loam.

Copecut Hill, in the midst of the eastern section, rises to the



STEAMER "PILGRIM," FALL RIVER LINE.

height of 355 feet, while the rear of the city proper has an elevation of 259 feet, affording a magnificent view of the delightful scenery of Mount Hope Bay, and of Mount Hope itself. The Taunton River, here a broad and beautiful stream, washes the entire length of the town, gradually expanding to the bay, and affording anchorage to the largest vessels. The eastern part of the city is drained by the Copecut River. Copecut Hill rises from its western shore, and in the broad depression between this and the heights along the Taunton River lies the long and beautiful Watuppa Pond, the reservoir of the water-power of the city, and the source of supply for its excellent water-works. The name of this pond is an Indian term, signifying the "place of boats." It covers, with its connected ponds, an area of almost 5,000 acres; and its average discharge is 122 cubic feet of water per second, or 31,746,774 cubic feet for every working day of ten hours. Its outlet flows over a bed of granite and between high, rocky banks to Taunton River,—having a descent within the last half mile of 132 feet; and so numerous are the mills built along and across its course that, for much of this distance, it is an

underground stream. This river is the Indian "*Quequechan*," signifying "falling" or "quick-running water;" and in like manner the present occupants have given the stream and the town which has grown about it their own name of the same meaning, Fall River.

This place is emphatically a city of spindles; and they have been put in motion by capital furnished almost exclusively by its own people. In 1813 the first cotton mill was put in operation. In 1870 there were 18 incorporated companies, with a capital of \$6,310,000, and 698,148 spindles. In 1888 there were 38 companies for the manufacture of cotton goods, owning 57 mills, with an incorporated capital of \$18,543,000, but a probable investment of \$35,000,000, and containing 1,823,472 spindles and 41,219 looms. These employ 19,195 operatives, and turn out annually 480,500,000 yards of cloth. A careful comparison shows that this city has nearly one seventh of all the spindles in the country, about one fifth of those in New England; and manufactures over three fifths of all the print cloths. While this is the principal product, its industrial activity is also engaged in the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods, the printing of calicoes, in the manufacture of cotton and other kinds of machinery, of cotton thread, woollen goods, comforters, felt hats, boots and shoes, leather, straw and palm-leaf goods, food preparations, carriages, water-craft, and numerous other minor articles. The value of the textiles sent out from these factories in the census year of 1885 was \$19,223,481; and the aggregate value of all manufactures was \$22,915,658.

In his historical sketch of Fall River, Mr. Earl says that, "In the union of hydraulic power and navigable waters it is probably without a parallel upon the American continent;" and were it not for its cotton manufactures, its citizens would doubtless be engaged largely in navigation. It has now five ship-yards; and 22 vessels owned here—consisting of 5 schooners, 1 sloop, a bark, a brig and 14 steam vessels—are engaged in coastwise and ocean commerce. Something was formerly done in the whale fishery; but its fisheries in 1885 were confined to menhaden and oysters, whose product had the value of \$7,740.

The seven national banks of the city, by the last report of the comptroller, had an aggregate capital of \$2,123,000; the four savings banks, at the close of last year, had 25,247 depositors, and held deposits to the amount of \$11,295,737; and there were two co-operative banks, authorized to hold capital to the amount of \$2,000,000, and having actual property to the value of \$257,225.

The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$46,504,585; the tax-rate being \$17.40 on \$1,000. The population was 66,870; of whom 9,426 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 5,302; and many of these were unusually large.

The mills are distributed somewhat in groups; on the Quequechan above the dam, following nearly to its head along its east side, are the Wamsutta, three Union, three Durfee, two Granite, the Crescent, Merchants, Barnard, Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint, Seaconnet and Merino mills. The last six, with their tenements, form a community



by themselves, known as Flint Village. On the west bank of the stream, above the dam, are the Tecumseh No. 1, Robeson, Davol, Richard Borden, Tecumseh No. 2, Chace and Barnaby mills. Some two miles north of the stream, and along the bank of the Taunton River at Bowenville, are the Mechanics, Weetamo, Narragansett, Sagamore, and the two Border City mills. Above is the village of Steep Brook, which has a post-office. Two miles south of the stream, and on the highlands overlooking the bay, are the Slade, Montaup, Laurel Lake, Osborn, King Philip, and Shove mills,—all taking water from Laurel Lake, which is about one mile in length. Beyond them, across the State line, in Tiverton, are the Bourne and one of the Shove mills. The American Print Works, the Fall River Iron Works, the American Linen Company's two cotton mills, and the Mount Hope Mill, are located in successive order on the bay southward from the stream. With some of these mills the motive power is furnished by steam. Slade Ferry Bridge, spanning the Taunton River; the Anawan Boat Club House; Grab Pond and Laurel Lake; the city water works on the shore of Watuppa Pond, and their stand-pipe tower, 121 feet in height, on the hill above; the southern park, and Oak Grove Cemetery, are all special objects of interest.

Notable buildings are the new court-house, the remodelled city hall, the immense Borden Block, of brick, and containing the Academy of Music, the largest auditorium in the city; Granite Block, occupying the front of an entire square; Brown Block, containing the public library; Pocasset Block and Pocasset Bank, Notre Dame Asylum and College, the new custom-house and post-office—a magnificent edifice of gray rock-faced ashlar, with carvings and other decorations in red and gray granite, and, at either end, semicircular pavilions projecting from top to bottom of the main body of the building. The longest frontage is 84 feet. It was completed in 1880, at a cost of about half a million dollars. The Central Congregational Church, on Rock Street, is built of smooth brick with sandstone trimmings and has a fine tower and spire. The style is the Victorian Early English Gothic. The magnificent Durfee High School is the most conspicuous object seen on approaching the city from the west or south, and commands from its towers comprehensive views of the entire landscape. The edifice is of granite, four stories in height, in the modern renaissance style of architecture. The most striking features are the two towers and a central pavilion with steep roof. It contains a fine gymnasium, drill-hall, laboratories, and an astronomical observatory consisting of a tower surmounted by a revolving dome of iron and steel, in which is an equatorial telescope having an eight-inch object-glass. In the south tower is the clock and a chime of bells. It was completed in 1887, and presented to the city by Mrs. Mary B. Young, as a memorial of her son, Bradford M. C. Durfee.

The city has a complete system of graded schools, including normal and training schools, which, in 1885, were occupying 41 school-houses valued at about \$700,000. The public library contained upwards of 30,000 books, and there was a public-school library of



652 volumes. There are published in the city three daily and four weekly newspapers and journals.

The Baptists have two churches here; the Congregationalists, five; the American Episcopal Church, four; the Methodist Episcopal, seven; the Presbyterian, two; the Christian, three; the Roman Catholic, nine; the Unitarians, one; the Friends, one; the New Jerusalem Church, one; the Primitive Methodists, one; and the "Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," one.

The territory of this city north of the Quequechan was originally in the limits of Freetown, and that on the south in Tiverton. By a royal decree in 1746, five townships, previously within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, were set off to Rhode Island; and Tiverton was one of them. In 1803, that portion of Freetown on the north of the stream was set off as a separate township, and named Fall River. In 1804, the name was changed to Troy, but the previous name was restored in 1834. In 1854, Fall River was made a city. In 1856, that portion of Tiverton including Globe and Flint villages, and up to the accepted boundary line of Massachusetts, was erected into a Rhode Island town, and named Fall River. By the settlement of the boundary between the States (which had been in dispute) in 1862, the Rhode Island town was ceded to the city; by which the latter acquired nine square miles of territory additional, an increase of population by 3,593 persons, and an increase of \$1,948,378 in taxable property. In reference to these conditions Fall River is also known as the "Border City."

Hon. James Buffinton, the first mayor of Fall River, was born in that place March 16, 1817. He received many honors from his city, the State, and the nation, being a member of Congress for many years, and occupying that position at his death March 6, 1874.

Falls Village, in North Attleborough.

Falmouth is a delightful seaboard town occupying the southwest corner of Cape Cod and of Barnstable County. Along its entire western side extends the Woods Holl Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, terminating 72 miles south of Boston. Its boundaries are Bourne and Sandwich on the north, Mashpee on the east, Vineyard Sound (here six miles wide) on the south, and Buzzard's Bay on the west. Its assessed area is 21,903 acres, including 6,202 acres of woodland. The territory extends as a peninsula at the southwest; and on a harbor at the extremity of this is Woods Holl, noted as the eastern of the two railroad connections for the Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket steamers, and as the location of the government works for fish-breeding, and as a principal government station for marine surveys and investigations. At the southmost point of this peninsula is Nobska Point and Hill, bearing its well-known light. Eastward is a fine beach, extending in a concave line to the first of three nearly enclosed basins of salt water, the eastward one of which constitutes a harbor for Falmouth Village. Waquoit Bay lies on the eastern angle of the town, partially separating

it from Mashpee; having at its northern extremity Waquoit Village, where the extensive Pacific Guano Works are located. Near the middle of the south shore are the friths called Great, Green and Bowen's ponds; and between the last two is the village of Davis Neck, or Davisville.

The western shore of the town has, at the north, Cataumut Harbor, near which is the village of North Falmouth; and next southward Wild Harbor, then Hog Island Harbor, at West Falmouth; while Quamquisset Harbor laves the northern side of Woods Holl peninsula. A range of hills of moderate elevation diversify the western part of the town, rising at one point to an altitude of 193 feet. From many points near the coast most charming views of maritime scenery are obtained; while many of the inland scenes are also very beautiful. More than forty salt and fresh water ponds give variety and beauty in every quarter of the town. They abound in fish, as do the woods in game. The most noted are Ashunet Pond in the northeast, Coonemossett Pond in the midst of the northern section, Crooked, Jenkins, Spectacle, Nares and Long ponds; besides a scattered group about the centre, and several salt ponds on the south shore.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, over which many bowlders have been strown. The land is for the most part level, and the soil is as good as any in the county. There are 118 farms, with the usual products, except that the cranberry product is very large, that of 1885 (an average crop) having been 2,234 barrels, bringing \$17,379. The aggregate farm product of that year was \$99,901. The town has a few vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, and a small number of boats and men in the fisheries; the latter yielding a product, in the census year mentioned, of \$16,078. Much the largest catch was of bass and bluefish. The manufactures consist of carriages, leather, stone and timber, salt and other food preparations, and fertilizers, the latter constituting about nine-tenths of the aggregate product, which had a value of \$902,555. There is a national bank with \$100,000 capital. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,095,586, with a tax of \$6.65 on \$1,000. The population was 2,520, of whom 695 are voters. The dwelling-houses number 646.

Other villages not already mentioned are Quisset, Hatchville, Highfield, Succonesset and Teatickett. The higher parts of the shores have many summer residences which adorn and enliven the scene. There is a new town-hall which cost \$12,000. There are four public school-houses, valued at about \$7,500, for the use of the schools, which are graded. The Lawrence Academy, at Falmouth Village, serves the town as a high school. There is an association library of about 3,000 volumes; with a church library and three possessed by the Sunday schools. The churches here are numerous, the Congregationalists having five; the Methodists, four; the Roman Catholics, two; the Friends, one; and the American Episcopal Church, also one. The Universalists have a camp-meeting ground at "Menauhant."

The Indian name of this place was *Succannesset*. It was early settled by white people, and was incorporated June 4, 1686, under its



present name, which was derived from Falmouth, in England. The first church was organized in 1708. This town was bombarded by the British ship-of-war "Nimrod" in August, 1814, seven balls being shot into the house of the Rev. Henry Lincoln, minister of the church from 1790 to 1823. Other houses also were damaged, but there were no lives lost.

Falmouth sent 71 soldiers and seamen into the national service during the war for the Union, of whom 19 were lost. The town has been the birth-place of many men distinguished for energy and excellence of character, as well as for patriotism and talents. Among those are General Joseph Dimmick, a soldier of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution; and Samuel Lewis, lawyer and preacher, and esteemed the father of the common school in Ohio.

Faneuil, a locality in the Brighton district of Boston.

Farleyville, in Wendell.

Farmersville, in Attleborough; also in Sandwich.

Farm Pond, in Framingham, connected with Boston Water-Works.

Farms, a village in Cheshire; also one in Newbury.

Farnam's, a village in Cheshire.

Farnumsville, in Grafton.

Faulkner, a village in Malden.

Fay's Mountain, in Westborough, 707 feet in height.

Fayville, in Southborough.

Federal Hill, a village in Dedham.

Federal Street Village, in Belchertown.

Feeding Hills, a village in Agawam.

Felchville, in Natick.

Felton's Corner, a village in Peabody.

Fenner Hill, a village in Webster.

Fernside, a village in Tyringham.

Fernwood, a village in Gloucester.

Field's Corner, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Fisherville, in Attleborough; also in Grafton.

Fiskdale, a village in Sturbridge.

FITCHBURG is a flourishing manufacturing city, the semi-capital of Worcester County, situated in its northeasterly section, 50 miles from Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad.

This road, by a northward curve in the town, following nearly the curve of the Nashua River, connects with the four principal villages, — Crockerville in the southwest, West Fitchburg, Fitchburg (centre), and South Fitchburg in the southeast. From the central village (which is the city proper) proceeds the Cheshire Railroad through Bellows Falls to Lake Champlain and Montreal. At this village also terminates the northern division of the Old Colony Railroad, which connects it directly with Worcester, Boston and New Bedford.

Ashby lies on the north, Lunenburg on the east, Leominster and Westminster on the south, and the latter on the west. The assessed area is 16,850 acres; of which 5,134 are woodland. The township is nearly a parallelogram, and is beautifully diversified with numerous hills and valleys, ponds and streams. From Pearl Hill in the northeast, and Brown's Hill in the northwest, from Oak Hill in the southwest, and from Rollstone Hill in the western section, rising grandly from the right bank of the Nashua River, to the height of 300 feet above the plain, may be obtained broad and sweeping views of many charming landscapes. Whitman's River and Nookagee Brook, entering the town from Westminster on the west, soon unite and form the Nashua River, which winds through a rocky valley flanked by steep and picturesque eminences, to the central village, thence, bending southward, leaves the township at the southeast corner. Though the current of this stream is neither broad nor deep, the descent is so considerable and the dams so frequent, that, in the aggregate, a very large motive power is afforded; and to this, as well as to its railroad facilities and the public spirit of its citizens, the rapid growth of this city may be ascribed.

The underlying rock in the northwest part is gneissic; in the southeast, Merrimack schist; while Rollstone Hill is a mass of granite, and large quantities of good building stone of this variety are quarried near the central village. Iron ore exists in one locality; and at Pearl Hill are found beryl, staurotide, garnets, and molybdenite. The overlying soil in some parts of the town is clay, beneath a strong loam; in other parts it is gravel carrying a sandy loam. The

usual crops of suburban regions are cultivated with profit; the product of the 209 farms, in 1885, being valued at \$294,558. Two mills for sawing and preparing lumber find occupation in the place, and some wood is used in the paper manufacture, which is the largest single product of the city. At Crockerville (named from a former leading manufacturer) are seven or more mills for this article. At other points are three cotton and three woollen mills, the works of the Putnam Machine Company, and the Fitchburg Steam Engine Company, making fire, locomotive and stationary steam engines; also establishments for the manufacture of saws, machinists' tools, chairs, rattan and other furniture, edge tools, agricultural implements, bricks, bread-stuffs, clothing, palm-leaf hats, boots and shoes, hollow ware, piano-forte parts, and others. In all, there are above forty different kinds of manufacture, and not less than 202 different establishments. Such variety of pursuits has a tendency to quicken the intellectuality of the people; since the knowledge acquired in any one department of business in a community comes to increase the general stock. The aggregate product of the manufactures in the last census year (1885) was \$6,231,866. There are in the town four national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$950,000; and two savings institutions, having, at the close of last year, deposits to the amount of \$4,824,614. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$13,694,890; with a tax of \$16.80 on \$1,000. The voters numbered 3,659, and the entire population was 15,375, finding shelter in 2,731 dwelling-houses.

The wholesomeness of the place is indicated in the census of 1885 by the fact that there were 96 residents over 80 years, 8 over 90 years, and 2 over 100 years of age. The Fitchburg water works system supplies the people at the centre with an abundance of pure water from an artificial reservoir of eleven acres, fed by a copious spring on Rollstone Hill. There are more than 100 miles of streets in the city limits, portions of which are paved, while many are beautifully shaded with elms and maples. Among the conspicuous buildings are the court-house, a handsome stone edifice fronting on a beautiful square, where is a costly monument to Fitchburg's soldiers lost in the war for the Union; the public library (containing some 20,000 volumes; the High School, the Union railroad depot, the county jail, and several of the churches. The schools are effectively graded, and provided for in nineteen school buildings, valued at upwards of \$200,000. Beside the town library are a law, a medical, and ten other institution, church and Sunday-school libraries. The churches are the American Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, the French and the Irish Catholic, two Congregationalist, Baptist, Unitarian, and Universalist.

The leading newspaper is the "Sentinel," having a daily and a weekly edition. "Our Monthly Visitor," published here, has gained a large circulation.

On December 18 (O. S. Dec. 7), 1719, the General Court voted to lay out two new towns on the westerly side of the Groton west line. One of these, as laid out, included the present towns of Lancaster,

Fitchburg and Ashby, and was known as the Turkey Hills, on account of the large number of wild turkeys that came there to feed on the abundant acorns and wild chestnuts. When the committee to whom the business was entrusted first came to make the surveys, they found there a man named David Page, who, with his family, had selected one of the best sites of the place on the south side of Clarke's Hill. He had built a comfortable house, well fortified by a palisade of logs pierced with loop-holes for muskets, and had turned a small brook from its natural course, making it flow some distance underground and then through his garrison.

In November, 1727, the committee directed that a meeting-house should be built, but the settlers came to the conclusion that they should henceforth manage local affairs themselves. In the following year an act of incorporation was passed; and on August 1 the proprietors of Turkey Hills found themselves a town in the county of Middlesex under the name of Lunenburg. The same year they voted to raise £200 (\$88.88) for a meeting-house. Three years thereafter a pulpit and seats were added. Persons who wanted pews were at liberty to build them at their own cost; and in 1733 it was voted to finish the galleries, and to build "stears up into them."

In 1729, the town chose an agent to represent it in the consideration of the best place of dividing the county of Middlesex, as it was then deemed too large. Two years later Worcester was set off, this town being within its limits. Public schools appear to have been first established in 1732, when the clergyman was employed to teach school for three months in his own house. During the next year school was held in the houses of several of the settlers in rotation; and in 1735 the selectmen were directed to provide a suitable school-house, and to "hire school *dames* as they shall see fit."

Soon after March, 1757, the western part of Lunenburg was formed into a new parish, with the meeting-house in the centre; On February 3, 1764, an act was passed incorporating the western part of Lunenburg as "Fitchburg," with all the privileges of a town, excepting that representation to the General Court was to be divided with Lunenburg. The first name on the committee to procure the incorporation was John Fitch, a leading citizen; while Colonel Thomas Fitch, a wealthy merchant of Boston, owned extensive tracts of land in the county; but the honor of the name of the town has been claimed by the friends of each, and still remains in doubt. It then contained about 250 persons.

In 1804, the Burbank paper-mill and dam were built. In 1806-7, work was begun on a brick dam across the river, on which was erected the first cotton-mill; and in 1813 a second cotton-mill was built, and in 1814 a third. In 1823, the Red Woollen Factory was erected; and in 1826 another paper-mill and a fourth cotton-mill were built. In 1845, the place was connected with Boston by railroad, giving a fresh impetus to business; and on March 8, 1872, Fitchburg was incorporated as a city.

The first religious society in the town was organized January 27,



1768, and the Rev. John Payson was elected pastor. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Worcester, who afterwards became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians.

Records exist showing the active participation and the effective service of Fitchburg in the Revolution. Fitchburg furnished 824 men to the Union forces in the late war, 75 more than its quota; and 57 became commissioned officers.

The Rev. Asa Thornton (1787-1868), missionary for more than forty years to the Sandwich Islands, was a native of this town. Eminent among its citizens during the present century are Hons. Alvah Crocker, Rodney Wallace, Charles T. Crocker, Amasa Norcross, William H. Vose, Charles H. B. Snow, David H. Merriam, Salmon W. Putnam and Walter Heywood.

Five Pound Island, in Gloucester inner harbor.

Flat Point, southwest extremity of land on southeast side of Gloucester harbor.

Flint Village, in Fall River.

Florence, a village in Northampton.

Florida is a mountainous and wooded town in the northeastern part of Berkshire County, intersected by the Fitchburg Railroad, whose station at Hoosac Tunnel, near Deerfield River, on the eastern line, is 135 miles from Boston. The territory is quite irregular in form, the western part extending to the Vermont line, while the square township of Monroe lies between the latter and the eastern part of Florida; on the east are Rowe and Charlemont; Savoy bounds it on the south, and North Adams on the west. The assessed area is 14,253 acres. Of this, 8,643 acres are forest, consisting of hard and soft wood (spruce and hemlock) in about equal proportions. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, with talcose slate; while flint bowlders are numerous. The town is finely watered by the Deerfield River, which forms a large portion of the eastern line, separating it from Rowe; by Fife Brook, which flows from the northwest to southeast through the midst of the town; and by Cold River on the southern line. These streams and their sparkling tributaries furnish motive power for several mills. North Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering twelve acres, beautifies the southwestern angle of the town. The Twin Cascade, near the entrance of the Hoosac Tunnel, is one of the most charming waterfalls of the country. Two rivul ts, coming from different directions, approach, and leap over the rocks a distance of 40 feet into the same basin below; and hence the appropriate name. The people of this elevated town are principally engaged in farming and lumbering, though there is less of the latter than 20 years ago, — when there were five saw-mills, two of which



were driven by steam. There are also a grist-mill and the Glen Pulp Company's mill, — a rather rude structure of stone, quite in character with the region. The latter employs 15 persons. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$20,625. There are 101 farms, whose wood product is proportionately large. The entire farm product in the last census year was valued at \$88,737. The valuation in 1888 was \$177,770; and the tax was \$22 on \$1,000. The population was 487, including 113 voters; and they were sheltered in 85 dwelling-houses. There are six public school-houses, valued at about \$4,000. The Hoosac Tunnel Library and the Baptist Sunday school have each a small collection of books. Florida and Hoosac Tunnel are the post offices.

Dr. Daniel Nelson, of Stafford, Conn., settled on the territory of this town in 1783; and Sylvanus Clark, Paul Knowlton, Jesse King, Esq., and others, had come to live here anterior to 1795. The town was incorporated June 15, 1805; and a Baptist church was formed here in 1810. Four deserters from Burgoyne's army came to this



DEERFIELD RIVER AND HOOSAC TUNNEL.

town, and supported themselves mainly by hunting and fishing for many years.

The Hoosac Mountain, rising 1,448 feet above Deerfield River, is the striking feature of the town. From the carriage-road over it most magnificent views of this wild region are obtained.

The entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel is on the right bank of the Deerfield River, in the eastern centre of this town.

In 1854 the State gave its credit to the amount of \$2,000,000; and the work of excavating the tunnel was commenced by E. W. Serrell and Company in 1855.

In the ensuing year, a contract was made with H. Haupt and Company, by which they agreed to complete the road and tunnel for \$3,880,000; and the work was carried on at the east and west end of the tunnel until 1861, when the contractors abandoned the enterprise. In the year following, the State itself undertook to prosecute this gigantic scheme under an appropriation of \$4,750,000.

Messrs. Walter and Francis Shanley, of Canada, entered into a con-

tract with the State commissioners to complete the work by March 1, 1874. These gentlemen prosecuted the undertaking with indomitable energy, cutting their way by the aid of a boring-machine, driven by compressed air and nitro-glycerine, through solid mica-slate, until the passage through the mountain was completed; the distance being 25,031 feet, or a little less than five miles. The first train went through on Feb. 9, 1875; a second track was laid Sept. 27, 1882, and electric lights introduced Jan. 1, 1889. The entire cost of the work to the State is stated at \$26,915,938.97. The tunnel is arched with brick. The rock of the mountain is mica slate, with occasional veins of quartz,—except at the west end, where a secondary formation overlaps the primary. The rock, in some places, is hardly to be told from granite in hardness; while all through small seams are found filled up by dirt carried by water, forming a kind of dry soapstone and mica, and containing beautiful specimens of sulphate of iron. Hoosac Mountain has two summits, the valley between being, at the lowest, 801 feet above grade. From this the ventilating shafts descend. The top of the tunnel is a semi-circle, with a radius of 13 feet; and the sides are arcs of a circle, with a radius of 26 feet.

The opening of this tunnel shortens the distance from Boston to the Hudson River by about 9 miles, and has reduced the enormous prices for transportation. While aiding the development of the resources of the northern section of the State, it also affords the most attractive line of travel through the alpine regions of the Commonwealth.

Folly Cove Village, in Gloucester.

Forest Hills, a locality and cemetery in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

Forge Village, in Westford.

Fort Point Channel, the entrance to South Bay, which divides South Boston from the city proper.

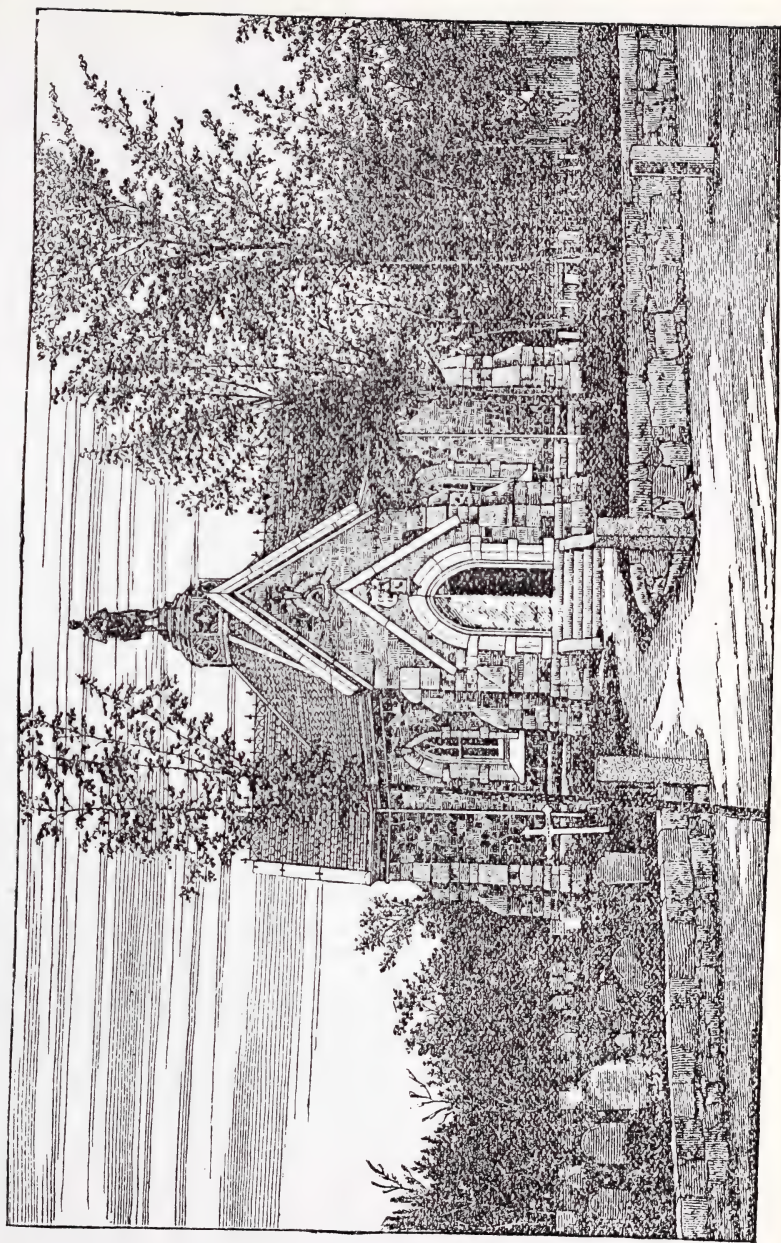
Fort River, a village in Hadley; also a stream rising in Pelham, and running southwest through Amherst and Hadley to the Connecticut River.

Foundry Village, in Colrain.

Four Corners, a village in Middleborough; also one in Stockbridge, and one in Worthington.

Foxborough is a busy and prosperous town in the southwestern part of Norfolk County, about 20 miles southwest of Boston. The Providence Branch and the Northern Division of the Old Colony Railroad pass through it,





MEMORIAL HALL, FOXBOROUGH.

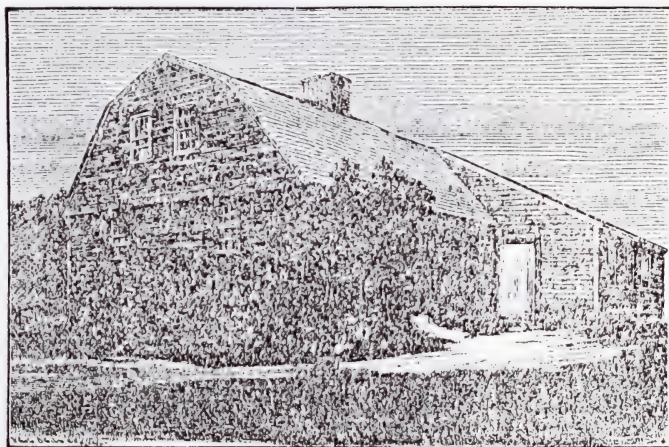
having stations at Foxborough (centre), Foxvale, and East and North Foxborough. The other villages are West and South Foxborough, Foxvale, Foxborough Furnace, and Donkeyville. Walpole bounds it on the north and northwest, Sharon on the northeast, Mansfield on the southeast and south, and Wrentham and Norfolk on the west. The assessed area is 12,085 acres; and of this 3,387 acres are forest, consisting of oak, pine, chestnut and maple. It occupies the crest of the ridge between Narragansett and Dorchester bays. In the west, northwest and southeast it is quite hilly; but the most conspicuous elevation is Foolish Hill, a little southeast of the centre. Neponset River and Cocasset Brook have their sources in the central and western part, the former flowing northward to Boston Harbor, and the latter southward to Taunton River. Billing's Brook, in the eastern part, is also a tributary of this river. On these are numerous lovely ponds; the largest being Cocasset Pond, covering about 40 acres, at the west of the central village; and Neponset Reservoir in the northern section, of nearly 100 acres. The land is somewhat rocky, and the soil a gravelly loam, porous and healthful, but not very productive. Iron pyrites and a poor quality of anthracite coal are found in several localities. Several quarries furnish granite for building purposes. The farms are 90 in number. The greenhouse and hothouse products are proportionately large, their value in 1885 having been \$4,711. The entire farm product was \$88,197. For many years this was the leading town in the straw goods business in America; and at one period it sent out more hats and bonnets of straw than did all the rest of the country together. The manufacture was begun here by Elias Nason as early as 1812. Daniels Carpenter, at a later period, developed the business to such a degree as to be properly regarded as the founder of the business. The product, in 1865, reached the large value of \$1,500,000. Machinery has been introduced, making better goods at a cheaper rate; and the town has now several rivals. The value of its product in 1885 was \$578,647. Four firms and about 1,000 persons are employed in this industry. The furnace works founded here by Otis Cary add much to the town's business and wealth. There are two factories making ladies' fine shoes, giving employment to some 125 persons. Other manufactures are boxes, soap, sewing machines, leather, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of the manufactures in the last census year was \$723,826. There is a local savings bank having deposits to the amount of \$147,615; and a flourishing co-operative bank was recently established. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,402,121, with a tax of \$15.90 on \$1,000. The population was 2,814,—703 being voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 593. Most of the people own their dwellings, and the general neatness is quite noticeable in the town. Well-grown trees of elm and maple are very numerous along the streets. On the public square or park in the central village are several handsome public and private buildings. The Memorial Hall, a Gothic structure of various-colored Foxborough granite surmounted by the statue of a soldier, contains the Boyden Public

Library, of upwards of 3,000 volumes. Rockhill Cemetery is a charming grove of oak and chestnut, and slopes westward to a valley in which three lakelets of clear water reflect the floating clouds and the blue dome of the sky.

The "Foxborough Reporter" enjoys a good patronage, and the "Times" is quite widely known; both papers being issued weekly.

The public schools are graded and occupy seven buildings, valued at nearly \$38,000. There are two chapels in the outlying villages; and at the centre the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists and Roman Catholics each have a church.

Foxborough was taken from parts of Wrentham, Waltham, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham (Sharon), and was incorporated June



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN FOXBOROUGH.

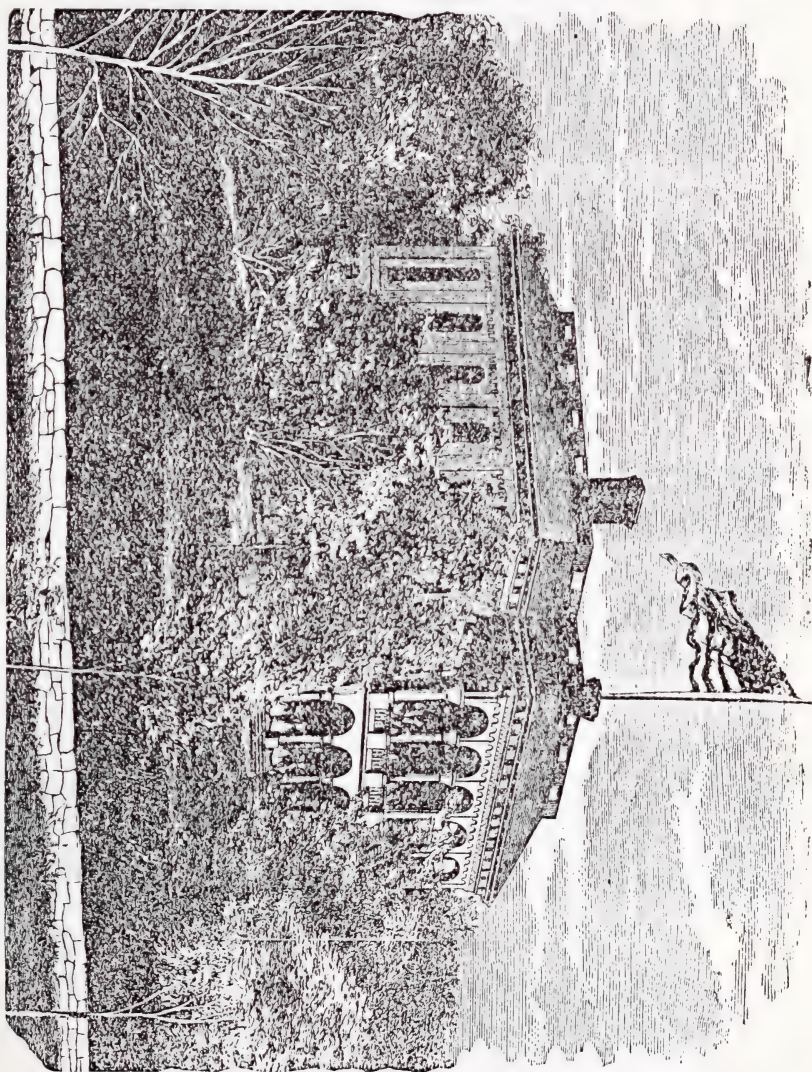
10, 1778. It was named for Charles James Fox, the great defender of the American Colonies in the British Parliament. The Rev. Thomas Kendall was ordained as the first minister in 1779, and remained in the pastorate here until 1800. The town is somewhat noted for longevity, based as well on the general average as on special cases. Mr. John Shepherd was born here in 1700. He lived more than a century in one spot; and it was said of him that he lived in two counties and four different towns without moving from the place where he was born. He died in Attleborough in 1809, aged 109 years. Mr. Seth Boyden (1788-1870), an inventor and skilful mechanic, and Professor Henry B. Nason, a skilful chemist and an author, were born here.

Foxhill, a village in Dedham.

Framingham, one of the most beautiful towns in the Commonwealth, lies in the southwestern

part of Middlesex County, some 20 miles southwest of Boston, nearly the same distance east of Worcester, about 25 miles south of Fitchburg and Lowell, and 30 miles north of Taunton. It is bounded on the north by Sudbury, east by Wayland, Natick and Sherborn,

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM.



south by Ashland, and west by Southborough and Marlborough. The assessed area is 14,543 acres, 2,544 of which are well covered with pine, oak and chestnut. The formative rock is upper gneissic,

from which good stone is quarried for cellars and walls of buildings. The Sudbury River takes a general northeasterly course through the town, somewhat eastward of a medial line. Along its western side the land is quite level, the plain expanding westward from the centre. Other parts are hilly; Nobscot Hill at the north, rising to the height of 602 feet; and Ballard's and Merriam's hills along the southern border. The town has four beautiful ponds stored with trout, black bass, pickerel, perch, eels and other fish. Farm Pond, the largest of these, containing 168 acres, separates South Framingham from the central village, and is connected with the Boston Water-works, — which has, besides, Basins No. 1, 2 and 3 in the town. Shakum Pond, of 93 acres, and Learned Pond, of 42, beautify the southern part of the town.

At South Framingham the Boston and Albany Railroad intersects the Northern Division of the Old Colony; and from its large and excellent station sends out a branch southward to Milford, another northward to the central village; while a third branch connects with Saxonville, at the northeast, noted for its woollen blankets and carpets. The other villages are Nobscot, Hastingsville, Millwood, and Parker's Corner. The name of the Para Rubber Shoe Company, of this town, is familiar to many. There are also manufactures here of rubber clothing, and other articles of this material, a large product of straw hats and bonnets, of boots and shoes, lasts, and carriage wheels; also carriages, trunks and valises, furniture, wooden boxes, meal and flour, and dressed beef by wholesale. In the last census year, the value of rubber goods made here was nearly \$600,000; and of boots and shoes, nearly \$500,000. The entire manufactured product was estimated at \$3,581,185. The farms, 168 in number, are devoted to the usual crops, with perhaps an excess in cereals and vegetables; the aggregate product being \$273,586. There is one national bank with a capital of \$200,000; and two savings banks with deposits amounting to \$2,163,760. The valuation in 1888 was \$7,173,570; with a tax of \$13 on \$1,000. The population was 8,275, of whom 1,933 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 1,513.

The public schools are graded, and have the advantage of association with one of the oldest Normal schools in the State. Eighteen buildings are occupied by the town schools, whose value is about \$150,000. There is a public school library of nearly 2,000 volumes; and the Town Library and Reading Room, in the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, has about 12,000 volumes. The "Tribune" and the "Gazette," weekly journals, are well adapted to their excellent field. The Congregationalists have three churches here; the Baptists, two; the Methodists, two; the American Episcopal Church, one; the Universalists, one; and the Roman Catholics, three. All are of wood.

The Old Folks' Home is one of the institutions of the town, showing its founders possessed of an admirable human quality. Elmwood Opera House, an excellent building for its purpose, illustrates another side of village character. The agricultural interests of the county are localized here in the fine establishment of the Middlesex

Agricultural Society; and Lake View, in this place, is reckoned a New England Chautauqua.

The Normal School has an elegant building with attractive portico in front of its entire height, and is beautifully situated among numerous trees on Bare Hill, in the central village. On Mount Wait is the camp-ground of the Methodists; and near at hand is the State military parade ground. Harmony Grove, on the shore of Farm Pond, has long been a noted picnic ground. An extensive and very handsome park, the property of David Nevins, is courteously made tributary to the pleasure of the people, with certain proper restrictions. The cemeteries of the town, especially the largest, are beautiful places. Though all the villages of this town have interesting features, the central village is specially attractive for its finely shaded streets and handsome residences, with a certain finish that can come only with age. The southern village, also, has many fine places; and the buildings and grounds have a well-kept appearance; while an unmistakable air of thrift gives a comfortable feeling even to the casual visitor.

In the Tax Act, as early as October 13, 1675, this town was mentioned as "Framingham." For a long time previous to its incorporation as a town, which occurred June 25, 1700, the place was familiarly known as "Mr. Danforth's Farms." It had its name from a town of this name in the county of Suffolk, England. Parts of its territory were annexed at various dates to the towns of Southborough and Marlborough, and a part was taken to form Ashland. It also gained some territory from Holliston and Natick. The Boston and Albany Railroad was opened to this place in 1835. Framingham contributed freely her part in men and money to the war for the Union; and the names of the 27 who fell are inscribed on a marble tablet in the Memorial Hall.

On the 1st of February, 1676, a party of Indians, led on by Netus, approached the house of Mr. Thomas Eames, on the southern slope of Mount Wait, killed Mrs. Eames and three of her children, and, after destroying the stores and buildings, carried the remaining five or six children into captivity. Mr. Eames was absent from his family at the time. A partial depression in the surface of the land, with the surrounding apple-trees, still indicates the spot where this massacre occurred.

The first church was organized Dec. 8, 1701; and, in the same year, the Rev. John Swift was ordained as pastor. The church in Saxonville was incorporated Feb. 23, 1827.

Franklin is a progressive and pleasant town lying in the southwest part of Norfolk County, 27 miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, whose main line passes through the midst of the town, while its Woonsocket Division has a station at the northwest corner. The town is bounded on the north by Medway, on the east by Norfolk and Wrentham, on the south by the latter, and on the west by Bel-
lingham.

The assessed area is 15,629 acres. Of this 4,616 are covered mainly with a growth of oak and pine. The principal rock is sienite, in which fine specimens of amethyst have been found. The soil varies in different parts from a light sandy or gravelly loam to a good heavy loam. The town is elevated, with a hilly region bounding it on the south, and groups of hills extending from the western side across the middle of the town. Near the centre are three interesting sheets of water, — Uncas Pond, of 17 acres, Beaver, of 20, and Population Pond, of 300. Mine Brook, their outlet, and Shepherd Brook, in the eastern part of the town, discharge into the Charles River, which forms the northern boundary line; both furnishing power for various manufactories.

The largest of these are a rubber factory, two woollen mills, three straw and felt hat and bonnet factories. Altogether, these employ about 1,000 persons. There are two lumber mills, wooden box, boot and shoe, carriage, machine, beet sugar and other small factories. The product of textile fabrics in 1885 was \$304,720; of straw goods and other clothing, \$610,450; of food preparations, \$71,913. The aggregate value of the various goods made was \$1,278,467. The 182 farms, in the same period, produced to the value of \$165,371. The wood product (\$18,568) and the vegetables (\$20,746) were items which exceed the usual proportion. There is a national bank with a capital stock of \$200,000; and the "Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank" deposits at the close of last year amounted to \$330,241. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,154,900, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000.

The population was 3,983, including 906 voters. The number of houses was 752. The villages are Franklin, South Franklin and Unionville, which are the post-offices; another is North Franklin, closely joined to Medway Village; while Wadsworth's is the railway station near South Franklin, and City Mills the station on the town's eastern line. The central village contains many beautiful private residences, several churches, Dean Academy, and the high school and bank buildings. The common is an attractive feature; while the streets of this and other villages have numerous shade trees, chiefly rock maples; many of which are of 40 years' growth.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy eleven buildings valued at nearly \$30,000. The Dean Academy was founded in 1865 by the munificence of Oliver Dean, M.D., who gave a valuable site, and \$135,000 in cash, for the establishment of the institution. By his will, the additional sum of \$110,000 is left to be expended for school purposes; and it is supposed that the institution will receive nearly as much more from his estate. The first building was burned July 31, 1872; but another, still more beautiful and commodious, has been erected, at an expense of \$150,000. It is in the care of the Universalist denomination.

The weekly papers of the town are the "Opinion" and the "Sentinel." The Morse Opera House, Metcalf Block, and Ray's Block, are recent and handsome structures. The Universalist



church (rebuilt in 1887) is a fine edifice. The other churches are the two Congregationalist, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic.

Franklin has a memorial of King Philip's War, of which the tradition says that, in 1676, a party of about 42 Indians were surprised by Captain Ware and a company of 13 men from Wrentham.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In their alarm and confusion the savages fled, and some of them, while scrambling down a rocky precipice, were overtaken and slain. The ledge bears the name "Indian Rock."

A church was organized here February 16, 1737; and the Rev. Elias Haven, from Hopkinton, was ordained pastor. He died in 1754, and was followed by the Rev. Caleb Barnum; who, in 1773, was succeeded by the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D. He continued in the pastorate fifty-four years. He was ordained in a valley, in the open air, the people standing around and above him; therefore

he was wont wittily to remark that he was ordained *under* instead of *over* his people.

The town was incorporated March 2, 1778. When Dr. Franklin was informed that it was to bear his name, and that the people might be glad to receive a bell to call them to church, he said that he presumed they "were more fond of sense than sound;" and he therefore sent them a well-selected library of about 500 volumes, which is still preserved. The Franklin Library Association now has an excellent library of about 3,000 volumes.

This town has produced several men of eminence: as Theron Metcalf, born October 16, 1784, an able jurist; Alexander Metcalf Fisher, born 1794, and died April 22, 1822, a noted mathematician and scientist; Horace Mann, LL.D., born May 4, 1796, and died August 2, 1859, a distinguished educationist; William Makepeace Thayer, D.D., born in 1820, author, editor, and divine; and Albert Deane Richardson, born 1833, and died November 26, 1869, a journalist and author. Rev. William M. Thayer, the author of many interesting books for boys, is a resident of Franklin.

Free Quarter, a village in Sandisfield.

Freetown, notable for its ledges and its large area of forest, lies in the easterly part of Bristol County, 45 miles south of Boston by the Taunton and New Bedford Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the eastern part of the town; while the Middleboro' and Fall River Branch passes through Assonet village, in the northwestern part of the town. The other villages and stations are East Freetown and Braley's.

The towns of Berkley and Lakeville bound it on the north; the latter and Rochester on the east; Acushnet, New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fall River on the south; and on the west is Somerset, separated by Taunton River, and a southern projection of Berkley, between which and Freetown is Assonet Bay. The assessed area is 21,275 acres. Two thirds of this are forest, composed mostly of pine, oak and chestnut. The geological structure is granite.

The soil is loamy, and large crops of cranberries and strawberries are raised. Of the last, in 1885, there were 40,908 quarts sent to market. Many bees are kept also; and in some years the sales of honey have amounted to \$1,000. The aggregate product of the 60 farms was \$88,787. Many persons are engaged in preparing wood and charcoal for market, and in lumbering. There are five saw mills, one of which is devoted to making box-boards. The largest establishment is the Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, which employs about 200 persons. There is one gun factory, employing 25 or more workmen. Other manufactures are mixed textiles, leather, flour and meal, meats, and stone. The aggregate value of manufactures in 1885 was \$105,601. The valuation in 1888 was \$854,451; and the tax \$9.50 on \$1,000. The population is 1,457; and there are 396 legal voters.

There are seven public school-houses, valued at \$7,000. The

Congregationalists and the Friends each have a church here, and the Christian denomination has three.

The Indian name of this town was *Assonet*. The original settlers called it "Freemen's Land;" and in July, 1683, it was incorporated under its present name. The earliest records of the town are lost. The Rev. William Way, the first minister, was invited here in 1704, "to educate and instruct children in reading and writing, and to dispense the gospel to the town's acceptance."

There is a noted medicinal spring here called "The Pool." Forge Pond is a pretty sheet of water about one mile by one third in area. Long Pond, lying partly in Lakeville, is about seven miles long and two or three wide. There are several beautiful localities in this town; and in times past much care has been taken to adorn the grounds about the better residences and the village streets. These are shaded with numerous elms, which have been growing thriftily for fifty years. The town-hall is the largest of the later edifices.

Freetown lost but one man of those sent into the war for the Union. The most eminent men accredited to this town are Marcus Morton, (1774-1864), a governor of the Commonwealth in 1840-41 and 1843-4; William R. Alger (1822), a distinguished clergyman and author; and Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce (1822), author and soldier.

French River rises in Spencer, Leicester and Paxton, and, flowing south, enters the Quinnebaug River in Thompsonville, Connecticut. The river derives its name from the circumstance that in 1685 some French Protestants settled upon its shores.

French Village, in Quincy.

Fresh Brook Village, in Wellfleet.

Fresh Pond, in Belmont.

Fresh Water Cove Village, in Gloucester.

Frye, a village in Andover.

Fryeville, in Orange; also in Bolton.

Fullerville, in Clinton.

Furnace, a village in Easton; also one in Hardwick, and one in Orange.

Furnace Pond, in Brookfield and North Brookfield.

Gallop's Island, in Boston Harbor.



Gannett's Corner, a village in Scituate.

Gardner is a brisk and enterprising town in the northerly part of Worcester County, 65 miles from Boston, and 25 miles from Worcester, by the Fitchburg Railroad. By the Winchester Branch it has connection with the Montreal Railroad, while the Cheshire Railroad connects it with the Connecticut River railroads in New Hampshire and Vermont. Winchendon bounds it on the northwest, Ashburnham on the northeast, Westminster on the southeast, Hubbardston and Templeton on the southwest, and the latter on the west. The assessed area is 12,558 acres.

Upwards of 2,000 acres are occupied principally by oak, pine, chestnut, maple and birch, with some spruce, hemlock and cedar,—the latter imparting an alpine aspect to upland forests. Parker's Hill and Greenwood's Hill, near the centre, and Barber's Hill near South Gardner village, are most notable eminences. Crystal Lake, of 216 acres, near the centre, and South Gardner Pond, of equal size, are the largest natural reservoirs; and there are also several small ponds, nearly all well stocked with fluvial fish. The town has many scenes of unusual beauty. The geological basis of the town is ferruginous gneiss, which crops out in many ledges; and the surface generally is rocky and uneven.

The farms, numbering about 90, are enclosed with stone walls; and though of gravelly soil generally, they are quite productive. The dairy product is proportionately very large, being, in 1885, \$40,034; while the entire farm product was but \$92,476. There are several small water-powers on the outlets of the ponds, and on Otter River; the latter flowing through the southern part of the town, then forming a considerable length of its western boundary line. The capital of the town is chiefly invested in the manufacture of chairs and settees of rattan and of various woods. There are upwards of a dozen of these factories, employing nearly 2,000 persons. There are also several shoe, tool, toy, wooden-ware, carriage and other factories, stone quarries, lumber and grain mills and brick-yards. The furniture made in the last census year reached the value of \$1,699,067; the aggregate of manufactures being valued at \$2,046,343. The First National Bank of this place has a capital of \$150,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$1,026,924. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,889,546; with a tax of \$17 on \$1,000. The population was 7,283, of whom 1,698 were voters. The number of dwelling-houses was 1,252.

The schools are all graded, and occupy ten buildings valued at about \$50,000. There are nine libraries accessible to the people,—the Gardner Public, a circulating and a church library, several Sunday-school libraries,—containing some 6,000 volumes in the aggregate. The town sustains three weekly newspapers, which, in their turn, are devoted to the interests of the people. There are eight churches in the town,—one to every 900 inhabitants. They are

a Congregationalist, a Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, American Episcopal, and two Roman Catholic.

Gardner Village, especially, has many handsome residences and public buildings. Some of the shade-trees along the streets are attaining magnitude as well as beauty. The maple is the favorite here.

Gardner was formed of parts of Ashburnham, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon (in which a part of its history will be found), and incorporated June 27, 1785. Its name is an honorable memorial to Colonel Thomas Gardner, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. The Rev. John Osgood, ordained in 1791, served this town for nearly 30 years in the capacity of a minister, physician, and school teacher. He was succeeded in 1824 by the Rev. Sumner Lincoln.

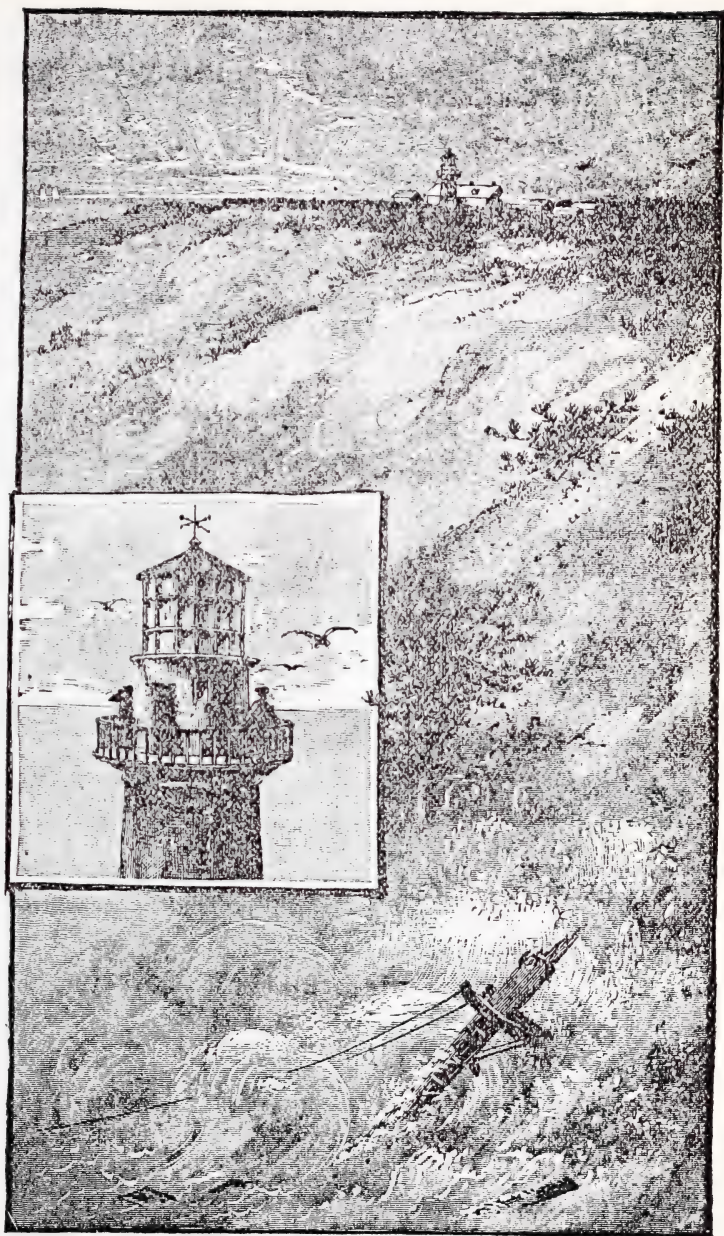
Among the valued citizens belonging to an earlier day, may be mentioned Levi Heywood, Charles Heywood, S. K. Pierce, Amasa Baneroff, S. W. Baneroff, T. E. Glazier and Francis Richardson.

Gate's Crossing, a village in Leominster.

Gay Head is a new and small town embracing the peninsula formed by Squibnocket and Menemsha ponds, constituting the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard. These ponds are fed from the sea, with which they communicate by short creeks. Chilmark bounds this town on the east, being separated from it by the ponds, except for a bridge passing over the creek connecting them, and the isthmus at the southwest formed by Squibnocket Beach. On the north is Vineyard Sound, with the long line of the Elizabeth Islands interposing between it and Buzzard's Bay; far to the northwest and west is the dim line of the Rhode Island and Connecticut shores; on the south is the illimitable ocean, its expanse broken only by the speck of Noman's Land, a few miles away.

In general extent, the town is three by three and one half miles. The entire superficial area is about 2,400 acres; the assessed area being 1,255 acres. The place was naturally nearly destitute of trees, but by care there are now nearly 150 acres of oak, beech and walnut. The geological formation is miocene tertiary. At the western extremity, the wild and fantastic cliff, Gay Head, rises to the height of 134 feet above the sea. This is crowned by a lighthouse, whose lantern is 173 feet above the water. The point affords splendid views of Vineyard Sound, the Elizabeth Islands, and the nearer shores of the mainland.

This cliff is an extensive field of study for the geologist, and is full of interest for the intelligent visitor. "A section across Gay Head," says Prof. Hitchcock, "four fifths of a mile long, displays twenty-three bright-colored bands of clay, sand and conglomerate, lignite and iron ore. The clays are white, blood-red, dull-red, yellow and green." The conglomerates contain fragments of bones and of teeth,



GAY HEAD, MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

cemented to the stones." Cut into innumerable forms by the incessant action of the sea, this beetling headland, belted with rainbow colors, awakens the admiration of all who approach the coast, and presents a lesson of profound significance to the scientist. The "Devil's Den," at this place, is a natural depression in the form of a bowl. It is about 1,200 feet in circumference and 100 feet deep, but is open toward the sea. It has the appearance of being the crater of an extinct volcano. "Here," says an Indian legend, resided the giant Maushope. Here he broiled the whale on fires made of the cedars which he tore up by the roots. After separating Noman's Land from Gay Head, changing his wife into an ugly rock on Saconet Point, and performing othersupernatural feats, he left the island." The Indians may have been led to construct this legend from finding fossil skeletons of huge sea-animals here, and from believing the black lignite to be the remains of huge fires.

Beside the salt ponds mentioned are several small fresh ponds, in one of which white lilies grow. The land is undulating, having a loamy and quite fertile soil. There are about 30 farms and 34 houses. The farm products in 1885 aggregated \$4,801. Articles for building purposes were produced here to the value of \$300; and certain food preparations to \$340. The fisheries yielded, for cod and lobsters chiefly, the sum of \$2,442. A further income is derived by some of the Indians from the sale of baskets, shell ornaments, and other small articles, to summer visitors. The valuation in 1888 was \$20,059, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The town has 47 legal voters. The population is 186, consisting chiefly of Indians, the remnant of the original occupants of the island. There is one school-house, valued at about \$350. The Sunday school has a library of nearly 300 books. A Baptist society has existed here from a very early date; and they have a small church edifice.

Next to the cliffs, the most interesting object here is the lighthouse — the finest, probably, on the American coast, containing a light of surpassing beauty and power. It is of French manufacture, and was one of the exhibits at the World's Fair in London. "It is made up of 1003 pieces of glass, so arranged as to concentrate the rays of light at a vast distance; and at 20 miles away it is as sure a beacon to the 80,000 passing vessels that annually welcome its appearance, as it is within a stone's throw of the cliff upon which it stands. The light is made by a succession of wicks, one above and within the other; and into these three gallons of oil are pumped nightly. Some idea of the size of the lens may be derived from the statement that eight persons may stand within it and each have ample elbow-room. . . . The lens revolves, giving an interval of darkness in the otherwise steady stream of brilliant light and also alternating the colors white and red, causing a flashing and varied light that more surely arrests the attention than would one entirely uniform.

After many years as a district, this place was incorporated as a town April 30, 1870; taking its name very properly from its celebrated promontory.

The Rev. Thomas Jeffers was the last minister to the Indians of

this place, and died here August 30, 1818, aged 76 years. He was (presumably) the ancestor of Thomas Jeffers, the present clerk of the town of Gay Head. Deacon Simon Johnson and Zaccheus Howwaswel were also highly esteemed citizens.

Georges Island, in Boston Harbor, is occupied by Fort Warren.

Georgetown is a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing town in the central part of Essex County, 31 miles north of Boston by the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad; the Haverhill Branch forming a junction with this at the Georgetown station. The other stations are South Georgetown and Byfield; and the other villages are South Byfield and Marlboro.

Georgetown is bounded on the northwest by Groveland, northeast by Newbury, southeast by Rowley, and southwest by Boxford. The assessed area is 7,548 acres. The flora is varied; and in the 2,285 acres of forest there appears nearly or quite every kind of indigenous tree found in New England. The soil is very good, with a clay bottom. The rock is sienite. The land is undulating; and at the west is a hill called Bald Pate (said to be the highest in Essex County), which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. The landscape is beautified by Pentucket and Rock ponds, somewhat north of the central village, about 200 and 150 acres respectively, and Sorag or Bald Pate Pond, near the western border, also of nearly 200 acres. Hesseltine Brook, from Boxford, discharges into the western pond; and this into the next, which in turn empties into Pentucket Pond, whose outlet is Parker's River, which reaches the sea at Plum Island, east of Newbury.

These streams afford some motive power in Georgetown, which has served to run three saw mills and a flouring mill. The principal business at present is shoemaking, for which there are ten factories. About 1,000 persons are employed. There are also a woollen mill, two or three carriage factories, cordage, furniture, wearing apparel, metallic goods and food establishments, two or three tanneries, stone quarries, and other industries, whose aggregate product, for the year of the last Industrial Report, reached the value of \$668,837. The farms number 172, but are generally small. Their largest products proportionally were wood, vegetables and fruit; the latter including cranberries and strawberries. There were sold of the last 41,300 quarts, amounting to \$3,904. The aggregate farm product was \$94,796. The Georgetown National Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The savings bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$408,854. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,015,049; with a tax of \$15.50 on \$1,000.

The population is 2,229, — 645 being voters; and these find shelter in 482 dwelling-houses of ample proportions. The principal villages are handsomely built, and have their streets beautifully shaded in part by elm, maple and horse-chestnut, mostly of forty years' growth. There are a good town-hall, and a public library building, presented, together with 3,000 volumes, by the late George Peabody; whose sister,



Mrs. J. R. Daniels, was resident in the town. The library has now grown to about 7,000 volumes. The schools are all graded, and occupy eleven buildings, valued at about \$15,000. The "Georgetown Advocate" is an enterprising journal, and has the favorable regard of the people.

The Memorial Congregational Church, of beautiful design in the Norman style, and constructed of brick with freestone trimmings, was erected by George Peabody and his sister in memory of their mother. The other Congregational churches are the First and the Byfield. There are also one Baptist and a Roman Catholic church. The most noticeable mortuary monuments are that to the memory of Mr. John Perley, constructed of Italian marble, and one of granite to the 49 Georgetown soldiers lost of the 123 sent into the late war. This town, it is said, was represented on fourteen battle-fields for the Union.

For a long period Georgetown remained a part of the town of Rowley, and was known as "New Rowley." It was not incorporated under its present name until April 21, 1838. The Rev. James Chandler, first pastor, was ordained October 18, 1732, and died April 16, 1788. He was followed by the Rev. Isaac Braman, who was ordained June 7, 1797, and died December 26, 1858; making these two terms of the pastoral office more than 116 years.

Among the leading citizens held in eminent esteem by the community is Mr. John Perley, who left \$50,000 to found a school in the town, to be called "The Perley Institute."

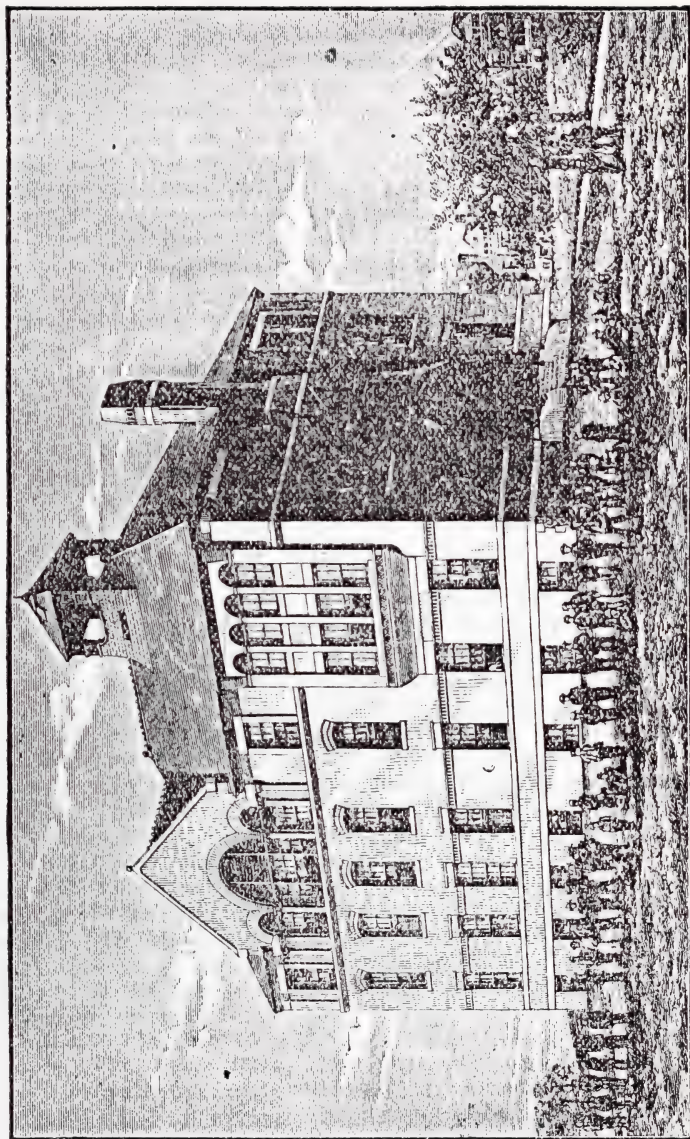
Germantown, a village in Clinton; also one in Dedham and one in Quincy.

Gerry was incorporated as a town October 26, 1786; and the name changed to Phillipston February 5, 1814.

Gilbertville, in Hardwick.

Gill is a very beautiful town lying in the north central part of Franklin County, 97 miles from Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, which runs along its south side, with Connecticut River between. The New London and Northern Railroad (Vermont and Massachusetts) has a similar position on the eastern side, while the Connecticut River Railroad sweeps about it on the west and northwest, separated from it on the west by Fall River; so that, as to both rivers and railroads, the town is a peninsula.

Bernardston and Northfield bound it on the north, the latter on the east, Montague on the south, and Greenfield on the west; the rivers mentioned forming the dividing lines, except on the north. The assessed area is 8,061 acres; being six miles in length and nearly that in width. About one quarter of its area is forest, composed mainly of oak, maple, hickory and chestnut. The geological basis of the northern portion of the town is conglomerate and calcareous gneiss, with sandstone about the Connecticut on the south side.



RECITATION HALL, BOYS' SCHOOL, MOUNT HERMON.

On a promontory setting diagonally into this river and forming the southernmost part of the town, are found in the sandstone the gigantic bird-tracks which have been the subject of so much attention.

The surface of the town is charmingly diversified. Stacy Mountain, in the sharp bend of the Connecticut in the southeast, commands a delightful view of the river with its green intervals and islands, Black Rocks at its southern base, Miller's Falls a little westward, and, all about, the vast amphitheatre of mountain ridges. From Darby Hill, rising beautifully from the margin of the river at the middle of the eastern line of the town, and from Grass Hill at the northern angle, are other admirable prospects. Woodward's Brook drains the northern part; and Otter Pond and Lily Pond, at the north and the south, with two or three small ponds at the centre, glimmer like gems among the hills. The celebrated Turner's Falls are in the river at the southwest, between this town and the village in Montague, with which there is direct connection by a magnificent suspension bridge some 500 feet in length.

Here are the town's largest manufactories, the mills of the Turner's Falls Lumber Company, and the Fibre Pulp Manufactory. There are also a carriage factory and a stone quarry, with some other small industries. The aggregate product in 1885 amounted to \$120,810. There is a very good soil — loam overlying clay. In addition to the usual crops, broom-corn and tobacco have been largely cultivated. The farms number 108; and the product, in the year mentioned, reached the value of \$140,733. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$433,633; with a tax-rate of \$13.10 on \$1,000. The population is 860, finding shelter in 163 dwelling-houses.

There is a town-hall, and a public library of some 2,000 volumes, while the Mt. Hermon School for Boys has about 1,500. This flourishing institution occupies eight buildings, at the village which bears its name; its property being valued at \$72,500. This is one of the schools founded by the influence of Moody the evangelist. The town has good primary and grammar schools, occupying seven buildings. The post-offices are Gill and Riverside. The Congregationalists and Methodists have churches here. The town sent 66 men into the war for the Union, of whom four were lost.

This place, originally the easterly part of Greenfield, was named in honor of Lieut.-Governor Moses Gill; and was incorporated September 28, 1793. A part of Northfield was annexed to it February 28, 1795; and Great Island, in Connecticut River, March 14, 1805. The Rev. John Jackson, the first minister, was settled here in 1798.

On the 18th of May, 1676, Captain Turner, with 160 men, suddenly attacked a body of Indians encamped around the falls, since named for him, and slew about 300 of the enemy. His own loss was about 37 men. Aroused from their slumber, the Indians rushed to the river, exclaiming, "*Mohawks, Mohawks!*" and many were swept down the cataract, and lost. Others were killed upon the margin of the stream.

Glendale, a village in Stockbridge; also one in Wilbraham.



Glenmere, a village in Lynn.

Glenwood, a village in Medford.

Globe Village, in Fall River; also in Stockbridge.

GLOUCESTER, long celebrated as a fishing-port, occupies the larger part of Cape Ann, the easterly extremity of Essex County, and is about 30 miles from Boston, on a branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Its boundaries are Annisquam Harbor and the ocean on the north, Rockport and the ocean on the east, Massachusetts Bay upon the south, and Manchester and Essex on the west. The full area, including highways, water surfaces, and waste land, is 36 square miles—about 23,000 acres; the assessed area being but 9,823 acres.

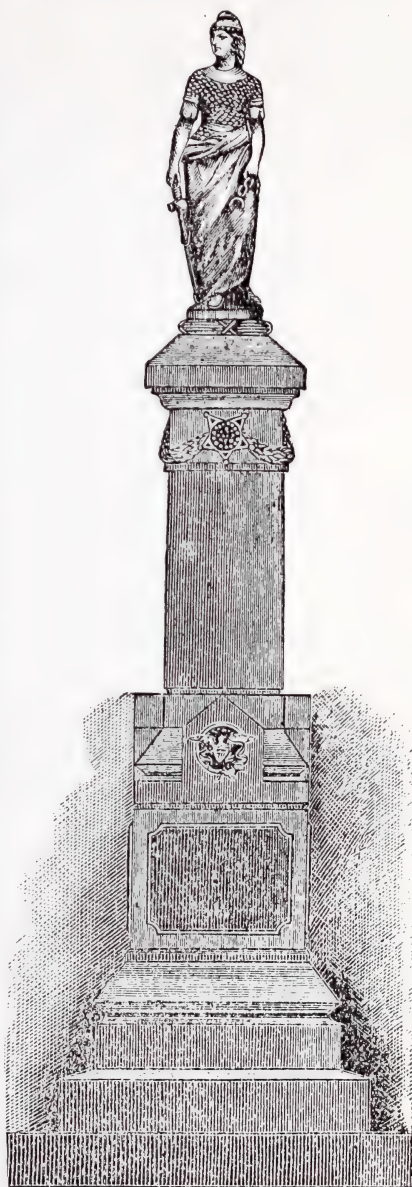
The town is quite irregular in form, being indented by inlets, creeks and harbors, and is almost divided by a broad, irregular, branching inlet extending southward from Annisquam Harbor nearly to Gloucester Harbor on the south side of the peninsula, and connected with it by "The Cut." Over this the carriage road passes by a bridge some 500 feet in length; while the railroad crosses a broader part of the frith about a mile northward.

A short distance eastward, at the head of Gloucester Harbor, is the principal village, the city proper. The long peninsula of East Gloucester separates the harbor from the ocean, and has, on its southern shore, the noted summer resort of Bass Rocks and Good Harbor Beach, and, on its northern, the fishing village of East Gloucester. Midway of the township, on Mill River, an eastern arm of Squam River, is the little village of Riverside, with a quaint mill and thrifty farms. On the western side of Squam River, near the centre of the township, is West Gloucester village, with its craggy hills of sienite, and charming vales between, marked with salt inlets and sparkling brooks. A mile westward on the railroad is Magnolia station, whence a fine carriage road winds southward to the shore through a region of the southern magnolia, or sweet bay, a tree elsewhere unknown in New England. Gloucester has about 1,000 acres of forest, almost exclusively of pines, except here; though shrubs and plants are in great variety. Eastward from Magnolia, on the shore, is Rafe's Rock; and not far beyond is the little island named "Norman's Woe," marking the western side of the entrance of Gloucester harbor; while Eastern Point, with its light, marks the eastern side. Up the harbor, on "Ten Pound Island," is the inner light. Within its illumination, and west of "The Cut," is Fresh Water Cove, with its dwellings, like beads strung along the main road to the city proper. Other localities are Cambridge Avenue, Fernwood, Folly Cove Village and Joppa.

From the elevation between East Gloucester village and Bass Rocks there is a fine view of the city proper and the harbor, and

of the granite hills and dense woods of the interior, with here and there a green field to brighten the picture. Rail-cut Hill, in the eastern section, 205 feet in height, overtops all others in Gloucester, and affords sea-views on all sides except the western. Several pretty little ponds of fresh water are visible, — Fernwood, Niles', Cape, and Dikes Meadow Pond, which is the source of water supply for the city proper. Four or five miles away at the north-west is the shining line of Annisquam Beach, 3 miles in length. Eastward are Annisquam Village, with its great boulders and Rocking Stone, then Bayview, favorite summer resorts; and further still, at the northeastern extremity of the town, is Lanesville. In the broad space between the last two and this hill, appear here and there above the lower trees the tops of the tall derricks marking the locality of the vast granite quarries of this peninsula.

The soil here has some clay, generally more or less deeply overlaid with sand or sandy loam; yet in some parts it is quite fertile. The greenhouse product is large proportionately; also that of berries. The crop of cranberries, in 1885, amounted to \$1,216, and that of strawberries to \$3,590. The aggregate product of the 86 farms was \$134,981. The manufactures of Gloucester are in great variety, the establishments numbering 332, and consisting chiefly of articles connecting with shipbuilding, navigation, and the fisheries, and articles prepared from fish. The largest establishments are



MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO FREEDOM,
CITY HALL GROUNDS.

the net and twine factory, employing 125 persons, a hammock factory employing 50, and a shoe factory employing 75. The aggregate product of all these, in the last census year, amounted to \$5,970,580. Nearly four millions of dollars were invested in the fisheries; and the product of these was \$2,667,164. There were engaged in this pursuit 388 schooners and four sloops, having a tonnage of 26,123; together with 1,393 dories, 267 sail-boats, and other craft. The largest catch was of cod, amounting to \$1,057,137. Haddock amounted to \$155,375; halibut, to \$449,192; and mackerel, \$859,628. Of shellfish, clams brought \$4,360, and lobsters, \$4,966. There was also a large sum realized from fish products for food, fertilizers, oil, etc. The mercantile vessels were seven schooners and three steam vessels, engaged in coastwise business; but the foreign imports are not as large as formerly. The city has four national banks, whose aggregate capital is \$800,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held in deposits the sum of \$1,943,431. The dwelling-houses number 3,065; and the population is 21,703, of whom 4,952 are voters. The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$12,991,498; and the tax-rate \$17.50 on \$1,000.

In the city proper the buildings are largely of brick. Perhaps the finest edifices, if not the most interesting, are the new High School house (erected at a cost of about \$90,000), the old High School house, the Police Court-house and the Armory, the Old Ladies' Home, and the churches. One of these—Saint Anne's—is of stone, of pure Gothic architecture and of very handsome interior. This and one other in the villages are Roman Catholic. The Congregationalists have four churches; the American Episcopal Church, one; the Methodist Episcopal, four; the Unitarians, one; the Baptists, three; and the Universalists, four. There is a free library of nearly 10,000 volumes, two association, two circulating, and 14 Sunday-school libraries. The schools are completely graded, and occupy 23 buildings, valued at about \$300,000. The city is well supplied with newspapers and journals, the names of which are,—the "Gloucester Daily Times," "Cape Ann Evening Breeze" (daily), and the weeklies,—the "Cape Ann Bulletin," "Advertiser" and "Clipper."

The Indian names of this place were *Wyngaersheek* and *Trabagazanda*; and the friendly *Masconomco* was the chief of the tribe which dwelt here on the arrival of the English. A fishing station and a farming station were begun here as early as 1624; and, in the ensuing year, Roger Conant came to superintend the stations. This company removed to Salem in 1626; and soon afterwards the Rev. Richard Blynman, an ejected minister of Wales, with about 50 others, made a permanent settlement.

The first vessel of the kind which bears the name of "schooner" is said to have been constructed here about the year 1714.

The town was bombarded for several hours by the British sloop-of-war "Falcon" on the 8th of August, 1775, which directed its fire principally upon the meeting-house, and caused considerable damage to the building. Captain Joseph Rogers, with his company of minute-men, aided by Colonel Joseph Foster, met the enemy, captured

four boats, a small tender, a prize schooner, and forty men, and compelled "The Falcon" to withdraw. Two Americans named Lurvey and Rowe, and two British seamen, were killed in the fight. On the 8th of September, 1814, the town was again assailed by the British frigate "Tenedos," which, after losing a barge and 13 men, retired, without having done much damage.

Gloucester furnished about 1,500 men for the army and navy during the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, losing about 100. Two monuments to perpetuate their fame have been erected in the town.

The first meeting-house here was built in 1639; the first church was organized in 1642, and the Rev. Richard Blynman was the first pastor. The Universalist society, the first in the country, was formed here, under the preaching of the Rev. John Murray, in 1774. Gloucester was incorporated as a town May 22, 1639, being named for a city in England, whence many of the settlers had come. It was incorporated as a city April 28, 1873.

Among the eminent names of Gloucester are these: Col. Paul Dudley Sargent (1745-1828), a brave Revolutionary officer; Jonathan Haraden (1745-1803), a distinguished naval commander; Winthrop Sargent (1753-1820), a statesman and soldier; Col. Henry Sargent (1770-1845), a skilful artist; Samuel Gilman, D.D. (1791-1858), a noted clergyman, scholar and writer; John Osborne Sargent (1810), an able lawyer and journalist, author of "Improvements in Naval Warfare," and other works; Edwin Percy Whipple (1819), a noted essayist and lecturer; William Winter (1836), a popular poet; and Hons. John J. Babson, Addison Gilbert and Gorham P. Low.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT LANESVILLE.

Glover's Corner, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Goodman Hill, in Sudbury, 415 feet in height.

Gooseberry Neck, the southern extremity of Westport and of Bristol County.

Gore District, a village in Webster.

Goshen is a small farming town in the northwest part of Hampshire County, having Ashfield on the north, Williamsburg on the east, Chesterfield by a serrated line on the south, and the same and Cummington on the west. The land is mountainous and broken. More's Hill, in the northeast angle, has an altitude of 1,713 feet. The town is rich in minerals, having a fine granite quarry, and furnishing specimens more or less abundant of tin ore, galena, graphite, granite, spodumene, blue and green tourmaline, smoky quartz, beryl, zoisite, mica, albite, and columbite. It is a delightful field for the mineralogist. Mill and Rogers' brooks flow around a beautiful eminence in the easterly part of the town, and thence into Mill River. Stone's Brook, which glides through Lily Pond, and Swift River, running through the westerly part of the town, are affluents of Westfield River. The otter, mink, fox and raccoon are common here; and the Canada lynx sometimes makes the town a visit. Grouse are very numerous, and trout are abundant.

The town has 68 farms, including 10,271 acres; and the people are engaged in raising neat cattle, sheep, corn, potatoes, oats, hay, fruit and tobacco, and in preparing wood and lumber for market. Honey and maple-sugar should be named among the valuable productions. The aggregate products of the town in 1885 were \$59,688. The town has two saw mills, one post-office, a good town-hall, four school-houses, one Adventist church and a Congregational church organized December 21, 1780. Twenty-four soldiers, of whom seven lost their lives, went from this town to the late war.

Goshen was named from an old Hebrew town, the term meaning "approaching." It was incorporated May 14, 1781. The valuation in 1888 was \$134,133, with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 74; there were 96 voters; and the entire population was 336. Williamsburg, five miles southeast, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is the nearest station.

Gosnold, in Dukes County, consists of what are known as the Elizabeth Islands (thirteen in number on the maps), extending from Woods Holl in Falmouth, southwesterly, and giving form to Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. These islands constitute, as it were, a beautiful chain, divided into sections by narrow spaces, and terminating in a point at Cuttyhunk. It is easy to imagine that they were once united in a long peninsula.

Commencing at the northeast, they succeed each other somewhat in the following order,—Nonamesset, which is about a mile and a quarter long and crowned by an eminence called "Mount Sod" in

the southwest; Uncatena, which forms with it Hadley Harbor, in the north; Ram Islands and Wepecket Islands; Naushon, the largest of the whole group, seven and a half miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, having Tarpaulin Cove in its southeast, and Kettle Cove in its northwest centre; Pasque Island, separated from Naushon by Robinson's Hole; Nashawena, three miles and a quarter long and a mile and a quarter wide; Gull Island; Penakese (also called formerly Pune Island), comprising about 100 acres; and Cuttyhunk, which is two and a half miles long and somewhat less than one mile wide. As an aid to the memory, these names have been put into rhyme, as follows:—

“Cuttyhunk and Penakese,
Nashawena, Pasquenese,
Great Naushon, Nonamasset,
Uncatena and Wepecket.”

There are said to be really sixteen islands; but others are too small to be generally known. The soil of these islands is very good, and well adapted to sheep husbandry. The climate is mild and the air salubrious. Seen at a distance, their picturesque outlines and green hills, rising above the sea, appear very charming; and the view of the Vineyard Sound, alive with vessels, from the headlands of Naushon, has hardly a parallel on our coast. There is a peculiar softness and richness in the scenery of these islands, arising perhaps from the geological formation (miocene tertiary), which cannot be described, but which a landscape-painter can appreciate, and which imparts a kind of silent joy to the breast of the visitor, although unconscious of the cause. There is a beautiful sheet of water, called “Mary’s Lake,” in the northerly part of Naushon; and another sheet of fresh water, of 55 acres, in the southwesterly part. There is also a large body of fresh water, called “Gosnold’s Pond,” in the southwesterly angle of Cuttyhunk.

The assessed area of this town is 8,488 acres, which includes 3,448 acres of woodland. These islands contain but here and there a human habitation, except at Tarpaulin Cove, on the south side, on Naushon, where there is a lighthouse, and one other point,—Cuttyhunk, where there is a lighthouse and a Methodist church. The whole number of dwellings is 39. The entire population is but 122,—a gain of seven, however, since 1870. There were only five farms reported in the last census (1885). The number of neat cattle was 76; of horses 8; and of sheep 3,770. The aggregate farm product was \$8,488. A large proportion of the inhabitants were engaged in the fisheries; the investments in this business being \$7,938, and the value of the product, \$15,822. The porgy catch amounted to \$10,843; flounders (92,910 lbs.), \$1,189; squeteague, \$1,704. The valuation of the town in 1880 was \$202,429; the tax-rate being \$4.64 on \$1,000. The post office is Cuttyhunk; but Woods Holl is also used; this being the railroad and steamboat station most convenient to the town.

The island of Penakese was given by its owner, Mr. John Anderson, a wealthy tobaccoist of New York, to Professor Louis Agassiz

a few years before his decease, as a site for a school of natural history. To this the munificent donor added \$50,000 for an endowment of the institution. Professor Agassiz took formal possession of the island in July, 1873, and opened his institution, which he called "The Anderson School of Natural History."

At Cuttyhunk was commenced the first white plantation in New England. Bartholomew Gosnold, with about 20 colonists, built a storehouse on the rocky islet in what is now called "Gosnold's Pond," in Cuttyhunk, in the spring of 1602; but discontent arising, the settlement was soon abandoned. Gosnold called the enclosing island "Elizabeth," in honor of the reigning queen; which name has been extended to the whole group. These islands were long a part of the town of Chilmark, but were incorporated as the town of Gosnold, March 17, 1864.

Goulding Village, in Phillipstown.

Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor.

Grab Village, a locality of Jamaica Plain, in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

Grace, Mount, in Warwick, 1,628 feet in height.

Grafton is an important and prosperous manufacturing and farming town in the southeastern part of Worcester County; the station of the Boston and Albany Railroad at North Grafton being 38 miles from Boston. The Providence and Worcester has stations at Saundersville and Farnumsville, in the southwest part of the town, following the line of the Blackstone River. At the latter village this stream receives the Quinsigamond River, coming down through the midst of the town.

Grafton is bounded on the north by Shrewsbury and Westborough, on the east by the latter and Upton, on the south by Northbridge and Sutton, and on the west by the latter and Millbury. The assessed area is 13,467 acres; of which 3,890 are woodland. The geological basis is calcareous gneiss. The land is elevated, uneven, somewhat rocky, being stocked with innumerable rounded stones of various sizes, which are turned to good account in making wall fences. Chestnut Hill near the centre, George Hill on the Upton line, Keith Hill at the south, and Brigham Hill at the west, are all beautiful eminences, affording extensive prospects of the adjacent territory, which is charmingly diversified with woodland, cultivated field and meadow, lake, hamlet and village.

The soil is moist and strong; and the timber-growth is walnut, pine, oak, birch, chestnut and maple. The number of fruit trees is 22,881. Pear trees have here proved unusually productive. The cereal crop is larger in proportion to others than usual. The number of farms is 150; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$218,022. The principal business of the people, however, is the

manufacture of cotton and linen cloth, boots and shoes and leather. The value of the textiles made in the last census year was \$809,500; and of boots and shoes, \$564,921. There are also manufactures of straw goods, clothing, carriages, emery and sand paper, lumber, flour and meal. The aggregate of manufactures was \$1,470,582. There are two national banks with a capital of \$100,000 each; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held \$226,197 in deposits. The population is 4,498,—877 being voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 867.

There are a good town-hall, a public library of about 5,000 volumes; and further means of intelligence are furnished by the newspapers of the town—the “Herald” and the “Telephone,”—both issued weekly. The public schools are graded, and occupy eleven buildings valued at about \$30,000. The Baptists have here two churches; the Free Baptists, one; the Congregationalists, two; the Methodists, one; the Unitarians, one; the United Presbyterians, one; and the Roman Catholic, one—Saint Philip’s.

The town furnished 359 soldiers for the late war, of whom 49 lost their lives in the national service. A beautiful monument of Italian marble upwards of 30 feet in height has been erected to their memory.

This place was set apart as one of John Eliot’s “Indian praying-towns;” and here he had a prosperous Indian church, which Major Daniel Gookin visited, in company with the apostle, in 1674, and of which he gives the following account:—

“The name *Hassanamisitt* signifieth ‘a place of small stones.’ It lieth about 38 miles from Boston, west-southerly, and is about two miles eastward of Nipmuck River, and near unto the old roadway to Connecticut. It hath not above twelve families, and so, according to our computation, about sixty souls; but is capable to receive some hundreds, as generally the other villages are, if it shall please God to multiply them. The dimension of this town is four miles square, and so about eight thousand acres of land. This village is not inferior unto any of the Indian plantations for rich land and plenty of meadow, being well tempered and watered. It produceth plenty of corn, grain, and fruit; for there are several good orchards in this place. It is an apt place for keeping of cattle and swine; in which respect this people are the best stored of any Indian town of their size. Their ruler is named Anaweakin,—a sober and discreet man. Their teacher’s name is Tackuppa-willin, his brother,—a pious and able man, and apt to teach. Their aged father, whose name I remember not, is a grave and sober Christian, and deacon of the church. They have a brother, that lives in the town, called James, that was bred among the English, and employed as a pressman in printing the Indian Bible; who can read well, and, as I take it, write also. The father, mother, brothers, and their wives, are all reputed pious persons. Here they have a meeting-house for the worship of God, after the English fashion of building, and two or three other houses after the same mode; but they fancy not greatly to live in them. Their way of living is by husbandry, and keeping cattle and swine; wherein they do as well, or rather better than any other Indians, but are yet very far short of the English both in diligence and providence. There are in full communion in the church, and living in town, about sixteen men and women, and about thirty baptized persons; but there are several others, members of this church, that live in other places. This is a hopeful plantation.”

All that now remains of these primitive owners of the soil is an

ancient Indian burial-place, together with a few arrowheads and stone mortars, which have been ploughed up in the fields.

This town was settled by the English as early as 1728, when the land was purchased for the sum of £2,500; and the grant was made on condition that the settlers should "provide preaching and schooling, and seats in the meeting-house, for the remaining Indians." A church was organized here December 28, 1731, of which the Rev. Solomon Prentice was ordained the first pastor. The plantation of Hassanamisco was incorporated as a town under the name of Grafton, April 18, 1735.

Granby lies a little east of the middle on the south side of Hampshire County; and is bounded on the north by Hadley and Amherst, east by Belchertown, south by Ludlow and Chicopee, and west by South Hadley, on the Connecticut River. Its nearest railroad stations are at Belchertown (New London and Northern and Massachusetts Central railroads) on the east, and Chicopee Falls, Willimansett, Holyoke Village and Mount Tom, stations of the Connecticut River Railroad, westward.

The town is about six miles square,—equal to something over 23,000 acres; but the assessed area is only 15,591 acres. There are 5,493 acres of forest, consisting of maple, white and yellow birch, chestnut, elm, pine and hemlock. There is a large extent of nearly level upland and meadow varied by several elevations; as of Cold Hill in the northwest, then smaller ones, succeeded by Fox, Baggs and Turkey hills, running southeastward quite across the town. Extending east and west on the northern line is the long ridge known as Mount Holyoke, with Hilliard's Knob rising grandly, at the middle, to a height of 1,120 feet. A beautiful pond of about 200 acres lies at the eastern side, from which flows Bachelor's Brook westerly across the town to the Connecticut River, while Stony Brook drains the southern part of the town, discharging into the same river.

Both these streams furnish some power; which is made to drive a lumber mill and two small grain mills. There are also a small factory making machines for working butter and a Reed line shop. The products of these in the last census year amounted to \$8,552. The farms number 141. The soil is strong and moist, and consists variously of loam, gravel and sand. The number of neat cattle was 1,192, and of fruit trees, 4,935. The aggregate farm product was \$196,357. The valuation in 1888 was \$458,807, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. The population was 729, and the number of dwelling-houses 172.

The town has primary and high schools, occupying eight buildings valued at about \$5,000, to which is now to be added a fine building containing school rooms and a hall, the estimated cost being \$8,000. There is a Congregationalist church here, built in 1820, with a tall spire, and in the good old style. A church was organized here in 1762, and the Rev. Simon Backus was ordained as pastor. His successor was the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, who was settled in



1790 and died in 1804. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elijah Gridley.

Near the original meeting-house was a large swamp, called by the aborigines, *Pitchawamache*, which has been contracted to "Pitchawam;" and is supposed, says Dr. J. G. Holland, to be the only Indian name preserved in the town.

This town was taken from South Hadley (of which it formed the second parish) and incorporated June 11, 1768. It is supposed to have been named for John, Marquis of Granby, and member of the British cabinet.

The town sent 113 men into the war for the Union, of whom 11 were lost. An eminent native of Granby was Hon. Homer Bartlett (1795-1873), a lawyer, manufacturer and legislator.

Granite Bridge, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Graniteville, in Westford.

Granville is a large mountainous town in the southwestern part of Hampden County, about 115 miles southwest of Boston. It has Blandford, Russell and Westfield on the north, the last and Southwick on the east, Tolland on the west, and Granby and Hartland, in Connecticut, on the south. The area is upwards of 25,500 acres,—23,772 acres being assessed. There are 8,561 acres of woodland.

A hill called "Great Rock," west of East Granville village, and near the centre of the town, is a picturesque object in the landscape; Mitchell's Mountain, a mile or two south, rises to the height of 1,362 feet; and Bad Luck Mountain, South Mountain and Prospect Hill are also notable eminences, adding to the variety and grandeur of the scenery. There are two large ponds in the northwest, and smaller ones in the eastern part of the town. Tillison's and Dickinson's brooks flow easterly from the central part of the town, and Hubbard's River and Valley Brook, in the western and middle sections, flow southward, affording valuable water-power. In the valleys the land is fertile, and the hillsides furnish excellent pasturage. The wood product is large, being, in the last census year, \$17,767. The yield of fruits, berries and nuts was also large, reaching \$13,924. There are upwards of 25,627 fruit trees. The farms number 219; and their aggregate product was \$155,999. Four saw mills find employment; and there is one grain mill; but the most important manufacture is that of drums, which employs about 50 persons. Other manufactures are children's toys and games, leather, whips, powder kegs and certain machinery,—amounting in the aggregate to \$106,463. There are 255 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$360,746, with a tax-rate of \$22 on \$1,000. The population is 1,193, of whom 339 are voters.

Granville, South Granville, West Granville and Granville Corner

are the villages, the first three being post-offices. Westfield and Southwick centres are the nearest railroad stations.

This town has nine school buildings, valued at about \$7,000. There are a good public hall and four churches. Of the latter, two are Congregationalist, one is Baptist and one Methodist. Granville sent 135 soldiers into the armies of the Union in the late war. There were, in 1885, 27 residents of the town over 80, 5 over 90, and one over 100 years of age.

This township was sold by *Toto*, an Indian chief, to James Cornish, in 1686, for a gun and sixteen brass buttons. It was first settled in 1738; and in 1751 it had 70 families. A church was formed at East Granville (still the largest village) in 1747, when the Rev. Moses Tuttle was ordained pastor. In 1756 he was succeeded by the Rev. Jedediah Smith, whose family founded a settlement in Louisiana. The place first existed in the civil system as the plantation of Bedford. On January 25, 1754, it was established as the district of Granville, and on August 23, 1775, was incorporated as the town of Granville. In 1810, a part of its territory was established as the town of Tolland. It was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville. A church at Granville, Ohio, was founded by emigrants from this place. Isaac C. Bates (1780-1845), an able lawyer and United States senator, was a native of this town.

Grape Island, in the southern part of Boston Harbor.

Grasshopper Plain, a village in Newburyport.

Gravesville, in Hudson.

Great Barrington is an ancient and beautiful town lying in the southwesterly part of Berkshire County, 174 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by West Stockbridge, Stockbridge and Lee; on the east by Tyringham, Monterey and New Marlborough; on the south by Sheffield; on the west by Egremont and Alford. The assessed area is 26,733 acres, which includes 8,061 acres of woodland. The Housatonic Railway runs north and south through the midst.

The surface is charmingly diversified by mountain, lake, river, upland and intervale; and, to whatever point the eyes are turned, they rest upon a beautiful and often highly picturesque landscape. Bear Mountain, a long wooded eminence, extends north and south across the projecting eastern angle of the town; and Monument Mountain, in the north, rises abruptly from the left bank of the Housatonic River, and forms a striking picture in the landscape. The principal streams are the Housatonic River, noted for its romantic beauty, which flows deviously and centrally through the town; Williams River, which enters the Housatonic at Van Deusenville; and the Green River (celebrated by William Cullen Bryant in one of his most popular poems), which joins the Housatonic near the

line of Sheffield. Long Lake, of 96 acres, is a fine sheet of water west of Van Deusenville, in the northerly part of the town. Mansfield Lake, near the central village, and about half the size of the first, is a charming element in the landscape; while Hart Pond at the north and Root Pond at the southwest are delightful features in those localities. The geological structure of the town is Lauzon schists, Potsdam and Levis limestones. In it occur very valuable quarries of variegated marble, also iron ore; and fine specimens of tremolite are sometimes found.

The soil is fertile, especially on the borders of the streams, and produces abundantly the usual crops of the country. Hops and tobacco are sometimes cultivated extensively. The crop of cereals is proportionately large. The aggregate product of the 220 farms, in the last census year, was \$289,070. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, paper, iron in various forms, chairs, clothing, bricks, charcoal, and house lumber, rough and wrought marble, carriages, meats, leather, flour and meal. The aggregate product of manufacture in this town in 1885 was \$757,871. The national bank has a capital of \$200,000; the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$383,556. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,129,210, with a tax-rate of \$11.20 on \$1,000. There are 862 dwelling-houses in the town, and the population is 4,471; of whom 1,131 are voters.

The central and principal village is the chief market-town for southern Berkshire, and is the seat of the district court for seven neighboring towns. It extends along the right bank of the Housatonic for about a mile, its broad irregular street, in which quaint old houses mingle with elegant modern buildings, gives it an aspect different from most other Berkshire villages. Numerous elms and maples shade its borders, some of the landmarks for a generation gone. Here are a large woollen mill, various smaller factories and shops, a fine town-hall, and, in the square in front the soldiers' monument,—a base and pediment of stone, surmounted by the figure of a soldier in bronze. Van Deusenville is a thriving settlement above on the same side of the stream, where are the cotton factory and the Richmond Iron Works. At the west side of the town is Seekonk, having, also, some manufacturing. Housatonic, on the Stockbridge line, is the seat of the Owen Paper Company, whose mill, 320 feet long, is capable of making \$250,000 worth of paper annually. Half a mile below, just opposite Monument Mountain, is the Monument Mill, 500 feet long and four stories high, with a lean-to 400 feet long, and wing 200 feet in length, and is capable of making eight tons of fine paper daily. The builder of this mill is Mr. Henry D. Cone.

A valuable institution of this town, having private support, is the Cone Library and Reading-room, containing about 6,000 volumes. There is also a free town library nearly as large. The public schools are graded, and occupy sixteen buildings, whose value is about \$25,000. There are, besides, two private schools,—the Sedgewick Institute and the Housatonic Hall School, occupying four buildings.

The newspaper of the town is that old and standard journal, the "Berkshire Courier." There are two churches each of the Congregationalists, American Episcopal; the Methodist Episcopal and the Roman Catholic; while the colored Methodist Episcopal Zion has one.

The first meeting-house in this place was finished in 1743; and, on December 28 of that year the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, celebrated as the author of a system of divinity known as "Hopkinsian," was settled over the parish. He was dismissed January 18, 1769, and removed to Newport, R. I., where he died December 20, 1803. He is the hero of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing."

There were Indian settlements in this town in former times; one of which was at a place called the "Great Wigwam," or "Castle," half a mile below the Great Bridge.

Monument Mountain derives its name from a pile of stone, or "cairn," which was raised over the grave of one of the aborigines. As in Scotland, every person passing by was expected to throw a stone upon the pyramid. The legend is, that the unfortunate one buried here was an Indian girl, "who had thrown herself from the cliffs of the mountain through the influence of a passion-love for a cousin whom the religion of her tribe would not allow her to marry." William Cullen Bryant, once a resident of the town, has commemorated this circumstance in a beautiful poem.

This town was formerly the North Parish of Sheffield. It was incorporated June 30, 1761; its naming, perhaps, being in honor of William, Viscount Barrington, who was of the British Privy Council, and a nephew of Governor Samuel Shute.

Great Herring Pond, in Plymouth.

Great Hill Point, the southeast extremity of Marion.

Great Neck, the southern extremity of Wareham.

Great Quittacus Pond, in Lakeville and Rochester.

Great River, a village in Deerfield; also a river rising in Alford, Berkshire County; and one flowing southward between Leyden and Colrain, and through Greenfield into the Deerfield River.

Greenbush, a village in Seitate.

Greendale, a village in Needham; also one in Worcester.

GREENFIELD, the shire town of Franklin County, is one of the most charming towns in the Connecticut Valley. It lies nearly in the geographical centre of the county, on the Fitchburg Railroad and

Connecticut River Railroad, 106 miles west by northwest of Boston, and 36 miles north of Springfield. It is bounded on the north by Leyden and Bernardston, east by Gill and Montague, on the south by Deerfield, and west by Shelburne.

The assessed area is 10,636 acres; and of this 2,425 acres are woodland, in which grow thriftily beech, pine, maple and elm, chiefly. There is quite an extent of red sandstone formation; and the range of greenstone trap which commences near New Haven finds its termination here. The land is level, with the exception of some beautiful eminences on the eastern and western borders, which are considered an extension of the Deerfield Mountains; and the soil, especially in the intervalles of Green River, is excellent, being, for the most part loam, with clay subsoil.

By the last census there were in the town 118 farms; and while some crops were proportionately small, others were large; and the entire product, valued at \$253,335, was unusually large. The water-power of the town is abundant. Green River enters it on the north, and winds gracefully through it to the Deerfield River; Fall River separates it from Gill on the east; and the Connecticut washes the southeastern border, separating it from Montague. In addition, many steam engines are used in propelling the machinery of the factories; of which, according to the last Industrial Report, there were 79. The products of these were boots and shoes, to the value of \$140,700; iron, and other metallic goods and machinery, including cutlery, \$175,253; stone, brick and lumber, \$139,755; food preparations, \$132,280. The largest factories are those making boots and shoes, rakes and other agricultural implements, and the printing establishments. In making children's carriages, several independent shops make different parts. Spirit levels, wooden boxes, paper and leather, are also made in large quantity. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$835,475. There are three national banks, whose aggregate capital is \$500,000; and the two savings banks, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$4,447,287. The number of dwelling-houses was 923. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,751,141, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The population is 4,869; and the number of voters, 1,242.

The villages are Greenfield, Factory Village and North Greenfield; the first being the largest. This village is built chiefly on two handsome streets, containing many elegant buildings, and ornamented with elm, maple and other shade-trees, some of which are 150 years old. One of these streets runs east and west along the margin of Green River, which much enhances its attractions. On the north side of the public square is the Congregationalist church, constructed of red sandstone. Near it is the court-house, and just below the square is the town-hall. The excellent brick building of the Greenfield Library Association is the most recent of these structures, and it now contains 9,000 volumes. The Greenfield Free Library contains about 5,000 volumes. In the court-house is a law library of upwards of 2,000 volumes.

The public schools are fully graded, and occupy thirteen build-

ings, valued at some \$60,000. The Prospect Hill School is a private institution, having an excellent edifice and location. The papers, with circulation chiefly local, are the "Gazette" and the "Courier," the "Franklin Transcript" and the "Franklin County Reformer," — all weeklies with good subscription lists. "Good Cheer" and "The Household" are widely and favorably known monthlies; and "The Hatchet," also a monthly, is bravely cutting its way through. There are eight churches in Greenfield, one of which has been mentioned. The other Congregational edifice is of brick, and the American Episcopal Church is of stone; the others are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the German Methodist, the Baptist and the Unitarian.

The town furnished its full quota of soldiers for the war to maintain the Union, and has erected to those who fell a beautiful monument upon the Common, in the centre of the village, at an expense of \$7,000.

Greenfield was the birthplace of George Ripley (1802), H.U. 1823, distinguished as a scholar and critic; and of Gen. Charles P. Stone (1826), a gallant officer. The late Hon. W. B. Washburn, governor of the Commonwealth, member of Congress and United States senator, was a resident of this place. Hon. Charles Allen, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was formerly a resident.

From the summit of Rocky Mountain, eastward from the village, a most beautiful prospect may be had of the Connecticut Valley and the surrounding country. The Bear's Den is a romantic spot in the southern part of this rocky ridge, from which a fine view of the valleys of the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers, and of the railroad bridge, 750 feet in length, and 90 feet in height above the latter stream, may be obtained.

Green Harbor Village, in Marshfield.

Green Island is the northern island of the outer group marking Boston Harbor.

Green Lodge, a village in Dedham.

Green River, a village in Deerfield; also a river rising in Hancock, and running north through Williamstown into the Hoosac River; also one rising in Alford, and running through Egremont and Great Barrington to the Housatonic. The last is the stream which the poet Bryant describes in his poem entitled "Green River."

Greenville, in Leicester; also, in Sandwich.

Greenwich is a narrow town occupying a long space on the eastern side of Hampshire County, and near its north line. It is about 73 miles west of Boston. On its

north is Prescott; Dana and Hardwick bound it on the east, Enfield on the south, and the latter and Prescott on the west. The assessed area is 11,323 acres; of which 4,290 are woodland. The villages are Greenwich and Greenwich Village. The Athol and Springfield Railroad runs north and south through the town.

The East and Middle branches of Swift River drain the middle and northern parts, furnishing some motive power. Except in the valley of these streams, and of another small branch at the southwest, the town is quite hilly. Mount Lizzie, south of Greenwich (centre), is the most noted eminence. The scenery is diversified by small ponds in all quarters of the town, the largest of which are Curtis, Davis and Flask. The atmosphere is healthful and the people industrious. The land is elevated, rocky, and difficult of cultivation; yet the soil is fertile, and good crops of hay and grain are produced.

The aggregate product of the 77 farms, in the last census year, was \$62,441. There are two saw mills, a factory making brooms, and one for wood and iron goods; the value of the aggregate products being \$28,473. The valuation in 1888 was \$265,161, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The inhabitants number 532, and are sheltered in 145 dwelling-houses. There are 152 legal voters.

The town has seven school buildings, valued at some \$2,000. There are a Congregational church here, and a good Sunday school, which has a library of about 400 volumes. Greenwich sent twelve soldiers into the war for the Union, of whom three were lost by sickness.

The Indian name of this place was *Quabin*. It was settled by immigrants from the north of Ireland; and these in 1749 organized a church, which still continues. The Rev. Pelatiah Webster was the first pastor. The plantation of Quabin was established as the town of Greenwich on April 20, 1754.

General Amiel W. Whipple was born here in 1817, and died from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 7, 1863.

Greenwood, a village in Wakefield.

Greylock, a mountain in Adams; also a village in North Adams.

Griswoldville, in Colrain.

Groton is an ancient, handsome and flourishing town, situated in the northwesterly section of Middlesex County, about 32 miles northwest of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Pepperell and Dunstable, on the east by Tyngsborough and Westford, on the south by Ayer, on the west by Shirley and Pepperell, which are separated by a long western horn of Groton having Townsend at its western end. The assessed area is 19,770 acres; of which 6,368 are woodland.

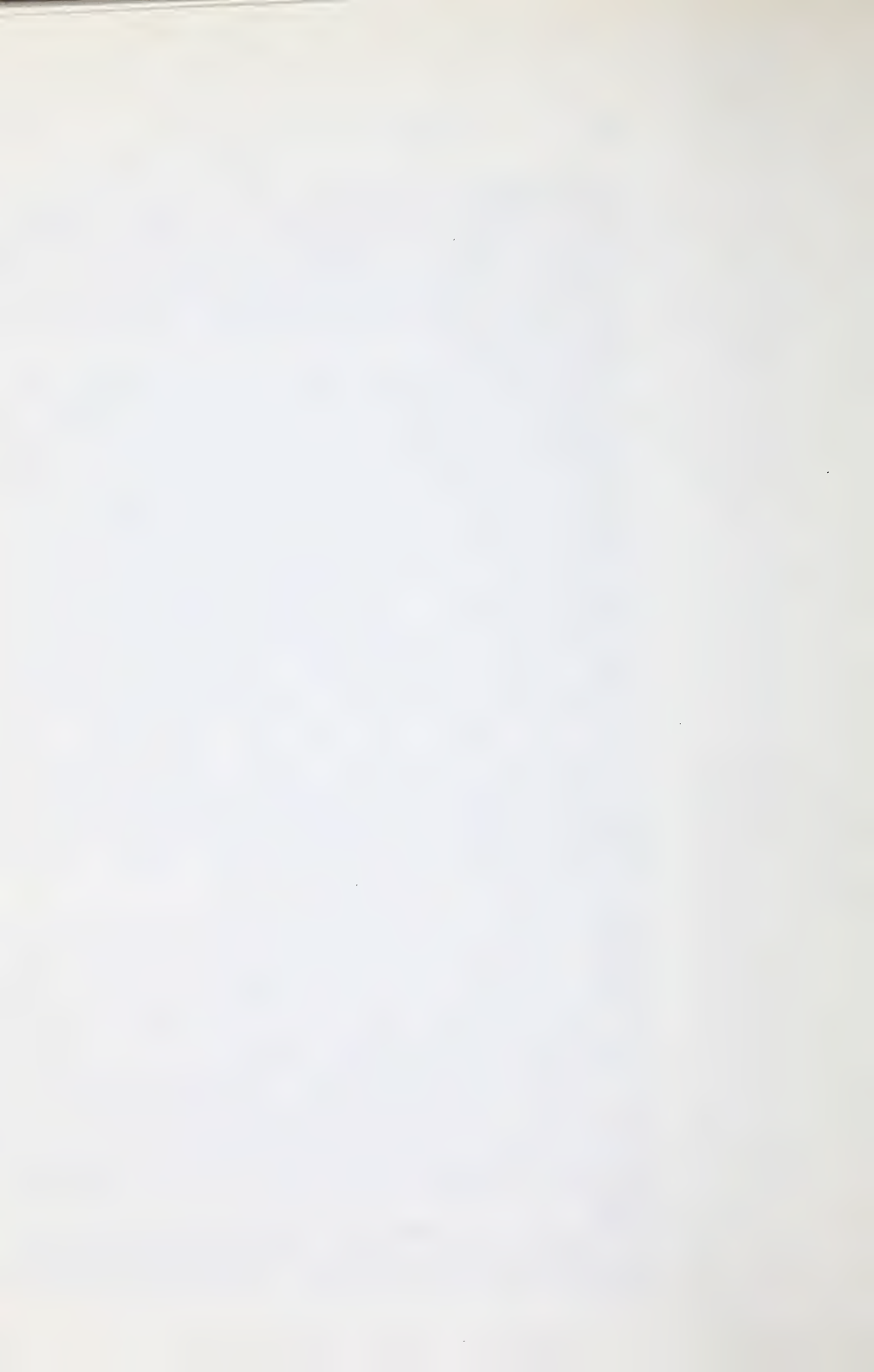
Through the town north and south, with a station at the centre,

runs the Worcester, Nashua and Portland Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad; while the Peterboro' and Shirley Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad runs through the town northwestward, having a station at West Groton; at East Groton is the Ayer and Lowell Branch of the Boston and Maine, and the Acton Branch of the Concord Railroad; while Ayer Junction furnishes connection with points south, east and west. Factory Village also is conveniently near the central stations.

The scenery is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and river, forest and cultivated farm. Among the conspicuous eminences are Gibbet Hill at the centre; the Chestnut Hills, running northeasterly toward Dunstable; Horse Hill, on the borders of that town; Bear Hill, midway of the eastern line; and the Throne, a noted hill in the long angle forming the northwestern part of the town. There is also a group of hills east of the centre which afford fine views of the adjacent landscapes. The chestnut, various kinds of oak, white and hard pine, rock and white maple, white birch and walnut, grow thriftily about these rocky elevations; while on the lower lands the elm is abundant. Of the several beautiful ponds, Martin's, near the centre, Baddacook (containing 103 acres) and Whitney's (71 acres) are the largest. In addition to their several outlets is Squannacook River, which forms the southwestern line of the town, and joins the larger Nashua at the border of Ayer. The latter river sweeps across the town northward through a beautiful intervalle, then forms for several miles the tortuous boundary with Pepperell. James Brook and Gratiuity Brook, rising near the centre, flow—the first southerly, the other northwesterly—into the Nashua River. Wrangling Brook, by a very circuitous course, in West Groton, runs also into the Nashua; while Unkety Brook and Cow-pond Brook flow northerly, the first through Dunstable into the Nashua River, and the latter into Massapaog Pond, at the angle of Groton, Dunstable and Tyngsborough.

The geological formation of the town is Merrimack schist, granite and the St. John's group. There are several quarries of building stone in the town, and one of scapolite. The soil is generally a clayey gravel, which yields well. The 174 farms, in 1885, had a product valued at \$234,748. The number of fruit trees is upwards of 30,000; and the crop from these and the small fruits is proportionally large. The water-power on the numerous streams has long been made practically useful. Two large paper factories are now operated here; while another establishment turns out leather-board in large quantities. The number of people employed in these factories is about 120. Other articles made are boots and shoes, carriages, leather, various wood and metal goods, leather and food preparations. The aggregate value of the manufactures in the last census year was \$355,635. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,771,757, with a tax-rate of but \$5.50 on \$1,000.

Prior to the incorporation of Ayer (which was mainly formed from Groton) on February 14, 1871, the population of this town was 3,384. At the present time it is 1,987; and the dwelling-houses number 467.



The public schools are graded, and occupy 14 buildings, valued at some \$30,000. The town-hall, the Butler schoolhouse, the Groton School and the Lawrence Academy (the last two, private institutions) are notable for their excellence. There are several fine residences which add greatly to the general beauty of the place.

All the villages have an agreeable trimness about yards and grounds, with well-kept streets, extensively shaded with fine trees, many of which have been growing in their places for a century. The central village is the seat of the Lawrence Academy, an ancient and well-endowed institution, in which many youths have been well fitted for college and for the different vocations of life. It was founded in 1793, and incorporated under the name of "The Groton Academy;" but, in consideration of the munificent donations of Messrs. William and Samuel Lawrence, it received in 1846 its present name. The Groton School is a new institution, incorporated in 1885, but its opening years are full of promise. Each of the private schools has a library



LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON.

and the Groton Public Library has a collection of nearly 5,000 volumes. The "Citizen" and the "Landmark" serve well the office of weekly village newspapers. There are church edifices here of the Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, and of the Episcopal Church, and there is more than usual interest in their services.

The Indian name of this territory was *Petapawag*. It was granted to Deane Winthrop and others, and incorporated May 29, 1655. The name of "Groton" was probably given to it in memory of the possessions of the Winthrop family in Suffolk County, England. It then embraced an area of eight miles square, from which have since been taken parts of the towns of Dunstable, Westford, Littleton, Harvard, Shirley, Pepperell and Ayer. Among the first settlers were John Lakin, Richard and Robert Blood, and William Martin. The Rev. Samuel Willard, ordained in 1663, was the first minister. He was



afterward minister of the Old South Church in Boston, and, later, President of Harvard College.

The people suffered greatly during Philip's War, and for a while the settlement was abandoned. Dr. Timothy Dwight thus describes the depredations of the Indians:—

"In 1676 a body of savages entered it on the 2d of March, plundered several houses, and carried off a number of cattle. On the 9th they ambushed four men who were driving their carts, killed one, and took a second; but while they were disputing about the manner of putting him to death he escaped. On the 13th, about four hundred of these people assaulted Groton again. The inhabitants, alarmed by the recent destruction of Lancaster, had retreated into five garrisoned houses. Four of these were within musket-shot of each other. The fifth stood at the distance of a mile. Between the four neighboring ones were gathered all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.

"In the morning, two of the Indians showed themselves behind a hill near one of the four garrisons, with an intention to decoy the inhabitants out of their fortifications. The alarm was immediately given. A considerable part of the men in this garrison, and several from the next, imprudently went out to surprise them; when a large body, who had been lying in ambush for this purpose, arose instantaneously, and fired upon them. The English fled. Another party of the Indians at the same time came upon the rear of the nearest garrison, thus deprived of its defence, and began to pull down the palisades. The flying English retreated to the next garrison; and the women and children, forsaken as they were, escaped, under the protection of Providence, to the same place of safety. The ungarrisoned houses in the town were then set on fire by the savages.

"In a similar manner they attempted to surprise the solitary garrison; one of their people being employed to decoy the English out of it into an ambush in the neighborhood. The watch, however, discovering the ambush, gave the alarm and prevented the mischief intended. The next day, the Indians withdrew; having burnt about forty dwelling-houses and the church, together with barns and out-houses."

Their leader was John Monoco, who was afterward captured, taken to Boston and hanged.

Groton has produced many eminent men, of whom are Colonel William Prescott (1726–1795); Oliver Prescott, M.D. (1762–1827), an author, and founder of Groton Academy; Samuel Dana (1767–1835), Amos Lawrence (1786–1852), Ether Shepley, LL.D. (1789–187–), and Abbott Lawrence, LL.D. (1792–1855). Hon. Timothy Bigelow, Hon. Luther Lawrence, Hon. William M. Richardson, and Judge James Prescott, belong in the first quarter of this century; a little later were Hon. Timothy Fuller and Margaret Fuller (Ossoli). Hon. George S. Boutwell, LL.D., formerly a United States senator, and, later, secretary of the Treasury, was long a resident of Groton.

Grout's Corner, a village in Montague.

Groveland is a handsome town on the south bank of the Merrimack River, and in the northerly part of Essex County, 34 miles north of Boston, with which it connects by the Haverhill Branch of the Danvers and Newburyport line of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Haverhill and West Newbury; on the northeast by the latter; on a small space at the east by Newbury; on the southeast and south by Georgetown;



on a short southwestern line by the northern part of Boxford; and on the northwest line by Bradford and Haverhill. From the latter it is separated by the Merrimack, across which, at Groveland village, is an excellent iron bridge 800 feet in length.

The assessed area is 5,230 acres, which includes small scattered tracts of forest aggregating 1,495 acres, and composed mostly of pine and oak. The surface is otherwise finely diversified with swelling eminences, fertile valleys and frequent ponds and streams. There are several points especially attractive, — as the grove on the Merrimack, Mount Perry, Eagle Bluff, Father Perry's Walk, old "Federal City," and Mutton Pie Swamp. The scenery on the banks of the Merrimack, which sweeps grandly along its northern side, is very beautiful. It is here a tidal stream navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Salmon, shad and other fish are taken from its waters. Parker River, gathering its volume in two ponds in the eastern section of the town, flows eastward through Newbury into the ocean. In this section also is another small village. Johnson's Pond, a charming sheet of water in the western angle of the town, containing about 300 acres, sends a tributary by a fall of sixty feet into the Merrimack River, affording power for the several factories in West Groveland Village. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen goods ("Groveland Mills" having three mills), employing some 400 persons; boots and shoes, employing nearly 300; also carriages, metallic goods, lumber, food preparations and materials for building.

Numerous elms and maples adorn the streets and diversify the landscape. The underlying rock is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss, with some rocks of slaty character and masses of metalliferous rock. The usual crops are cultivated; and the 133 farms, in 1885, reported an aggregate product reaching the value of \$68,281. The valuation in 1888 was \$877,555; with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. The population was 2,272, — an increase of 496 since 1870. The dwelling-houses numbered 396. The public schools are completely graded, and occupy eight buildings valued at \$16,000. The churches are Congregational, Methodist, American Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. A tasteful monument on the common commemorates the loss of the 24 soldiers lost from the 117 sent by the town into the war for the Union.

This town, originally the East Precinct of Bradford, was incorporated March 8, 1850; being named (it is supposed) from its beautiful groves of oak and maple.

The first church in the place was organized June 7, 1727; when the Rev. William Balch was ordained pastor.

Among persons of eminence, formerly citizens, may be mentioned Hon. George Savay, Dr. Benjamin Parker, Nathaniel Ladd, Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, Peter Parks, Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Jacob W. Reed, Amos Parker, Edward C. Peabody, Charles Peabody, Col. Daniel B. Stickney, Stephen Parker, Nathaniel Parker and Capt. Phineas Hardy.

Guinea, a village in Newburyport.

Gurnet, The, the outermost point of Duxbury Neck, bearing a light and marking the outer entrance of Duxbury Bay and Plymouth Harbor.

Gurney's Corners, a village in Hanson.

Hadley is a very pleasant and fertile farming town of 286 farms, 396 houses, and 1,747 inhabitants, situated midway in the northerly side of Hampshire County, about 109 miles west of Boston. The Massachusetts Central Railroad passes through Hadley village a little south of the middle of the town, connecting it closely with all the principal lines in this section of the State.

This town is bounded on the north by Sunderland, on the east by Amherst, on the south by South Hadley, and on the west by Northampton and Hatfield. The Connecticut River forms the entire western line, and the long ridge of Mount Holyoke divides it from its neighbor on the south. The assessed area is 12,757 acres. There are 2,191 acres of forest, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut, maple, ash and white birch. The underlying rock is the lower sandstone, sienite, calcareous gneiss and dolorites. Mount Warner rises boldly midway of the western side, while at the southwest Mount Holyoke looks down upon the Connecticut River from a height of 830 feet. This eminence, though steep and somewhat difficult of ascent, is much frequented by lovers of the beautiful, and affords a prospect of great extent. On the summit are a public house and an observatory. One of the curiosities of this locality is an immense boulder, which, because of its remarkable attractive power, is called "The Magnet."

The principal affluents of the Connecticut in this town are Mill River on the north and Fort River on the south, both furnishing motive power. The alluvial meadows on the Connecticut River are among the most productive of the State, yielding large quantities of hay, grain, broom-corn and tobacco. In 1870 as many as 583 acres were devoted to the culture of the last-named article, yielding 1,006,000 pounds, valued at \$150,000; and about 110 acres were in broom-corn, yielding 60,000 pounds of broom-brush, valued at \$9,000, and 9,510 bushels of seed, valued at \$5,000. The census of 1885 shows a general reduction in the figures of all the statistics of this town. In the item of tobacco, the yield was 920,000 pounds, worth \$99,938. The other crops bear the usual proportion; the aggregate product having a value of \$389,840. In manufactures there are two grain mills, three lumber mills, five corn-broom factories, one carriage factory, a brick-yard, and one or more stone quarries. The value of the manufactures in the year mentioned was \$78,533. The valuation in 1888 was \$971,852, with a tax-rate of \$12 on \$1,000.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy ten buildings having a value of nearly \$20,000. There are three churches in the town, — all Congregationalist, the edifices being of the early style, with tall slender spires visible from afar over the tree-tops. On Mill River are the pleasant villages of North Hadley and Plainville; and



in other parts are "Fort River," "Hart's Brook," Hoekanum, and Russellville. The largest settlement is Hadley village, built principally on a long and level street running north and south across the neck of a peninsula formed by a westward bend of the Connecticut River. The street is wide and well shaded with ancient trees. A noble iron bridge 1,200 feet in length connects it with the village of Northampton, two or three miles distant on the western side.

Other objects of interest are the free High school, the two public libraries in the two larger villages, the town-hall, and Mount Holyoke with its hotel, its curious and impressive features and its magnificent extent of beautiful landscape. Hopkins Academy, located in this town, was burned in 1860; and the fund has since been applied to the improvement of the public school. In four neighboring towns are five flourishing institutions of high rank, and these, with the manufacturing advantages of other towns along the noble river, have become stronger centres of attraction, leaving Hadley, as it has been from its early days, simply a wealthy agricultural town.

The Indian name of Hadley was *Norwottock*. Gov. John Webster and the Rev. John Russell, the first settlers, came here in 1659 from Connecticut. The place may have been named from Hadleigh, in Essex County, England. The first church was established under the pastorate of the Rev. John Russell in 1659; and the town was incorporated May 20, 1661.

Hadley was attacked by a large body of Indians during Philip's War, who after a long and sharp encounter were compelled to retreat. It is said that the people ascribed their deliverance to Gen. William Goffe, the regicide, who with his father-in-law, Gen. Edmund Whalley, were living under assumed names in the family of the Rev. John Russell.

Eminent men: Worthington Smith, D.D. (1793-1856), president of the University of Vermont from 1849 to 1856; Parsons Cooke, D.D. (1800-1864), an able theologian, editor and author; Simeon Nash, (1804), an able lawyer and author; Gen. Joseph Hooker (1815), major-general U.S.A., commander of the army of the Potomac; Fred-eric Dan Huntington, D.D., an able divine, bishop of Central New York since April 8, 1869.

Half-Moon Island, in the southwest part of Boston Harbor.

Halfway Pond, a pond and a village in Plymouth.

Halifax lies in the central part of Plymouth County, 28 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes along its northeastern border. It has for its boundaries Hanson and Pembroke on the north; Jones River Pond and Plympton on the east; the latter and Middleborough on the south; and Bridgewater and East Bridgewater on the west. Its assessed area is 9,378 acres; about one half of this being more or less wooded.

The land in the eastern part of the town is level; in the western part diversified by gradual swells and valleys. Monponset Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about two miles long by half a mile broad, lies in the northern part of the town; and there are a series of small ponds across the town from this to Robbin's Pond, in Bridgewater, just over the western line. Great Cedar Swamp extends from the centre of the town over the northern line. The Winnetuxet River, a narrow and circuitous stream, flows through the southwestern section of the town, and joins the Titicut in Bridgewater. Vessels were formerly built upon this river, and floated down to the Taunton River and thence to Newport. There are some valuable beds of peat in this place, and graywacke and granite constitute the geological formation. The soil is sandy loam. The greenhouse and hotbed products are large in comparison to the usual crops. The value of the aggregate product of the 103 farms, in 1885, was \$65,940. There are several saw mills and a wooden-box mill in the town, the last employing from seven to ten persons. A few persons are engaged in making boots and shoes; and there are two or three other articles made in small quantities. The aggregate value of manufactured products in the last census year was \$37,821. The valuation in 1888 was \$247,464; and the tax-rate was \$13.60 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 530; and their dwellings, 142. There are 140 legal voters. The public schools occupy four buildings, valued at upwards of \$1,500. There is a public library of upwards of 1,500 volumes. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists have churches here. The town is very healthful, and the wealth is distributed among the people very equally.

The place was originally settled by the direct descendants of the Pilgrims; and among the names of its early citizens are those of Sturtevant, Thomson, Bosworth, Briggs and Waterman. A church was built in 1733; and John Cotton, author of "The History of Plymouth Church," was the first minister. In the great swamp in this town Captain Benjamin Church captured the *Monponsets* in the summer of 1676, "and brought them in, not one escaping." From this tribe the place had its early name. Its present name was given at the incorporation, July 4, 1734, in honor of the Duke of Halifax. Its territory was taken from Plympton, Middleborough, Pembroke and Bridgewater.

Halifax bore its part handsomely in the war of the Revolution; and for the war of 1812 it furnished an entire company, under Captain Asa Thompson, who was known as the "Tall Captain," being six feet and six inches in height. This company was chartered by Governor John Hancock in 1792. Its existence was maintained continuously; and it served also in the late Rebellion. In this war the town lost 24 out of the 96 men furnished. In 1867 it erected on the square in front of the Congregational church, at an expense of \$1,000, a granite monument to their memory.

Hallsville, in Lawrence.



Hamilton is a pleasant rural town in the central part of Essex County, and is intersected by the Eastern line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, 24 miles northeast of Boston. The Essex Branch runs from the main line eastward through the town. Ipswich lies on the north, Essex on the east, Manchester and Wenham on the south, and Topsfield on the west.

Except on the southern side (which is a straight line) the outline of the town is extremely irregular. The assessed area is 8,825 acres. Of this, 1,835 acres are forest, consisting chiefly of hemlock and pine. The land is rather level; Vineyard Hill in the west, and Brown's Hill in the southeast, being the highest elevations. Chebacco, Gravel, Round and Beck's ponds diversify the southeastern section of the town; a large swamp occupies the southwestern angle; and Miles River runs across the town from south to north, parallel with the central village. Black Brook drains the northwest part of the town, discharging into Ipswich River, which forms the western portion of the northern line, as well as the southern part of the western line. Sienite is the underlying stone. The soil is a black loam, and quite productive.

The 93 farms in 1885 yielded crops and other products to the value of \$106,121. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, carriages, ice and other food preparations; these amounting, in the last census year, to \$117,725. The valuation in 1888 was \$772,070, with a tax of \$8.10 on \$1,000. The population is 851; and the number of dwelling-houses, 222. There are four school buildings, valued at upwards of \$2,500. The Congregationalists and the Methodists have each a church here.

Asbury Grove, a noted camp-meeting ground in the southwestern part of the town, is laid out with streets, avenues and parks, on which have been constructed numerous cottages in various styles of architecture for the accommodation of families during the continuance of the meetings, which annually attract thousands to this delightful spot.

A church was organized here in October 27, 1714, as the third of Ipswich; and at that time the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth was ordained as pastor.

This town was originally a part of Ipswich. It was called "The Hamlet" until its incorporation, June 21, 1793, when it received its present name in honor of Alexander Hamilton. Among the persons of eminence, natives of this town, are Fanny Woodbury (1791-1814), Daniel Safford (1792-1856), noted for benevolence; and Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") (1838), the most popular lady-essayist of the last twenty-five years, and regarded as still a resident of the town.

Hampden is a new and thriving agricultural and manufacturing town in the eastern section of Hampden County, bordering on Connecticut, and about 90 miles west by south-west of Boston. The Boston and Albany, the New London and Northern and the Connecticut River railroads pass through the adjoining towns on the north, east and west.



Wilbraham bounds it on the north, Monson on the east, Longmeadow on the west, and the town of Somers, in Connecticut, on the south.

The territory is nearly square; having an assessed area of 11,751 acres. Of this, 5,472 acres are forests, consisting of chestnut, oak and birch, chiefly. The scenery is rather wild, but beautiful. Rattlesnake Hill rises grandly at the Connecticut line to a height of 1,077 feet; and a range of hills extends from this northerly and medially through the town. Seantie Brook, rising in Wilbraham and Monson, flows through the central village westward through the town, furnishing power at several points on its course. The underlying rock is mainly calcareous gneiss, and good building stone is quarried at several points. The soil is sandy loam, of considerable fertility.

The town is somewhat noted for its various wild berries, which have been a source of profit. Its 138 farms in 1885 yielded products whose aggregate value was \$118,189. The manufactures amount to a much larger sum. In the southeastern part of the town is a paper mill; in various quarters are three lumber mills, a carriage factory, and at the centre are a five-set mill making union cassimeres, a four-set, devoted to ladies' dress goods, and a three-set mill making blankets. The population is 868, of whom 212 are voters; and there are 210 dwelling-houses. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$405,610.

The public schools consist of the grades of primary and grammar, occupying four buildings valued at nearly \$5,000. There is also a private educational institution bearing the name, "South Wilbraham Education Society," which has a school building and appurtenances valued at \$2,200. The Lacowsic Circulating Library has a nucleus of upwards of 500 volumes, and there are two Sunday-school libraries. The churches are the Congregationalist, Baptist and Methodist.

The Indian name for this locality was *Minnechaug*, meaning "berry-land." The town was formerly the southern part of Wilbraham (established June 15, 1763), from which it was taken and incorporated, March 28, 1878. It has the honor of bearing the county name.

Hancock is a long, narrow, and mountainous township in the northern half of the western side of Berkshire County, and 158 miles west of Boston. Pittsfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Lebanon Springs, and Montreal (in Stephentown), on Harlem Extension Division of the Vermont Railroad, are the nearest stations. This town is bounded north by Williamstown, east by New Ashford, Lanesborough and Pittsfield, south by Richmond, and west by New Lebanon and Stephentown in New York. Its length is 16 miles north and south, and from two to three miles east and west. The assessed area is 20,696 acres. Of this, 9,683 acres are devoted to forest, which here consists chiefly of beech, birch and maple.



Much of the land is too rough for cultivation, but the sides of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. On Kinderhook Creek (which, flowing southward, leaves the town at the middle of its western side) there is a long, narrow valley of singular fertility, where may be seen some of the best farms of the county. On this stream, at its westward turn, is Hancock village, principally on one street shaded by maple trees. Here and at other points are two tanneries, saw mills and a carding mill. At the southwest angle is the "Shaker Settlement." Between these two little villages, embracing about one-half the township, the land is so mountainous and broken that it is almost uninhabited and roadless. The principal elevation is Old Tower Hill, near the centre of the tract. There are 69 farms in the town, whose product in the last census year was valued at \$74,407; and the manufactures at \$71,586. The valuation in 1888 was \$364,686, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000. The population was 613, and there were 120 houses. The five school-houses are valued at \$2,500. There is a Baptist church here; and the Sunday school has a library containing about 300 volumes.

This plantation was called "Jericho," on account of its mountain walls. It was incorporated a town July 2, 1676, and named for the patriot, John Hancock. The early settlers here were mostly Baptists from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among them were Timothy Hurlburt, Col. John Ashley, Josiah Dean, Martin Townsend and Asa Douglas. The latter was a grantee in 1760, but lived just over the line in Stephentown, N. Y., and was the great grandfather of Stephen A. Douglass. The settlers built their first meeting-house in 1791, having worshipped in a log-house previously. Elder Clark Rogers, settled over them about 1770, was the first minister. The Shakers settled here as early as 1780, and built a meeting-house in 1784. Their circular stone barn, 270 feet in diameter, is a unique structure that attracts the attention of the traveller.

This town furnished 70 men to the Union armies in the late war, and lost ten.

Hanover is a very pleasant town in the northerly part of Plymouth County, 26 miles from Boston, with which it is connected by the Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Rockland and South Scituate, on the east by the latter, on the south by Pembroke and Hanson, and on the west by Rockland. The assessed area is 9,297 acres, including 3,896 acres of woodland.

The Four Corners village, at the confluence of the Third Herring Brook and North River (forming respectively the eastern and the southern lines of the town), is "Hanover" station, the terminal point of the railroad, at the southeast corner of the town. Other stations and villages along the railroad are Curtis' Crossing, Winslow's Crossing, South Hanover and West Hanover. Other villages are the centre, North Hanover, and at the northeast corner, Assinippa Village, having West Scituate as its post-office.



With the exception of Walnut Hill in the north, and Round Top in the southwest, the land is quite generally level, and the scenery somewhat monotonous. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous. Here and there a small pond meets the eye. Several sources of the North River spring up in this town, and, uniting, flow into Indian Pond, which, for some distance, divides the town from Hanson; and then the river itself forms the divisional line between the town and Pembroke. Formerly there was considerable shipbuilding on this stream, for which Hanover and the neighboring towns furnished excellent white oak timber.

There are in the town 99 farms, but few owners devote themselves wholly to agriculture. The aggregate farm product in the census year of 1885 was \$83,248. The making of boots and shoes occupied about 250 persons; the goods selling for \$72,348. The product of the several nail and tack factories, with other iron goods, reached a value of \$182,800; boxes, house lumber and other wooden goods, \$38,732. Twenty-four persons were employed in the rubber factory; and there were manufactures of carriages, bricks, leather, meal and flour, etc. The aggregate value of the entire manufactured product was \$708,015. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,116,657, with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 1,966, with 445 dwelling-houses. There were 570 legal voters.

The schools are graded, occupying eight buildings, valued at nearly \$10,000. The Hanover Academy, established in 1828, is still active, and has a good school building. Three libraries, in as many different villages, are accessible to the people. The academy and the high school also have each a small library; and there are five Sunday-school libraries. The churches are Baptist, two Congregational, one American Episcopal, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Roman Catholic. The "Hanover Advance" and the "North River Pioneer" are weekly visitors of much usefulness.

Though settled as early as 1649, this place was not incorporated as a town until June 14, 1727, when it was named in honor of the Duke of Hanover, who at this date had been three days George the Second, King of England. In 1754 there were seventeen slaves in town. It is said that the first saw-mill erected in America was built in this place, and before one had been established in England. The anchors of the "Old Ironsides" were forged here; and here also the first cast-iron ploughs were made.

"Few towns in the State," observes a writer, "can show a larger proportion of pleasant, attractive country residences than Hanover. There is unmistakable evidence that the previous generation was one of thrift and success." Hanover is still an intelligent, industrious and temperate place. It furnished 180 men for the Union army in the late war, losing about 40.

Col. John Bailey (1730-1840), and Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, United States Navy (1790), were born in Hanover.

Hanson is a very pleasant and industrious farming and manufacturing town, situated in the northern part



of Plymouth County, about 25 miles south by southeast of Boston. The Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad runs diagonally through the town, having stations at two postal villages, Hanson (centre) and South Hanson. The other villages are North Hanson and Gurney's Corners. The Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad has a station within a few rods of the northeast angle of the town.

The boundaries of Hanson are Rockland and Hanover on the north, Pembroke on the east, Halifax on the south, and East Bridgewater and Whitman on the west. The assessed area is 9,030 acres, of which 6,014 are devoted to forest. The trees are almost exclusively pine and oak. There are low hills at the north, three on the eastern side, and an extended elevation at the centre; but with these slight exceptions the surface is nearly a level plain. It embraces several extensive ponds and cedar swamps,—Oldham Pond on the eastern line; and further south, Indian-Head Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering 156 acres. Its outlet, on which are several mill sites, flows north to North River. Poor Meadow Brook, a very crooked stream, flowing southward to Satucket River, drains the western section of the town.

Beds of iron ore are found in these ponds; and there is also a valuable stone quarry in the town. Cranberries and strawberries are largely cultivated. There are 127 farms, whose aggregate product in 1885 was \$67,193. The manufactures are boots and shoes, tacks and shoe nails, carriages, straw goods, wooden boxes and leather. There are several mills for sawing house lumber, box-boards and small articles, and for grinding grain. Some 50 persons are employed in making tacks and nails, and about 150 in shoemaking. The valuation in 1888 was \$578,905, with a tax-rate of \$14.30 on \$1,000. The population was 1,227, and there were 318 houses. The legal voters numbered 368.

The town-hall cost, for building and furnishing, about \$8,000; the seven school buildings, valued at upwards of \$5,000, accommodate two grammar and five primary schools. There are a small association library and two Sunday-school libraries. The churches are two—Congregational and Baptist.

Hanson—previously the West Parish of Pembroke—was incorporated a town February 22, 1820. Its name was chosen, without any regard of significance, out of many that were suggested; and it seems to be a very good one,—brief, good-looking and euphonious. Nearly all the territory was embraced in a purchase made by Major Josiah Winslow of the Indian sache, Josiah Wampatuck, on the 9th of July, 1692. Many Indian relics have been discovered in the neighborhood of the ponds, and the line of an Indian trail through Great Cedar Swamp is shown. Among the early settlers were Josiah Browne, who lived in the southern, and Edward Thomas, in the northern, parts of the town.

A church was organized here August 31, 1748; and the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., was then ordained pastor; remaining in this ministry until his death, August 8, 1803. The Baptist church was



organized in 1812, and the Rev. Joseph Torrey was the first pastor. This town furnished the sum of \$19,502 and 131 men for the late war, 21 of whom lost their lives therefrom, either in or after leaving the service.

Hardware, a village in Canton.

Hardwick is a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing town near the middle of the western side of Worcester County, 75 miles west of Boston. The Massachusetts Central Railroad winds through the town, having a station at Furnace Village (Hardwick station), in the eastern part, and another at Gilbertville, in the southern part.

Dana and Barre lie upon the northeastern and northwestern sides, New Braintree is on the southeast, Ware on the south, and Enfield on the west. The assessed area is 23,998 acres, with 5,287 in woodland. The surface is rough and hilly. The most notable elevation is Mount Douglass, in the southern part, overlooking the busy village of Gilbertville, on Ware River. This stream forms the long southeastern line of the town, and furnishes excellent powers. Moose and Danforth brooks, having some mill sites, flow into it from the north; and Muddy River flows through a series of small ponds in the north and middle portion of the town to Muddy Pond, at the southern border.

The soil is deep, moist and strong, producing fine crops of hay and grain, and affording excellent pasturage. The town has 22,607 fruit trees. The aggregate product of the 195 farms in 1885 was \$214,027. The manufactures consist of woollen goods, paper, boots and shoes, furniture, lumber, iron goods and building stone. The paper mill employs from 15 to 20 persons, and the woollen mills upwards of 800. The population in 1875 was 1,992; in 1885 it was 3,145, of whom 520 were legal voters. The houses were 373 in number. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,375,800, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000.

There are eleven school buildings, valued at upwards of \$20,000. The Gilbertville Library has about 1,500 volumes, and the Hardwick Free Library nearly the same number. There are a Congregational church at Hardwick, and a Congregational, a union and a Roman Catholic at Gilbertville.

The Indian name of this place was *Wombemesisecook*. The land was bought of the two sachems, John Magus and Lawrence Nassowanno, in 1686, by John Lamb and others, for twenty English pounds. It bore the name of "Lambstown" until its incorporation, January 10, 1737. The town was probably named from Philip York, Lord Hardwicke, of the Privy Council, and chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. The first church was organized November 17, 1736, and the Rev. David White ordained as pastor.

General Timothy Ruggles, a noted royalist, was long a resident of the town. Early in the Revolution his five farms, with their stock of thirty horses, his deer-park, and other property, were confiscated.



Hardwick sent some forty soldiers into the Union army in the late war, of whom about ten were killed in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service. This town has also given to the country Dr. Jonas Fay (1737–1818), a prominent statesman; Moses Robinson (1741–1813), United States senator 1791–1796; and the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D. (1802), an able preacher and historian, for many years a resident of Cambridge.

Harris, a village in Rehoboth.

Harrison Square, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Harrisville, in Clinton; also in West Boylston, and in Winchendon.

Hartsbrook, a village in Hadley.

Hartsville, in New Marlborough.

Harvard is a fine farming town forming one of the northeast angles of Worcester County, and is 38 miles from Boston. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad (a division of the Boston and Maine) runs through the western part, having a station at the southwest, near Still River Village. Shaker Village occupies the northeast extremity of the town; and near the north line is Ayer Junction on the Fitchburg Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Ayer, east by Littleton and Boxborough, on the south by Bolton, and on the west by Lancaster and Shirley. The assessed area is 16,144 acres; 5,447 being forests of oak, chestnut, maple and pine.

The land is beautifully diversified by hills, valleys, ponds and streams. Pin Hill, of curious pyramidal form, has an altitude of nearly 200 feet. It contains a valuable quarry of blue slate, from which many gravestones are cut. A coarse variety of granite is the prevailing stone. Prospect Hill, in the western part of the town, is worthy of its name; a vast extent of country, in addition to the beautiful valley of the Nashua, being visible from its summit. Just south of Harvard Centre is Bare Hill Pond, a very fine sheet of water of about 206 acres, adorned with several islands and well stored with fish. The waters of Hell Pond, in the northwest of the town, occupying a space of about 50 acres, have a depth of 90 feet,—hence the name, curiously enough. Near by is Robbin's Pond. Still River flows through the southeast part of the town to Nashua River, which forms the entire western line. On a stream at the eastern line, south, are saw and grist mills. On Bower Brook, flowing into Bare Hill Pond from the south, is a saw mill; on a stream at the eastern line, south, are saw mills and grist mills; and on Cold Stream Brook, the outlet of Bare Hill Pond, running north through the midst of the town, are also saw and grist mills. A mile



or two east of these, on Bennett's Brook, is the Shaker village, a scene of neatness, industry and thrift. Here also are a saw mill and grist mill, also their herb-house, school-house and meeting-house. In 1780 this community numbered about 150; at which figure it had remained for many years. The entire population of the town at that date was 1,341; in 1885 it was 1,184.

The soil of this town is a black loam, strong and fertile, and admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and forest trees; and large quantities of apples, pears, chestnuts and walnuts are exported. The intervale lands upon the Nashua River are remarkably productive of the usual farm crops. The aggregate product of the Harvard farms, 210 in number, in 1885, was \$229,533. Some canning of fruits is done by the Shakers; some agricultural implements are made; but all except one or two saw mills and grist mills have fallen into disuse; one having been changed to a wool-scouring mill. The entire manufactured product of the last census year was valued at \$73,318. There are 271 dwelling-houses. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$933,445, with a tax-rate of \$10.40 on \$1,000. There are a town-hall, a town library of about 4,000 volumes, an association library of about 1,000, and the Bromfield School library, somewhat larger. Besides this school, which has buildings worth some \$15,000, there are nine public-school buildings, valued at about \$9,000. The churches are the Unitarian, Congregationalist, Baptist and Shakers.

Harvard was taken from Lancaster, Groton and Stow and incorporated, January 29, 1732. The Rev. John Seecomb was the first minister of the first church, which was organized in 1733.

This town furnished 162 soldiers for the Union armies in the late war, of whom 16 lost their lives in the service.

Harwich, one of the most characteristic and pleasant of the Cape Cod towns, lies on its south side, about midway of Barnstable County, southeast from Boston, and about 85 miles distant by the Old Colony Railroad. This road has three stations in the town,—North Harwich at the northwest, Harwich (centre) and Pleasant Lake, on the north side. The other villages are West Harwich, Harwich Port and South Harwich, on the south side, and East Harwich on Pleasant Bay, which has Orleans on its north side and Chatham on its south. The last-mentioned town is the boundary on the east, Brewster lies on the north, Dennis on the west; while the south side, scarcely deviating from the straight line of the 41° 40' parallel of latitude, is washed by the waters of the Atlantic. The assessed area of this town is 8,670 acres; of which 2,414 acres are occupied by a growth of oak and pine trees.

There are several fresh-water ponds, the largest being Long Pond on the Brewster line; and another is Pleasant Lake, giving a name to the railroad station near it. From the latter sheet of water issues Herring River, the most considerable stream of the town, flowing southward to the sea at West Harwich. From it many shad and alewives are annually taken. The town abounds in romantic

dells and shady retreats, admirably adapted to the use of holiday parties and recreation. There are small elevations near the centre, one on the western side and one on the northeast.

The farms are 113 in number. Nearly 500 acres are devoted to cranberry culture; and this crop, in 1885, was 12,180 barrels, worth \$72,995. There is a fair number of fruit trees, which yield well. The soil is sandy, but with a little fertilizing produces good crops of rye, maize, and the common vegetables. The value of the aggregate crop in 1885 was \$83,431. There are two shipyards, two or three cooperages, one or more stone quarries, two or three carriage factories, a tannery, a machine shop, a printing office, food establishments, and the usual small industries of a farming and sea-shore town. The aggregate product of manufactures in the last census year was \$83,431. There are some 350 mariners and 50 or more fishermen having residence in the town. Five schooners, aggregating 1,519 tons, were engaged in transportation; and 9 schooners, 7 sloops, 15 sail-boats, 45 dories and 14 seine boats were engaged in the fisheries. The catch of mackerel in 1885 was valued at \$41,727; of cod, \$9,473. The whale product was \$467; and clams, \$235. These and other fish aggregated in the value of \$55,691. Harwich has a national bank with a capital of \$300,000; and a savings bank, having, at the close of last year, \$418,478 in deposits.

The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,001,535, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There are 785 dwelling-houses, 2,783 inhabitants, and 845 legal voters. The schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings valued at nearly \$15,000. In the villages are ten libraries in a degree accessible to the public. The "Harwich Independent" is an old institution, but ever fresh in its weekly contents. The churches are Baptist, two Congregational, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The Baptist church (at West Harwich) is said to be the oldest on the Cape.

The Indian name of this place was *Satucket*, extending across the Cape. It was incorporated as the town of Harwich September 14, 1694, taking its name from a town in England. The territory of Brewster was set off from it in 1803. The first church was organized, with the Rev. Edward Pell for its minister, November 6, 1747. The records are well preserved and curious. The land here was bought of *Matty Quason*, or his heirs. The Satucket Indians, numbering as many as 500 in 1694, lived in the northwest part of the town; and traces of them still remain.

Hastingsville, in Framingham.

Hatchfield, a village in Falmouth.

Hatfield is an ancient and handsome town at the middle of the northern side of Hampshire County, about 120 miles west of Boston. It is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut River, which forms its entire eastern line; then, bending westward, forms about half its southern line. The Connecticut



River Railroad passes through the midst of the town north and south, having stations at the north, south and centre. Whately lies on the north, Hadley on the east, the latter and Northampton on the south, and the last and Williamsburgh on the west.

The villages are at the centre, north, south and west. The assessed area is 9,212 acres, which includes 2,304 acres of forest.

The land is level and alluvial on the river, undulating in the centre and mountainous in the west. There are extensive marshes in the southern section; while on the western border the Horse Mountain rises as a mighty barrier to the height of about 1,000 feet. There is a gentle inclination of the land toward the south; and in that direction are the currents of Broad Brook, Mill River and other streams that drain the town. The southern terminus of the base line of the Trigonometrical Survey of the State is within an irregular semicircle formed by a bend in Mill River, in the southern section of the town.

The geological formation is sienite, middle shales, and sandstone; and in these are found galena, blende, heavy spar, copper pyrites, crystals of yellow quartz and other minerals. The soil is fertile, and remunerative crops of maize, wheat, rye, hay and tobacco are produced. Hatfield, for more than a century and a half, enjoyed a reputation for fat cattle; but the tobacco crop, according to the census, is now far the most valuable item; being, in 1885, 929,993 pounds, worth \$99,938. The aggregate farm product was valued at \$273,568. The manufactures are guns, building stone, brooms, food preparations, tobacco, etc., valued, in the aggregate, at \$73,428. The valuation in 1888 was \$886,900, with a tax-rate of \$9.50 on \$1,000.

The dwelling-houses numbered 274; the inhabitants, 1,367; legal voters, 319.

The public library has upwards of 3,000 volumes. There were five school buildings, valued at about \$10,000. Smith Academy, founded in 1871, has a building and appurtenances valued at \$24,000. This was founded by Miss Sophia Smith,—a native and long a resident of the town; and who was also the founder of Smith College, in Northampton. She was the daughter of Oliver Smith, who established the Smith Charity Fund, which several years since amounted to over a million dollars. The church is Congregational.

This place was once a part of Hadley, and was incorporated as a town on the 11th of May, 1670. It was probably called Hatfield from a parish of this name in England. The church was organized in 1670; and the Rev. Hope Atherton was that year ordained as pastor.

Hatfield suffered seriously during Philip's War. "On the 30th of May, 1675," says an early historian, "from six to seven hundred Indians invaded Hatfield; their first work being to set on fire 12 buildings without the fortification. At this time, almost every man belonging to the plantation was at work in the meadow; and while the palisaded dwellings were attacked at every point, and bravely defended by the few who remained, and while a large number of the



savages were busy in killing cattle or driving them off, 150 Indians entered the meadow to engage the planters. The flames of the burning buildings were seen at Hadley; and 25 young men left that town immediately and arrived in the meadow just in season to save the planters from entire destruction. Five of their number fell in the conflict; and 25 Indians were killed,—being one to each man who went over from Hadley.

On the 19th of October, 1675, a body of more than 700 Indians, elated by successes in Deerfield, approached the outposts of this town, having cut off the scouts that had been sent out to watch for their approach. Poole and his men entered into a spirited defence of one extremity; while the veteran Moseley dealt death to the enemy in the centre. Captain Appleton, with the Hadley forces, was soon on the ground, and engaged the foe at the other extremity. The enemy were repulsed at every point. The engagement took place just at the close of the day; and the enemy had been entertained so hotly, that they retired in great haste and confusion, only having had time to burn a few barns and other outbuildings, and drive off a number of cattle. Ten of the settlers were killed, and the loss of the Indians must have been considerable.

Again, on the 19th day of September, 1677, “a party of about 50 Indians from Canada, who had descended the Connecticut to Hatfield, fell upon that town, shot down three men outside of the fortifications, and, breaking through, killed 11 men, women, and children, and captured and took away a large number. The attack occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning, and while the principal part of the men were at work in the meadows. Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, whose wives were taken, afterwards went to Quebec, and, for £200, redeemed the captives.

The first open and decided measures to oppose the State government, in what is known as Shays' Insurrection, were taken in this town, whose people were in strong sympathy with that movement. On the 22nd of August, 1786, a convention of delegates from 50 towns assembled here, and, in a session of three days, set forth in detail what they considered the grievances of the people; among which were “the existence of the senate,” “the existence of the courts of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace,” and “the general court sitting in the town of Boston;” and they voted that a revision of the constitution ought to be made. Four days subsequent to the rising of this convention, the court-house at Northampton was surrounded by armed insurgents, and the doors closed.

But, though many of the citizens of Hatfield were in sympathy with the insurgents, some of them were loyal; and one at least, as we learn from the following inscription, sealed his loyalty with his blood:—

“To the memory of Mr. Jacob Walker, who, respected by the brave, beloved by his country's friends, dear to his relations, while manfully defending the laws and liberties of the Commonwealth, nobly fell by the impious hand of treason and rebellion on the 17th of February, 1787, in the 32nd year of his age. Citizen passing, drop a tear, and learn to imitate the brave.”



Eminent persons: Jonathan Dickinson (1688-1747), first president of Princeton College; Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College; Elisha Williams (1694-1755), president of Yale College from 1726 to 1739; Oliver Partridge (1712-1792), member of the first Colonial Congress; Oliver Smith (1766-1845), a wealthy and benevolent farmer, who left an estate of about \$370,000, the most of which he devised to educational and charitable purposes; and Miss Sophia Smith (1796-1870), a woman of tender sensibilities and noble Christian endeavor, and the founder of Smith Academy in Hatfield, and Smith College in Northampton.

Havenville, in Burlington.

HAVERHILL, the *Pentucket* of the Indians, is an enterprising and uncommonly beautiful city, noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and for its recent growth and industrial prosperity. It lies in the northerly part of Essex County, on the north bank of the Merrimack River, at the head of tide-water and of sloop navigation; and is, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, 32 miles north of Boston, and 78 miles southwest from Portland. It is connected with Bradford and Groveland by substantial bridges, and with Newburyport by water and by the Haverhill Branch and the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad.

The town contains three postal centres—Haverhill, East Haverhill, and Ayer's Village (in the northwest angle); the other villages being East Parish, North Parish, Riverside, Rocks Village, Tilton's Corner, and West Parish. It has for its boundaries the New Hampshire line on the northwest; this and Merrimack on the northeast; the Merrimack River, separating it from Newbury and Groveland, on the southeast; the same river, between it and Bradford, on the south; and Methuen on the southwest. The assessed area is 15,520 acres, including 940 acres of woodland. There are 163 farms, whose aggregate product in 1885 had the value of \$173,973.

The underlying rock is the Merrimack schist, which crops out in ledges having a similar inclination in several localities. On Brandy Brow, in the north part of the town, there is a huge boulder, which stands at the corner of Merrimac, Haverhill, Newtown and Plaistow. The surface of the city is agreeably diversified with rounded hills, valleys, lakes, streams and river; and the populous part, occupying a gentle acclivity rising immediately from the brink of the Merrimack, presents, with its handsome private residences, its churches, and other public edifices, a remarkably fine appearance. The highest point of land is Ayer's Hill, 339 feet above the sea, in the northwest section. From this, as well as from Golden Hill and Silver Hill, delightful views of the outspreading landscape and the noble river are obtained. There are five beautiful sheets of fresh water in the city, the largest of which, comprising about 238 acres, and called "Canoza Lake," is a favorite resort for pleasure parties, and is surrounded with delightful scenery. It receives a small tributary named "Fishing Brook;" and upon its outlet there is a mill privilege.



Little River flows along the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad into the Merrimack; and Creek Pond, of about 156 acres, in the westerly part of the city, sends an affluent, called "Creek Brook," into the same river.

There are some excellent farms and apple-orchards here, and considerable attention is given to market-gardening; but the principal business is manufacturing. The city has establishments for making woollen goods, hats, shoe-lasts, shoe nails and tacks, morocco, carriages, boxes, tin-ware and clothing; and about 275 firms are busily employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes; the product in 1885 being valued at \$13,551,905. The aggregate product of all manufactures was \$16,320,707. The territory burned by the great fire of February 17 and 18, 1882, was devoted almost exclusively to this business, and the loss was estimated at \$2,000,000. Yet it was soon rebuilt, with larger and better structures. The city continues to grow and business to increase.

There were in the city, in 1888, 4,026 dwelling-houses, upwards of 159 factory buildings, 236 workshops, besides numerous office and store buildings. The valuation in the latter year was \$16,659,379, with a tax-rate of \$16.60 on \$1,000. There are five national banks, having an aggregate capital of \$990,000; and two savings banks whose deposits at the close of last year amounted to \$5,097,553. The city hall is a fine structure, and there is an excellent public library containing about 40,000 volumes. The public schools are completely graded; and there are also a normal and a training school for teachers. The schools occupy 17 buildings, having a value of about \$350,000. The city has several able public journals — "The Haverhill Gazette" (daily and weekly), "The Daily" and "The Weekly Bulletin," "The Daily" and "The Weekly Laborer;" "The Essex Banner" and "The Outline," both weeklies. There are street railways, an efficient fire department and 21 churches. The latter are as follows: Congregational—the Centre, Fourth, North Haverhill, Riverside and West; Free Baptist; Methodist Episcopal; Protestant Episcopal—St. John's and Trinity; Roman Catholic—St. James' and St. Joseph's; Universalist—Haverhill and West Haverhill; and the Wesleyan Methodist. The social organizations are numerous.

Haverhill furnished 1,241 men for the army and navy during the late war of the Rebellion; and to the memory of the 184 that were lost it has erected a fitting monument. There is also a handsome fireman's monument, consisting of an elaborate granite pedestal, surmounted by the statue in white marble of a fireman,—the whole being fourteen feet in height.

The settlement at Haverhill was commenced in 1640 by the Rev. John Ward and others, who accompanied him from Newbury. The land was purchased of the Indians *Passaquo* and *Saggahew* Nov. 15, 1642, and then extended fourteen miles upon the river, and from it six miles north, embracing parts of Methuen, and of Salem, Atkinson and Plaistow in New Hampshire. It was named in memory of Haverhill, the birthplace of Mr. Ward in England, and incorporated



in 1645. The plantation then contained about 32 landholders, and was, with the exception of open fields upon the river, a dense and unbroken forest. It 1650 it was voted "that Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting on the Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family." A bell was not procured until 1748. The first church was organized in 1645; and on the 13th of February, 1647, the Rev. John Ward, a man of robust constitution and an excellent divine, was ordained as pastor. His salary in 1652 was £50. He died December 27, 1693, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, who was killed by the Indians in their attack upon the town on the 29th of August, 1708.

The first record made of schools is in March, 1661, when it was voted "that ten pounds should be rated for a schoolmaster, and he to receive pay from the scholars as he and the parents can agree."

Haverhill, as a frontier settlement, suffered much from Indian ferocity. The exploit of Mrs. Hannah Duston, in whose memory a monument has been erected on Duston's Island, at the mouth of the Contoocook River, is one of the most remarkable on record. On the 15th of March, 1697, a body of Indians made a descent on the westerly part of the town, and came towards the house of Mr. Thomas Duston. "Upon the first alarm, he flew from a neighboring field to his family. Seven of his children he directed to flee, while he himself went to assist his wife, who was confined to the bed with an infant a week old; but, before she could leave her bed, the savages arrived. In despair of rendering her assistance, Mr. Duston flew to the door, mounted his horse, and determined in his own mind to snatch up and save the child which he loved the best; but, upon coming up to them, he found it impossible to make a selection. He resolved, therefore, to meet his fate with them. A body of Indians soon came up with him, and, from short distances, fired upon him and his little company. For more than a mile he continued to retreat, placing himself between his children and the fire of the savages, and returning their shots with great spirit and success. At length he saw them all safely lodged from their bloody pursuers in a distant house. As Mr. Duston quitted his house, a party of Indians entered it. Mrs. Duston was in bed, but they compelled her, with the nurse, Mrs. Neff, to march with other captives into the wilderness. The air was keen, and their path led alternately through snow and deep mud. After going a short distance the savages killed the infant, and soon began to kill such other captives as showed weakness. The wigwam of their savage masters was on an island in Contoocook River, and was inhabited by 12 Indians. The information that, on their arrival at the settlement to which they were destined, they must submit to be scourged, and run the gantlet between two files of Indians, led them promptly to devise some means of escape. Early in the morning of the 31st of May, Mrs. Duston awakened her nurse and another fellow-prisoner; and arming themselves with tomahawks, thus despatched 10 of the 12 Indians while asleep. The other two escaped. The women then



pursued their difficult and toilsome journey through the wilderness, and at length arrived in safety at Haverhill."

In his visit to New England in 1789, Washington spent one night in this town, — saying, as he entered it and gazed upon the river and the landscape, then in its autumn glory, "Haverhill is the pleasantest village I ever passed through."

The first steamboat that ever floated on the Merrimack was built here, and descended the river to Newburyport for the first time April 7, 1828.

The first Baptist church in Essex County was established here by the Rev. Hezekiah Smith in 1765.

The first newspaper ("The Gazette") issued here appeared in 1793; in the ensuing year, the Haverhill bridge was completed. The town, which in 1865 had a population of 10,740, was incorporated as a city March 10, 1869. In 1885 the population was 21,795, and the number of legal voters, 5,623.

Haverhill has given to the world many distinguished men, of whom the following may be named: —

Richard Saltonstall (1703–1756), an able jurist; Gen. Joseph Badger (1722–1803), an efficient officer; Brig.-Gen. Moses Hazen (1733–1803), a brave Revolutionary officer; Thomas Cogswell (1746–1810), an able officer and jurist; Gen. Benjamin Moers (1758–1838), an efficient officer in the Revolution; Nathaniel Cogswell (1773–1813), a lawyer, and general in the Spanish army; Daniel Appleton (1785–1849), founder of the publishing house of Appleton & Company; Benjamin Greenleaf (1786–1864), author of an able series of mathematical text-books; William Willis, LL.D. (1794–1870), an able historian; John Greenleaf Whittier (1807), a poet of world-wide fame (born in a farm-house about two miles distant from the city proper, on the road leading to Amesbury, the town in which he now resides); George Minot (1817–1858), an able editor and lawyer; Charles Short, LL.D. (1821), an able writer, president of Kenyon College from 1863 to 1867; and Gen. William Francis Bartlett (1840), H. U. 1862, a gallant soldier; Hon. E. J. M. Hale (1813–1881), a graduate of Harvard University in 1835, — devoted chiefly to woollen manufactures; founder of the Haverhill Public Library and the hospital for the city.

Haverhill Bridge, a village in Bradford.

Hawes Hill, in Barre, 1,285 feet in height.

Hawley, situated on the highlands in the western part of Franklin County, has for its boundaries, Charlemont on the north, Buckland and Ashfield on the east, Plainfield on the south, and Savoy on the west.

Its assessed area is 17,895 acres. There are 6,416 acres of forest, consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock and spruce. The land is hilly, the scenery picturesque, and the climate cold and healthful. Among the minerals found here are massive iron pyrites, magnetic



iron, and zoisite. Forge Hill, in the western centre, is one of the most prominent elevations. A large number of clear and sparkling brooks, well stored with trout, flow from the hills, and swell the waters of Deerfield River. The soil is good for grazing, and the growing of wool receives considerable attention. There are large quantities of maple sugar sent to market.

The product of the 133 farms in 1885 was valued at \$102,639. There are three saw mills, also manufactories of broom-handles, and of straw and palm-leaf hats. The wooden and other goods made in 1885 had the value of \$10,664. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$158,385, with a tax-rate of \$23 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 545, and were sheltered in 119 dwelling-houses. There were 152 legal voters.

There are eight school buildings, valued at about \$3,000. The two Sunday school libraries have some 600 volumes. There are two churches, both Congregational. This town sent 81 soldiers into the Union armies in the late war.

A branch railroad is needed for the increase and prosperity of this place. Its nearest station is Charlemont, at the north, on the opposite side of the Deerfield River, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 128 miles from Boston. There is a post-office at Hawley, centre and one at West Hawley. The other villages are East and South Hawley.

This place was Number Seven Plantation, and was incorporated February 6, 1792. It was named in honor of Major Joseph Hawley, of Northampton. The first church was formed September 16, 1778; and the Rev. Jonathan Grout, ordained October 23, 1793, was the first settled pastor.

Hayden Row, a village in Hopkinton.

Haydenville, in Williamsburg.

Haywardville, in Stoneham.

Hazelwood, a village in Hyde Park.

Hazen, Mount, in Clarksburg, 2,272 feet in height.

Head, Pamet, a village in Truro.

Heald Village, in Barre.

Heath, a locality in the Roxbury district of Boston.

Heath, situated among the hills in the northwest section of Franklin County, 119 miles from Boston, has for its bounds, New Hampshire on the north, Colrain on the east, Charlemont on the south, and the latter and Rowe on the west. Its assessed area is 14,942, — which includes 3,478 acres of forests containing nearly



all the New England varieties of trees. The actual area is probably 2,000 acres greater than these figures.

The land is broken and sparsely settled. The geological formation is the Quebec group and calciferous mica-schist. Pyrites and zoisite occur. There are several pretty ponds of small size. The streams are tributaries of the Deerfield River, and furnish motive power for several saw and grist and cider mills. Maple sugar, cider and vinegar are extensively produced, and lumber, bark and firewood are marketed in considerable quantities. Some articles of furniture and agricultural implements are made. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was valued at \$110,279; and the manufactured products at \$9,236. The valuation in 1888 was \$163,305, with a tax of \$17.50 on 1000. The town has 123 farms and 568 inhabitants, including 149 legal voters. There is a good town-house here. The eight public school-houses are valued at about \$2,500. The two Sunday-school libraries contain some 600 volumes. The Congregationalists, the Methodists, and the American Episcopal Church have each a house of worship here. The post-office is at Heath (centre); the other village being North Heath. The nearest railroad stations are at Charlemont, on the south, and Shelburne Falls, at the southeast, on the Fitchburg Railroad.

This town was taken from Charlemont and incorporated February 14, 1785. It was named in honor of a well-known soldier of the Revolution, General William Heath. A church was organized April 15th of the year of the town's incorporation; and in 1790 the first minister, Rev. Joseph Strong, was settled. Fort Shirley was built here in 1744, as a defence against the Indians. At that period the red deer were still numerous in the region. Through the influence of Colonel Hugh Maxwell, who was wounded at Bunker Hill, and spent much time in this vicinity, the town had not a Tory inhabitant during the Revolutionary struggle.

Hebronville, in Attleborough.

Herdsdale, a village in Northampton.

Highfield, a village in Falmouth.

High Head, a village in Truro.

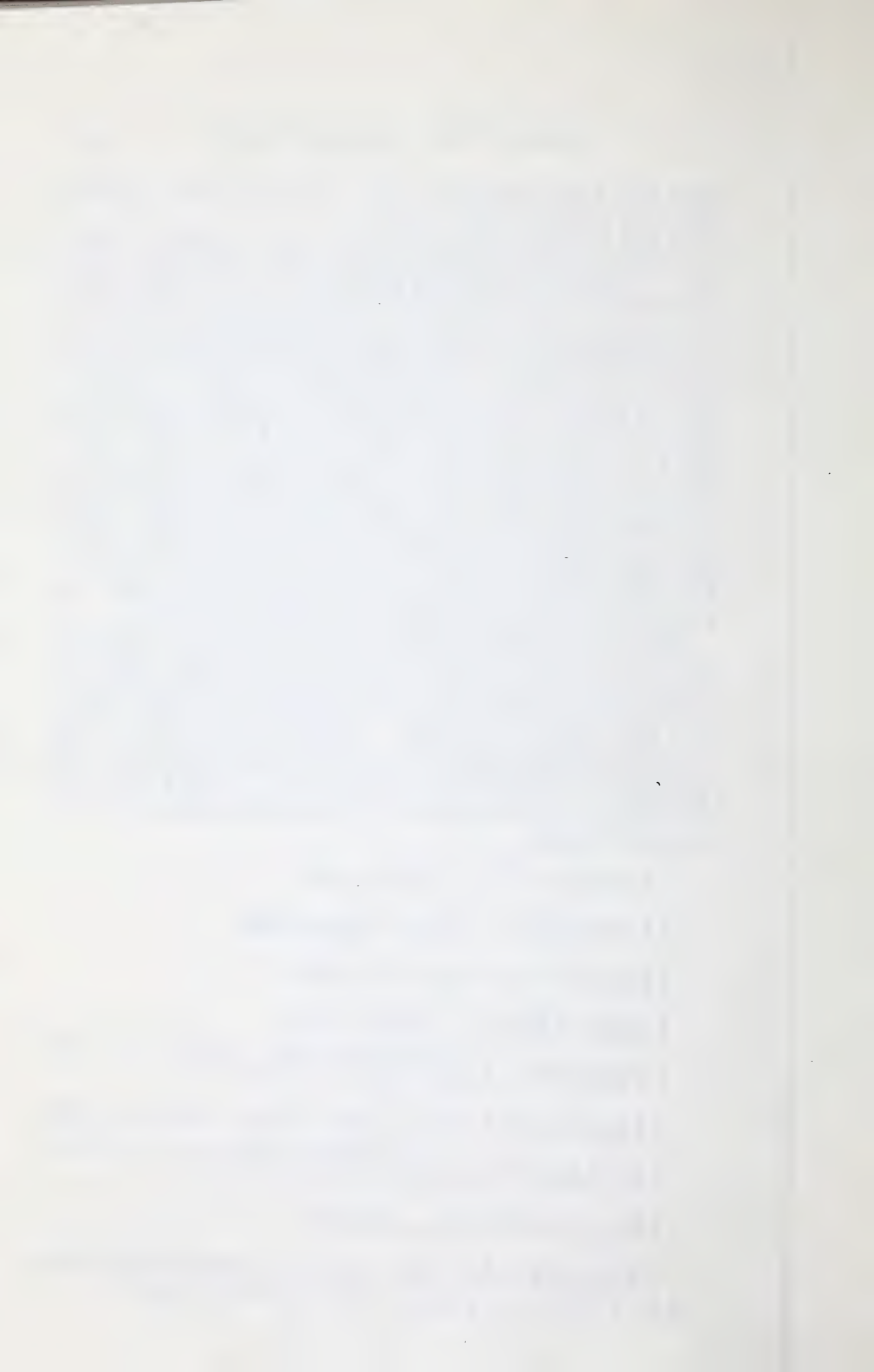
Highland, a village in Truro; also a locality in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

Highland Lake, a pond, and also a village in Norfolk.

Highlands, a village in Holyoke; also one in Lowell, one in Lynn, and one in Woburn.

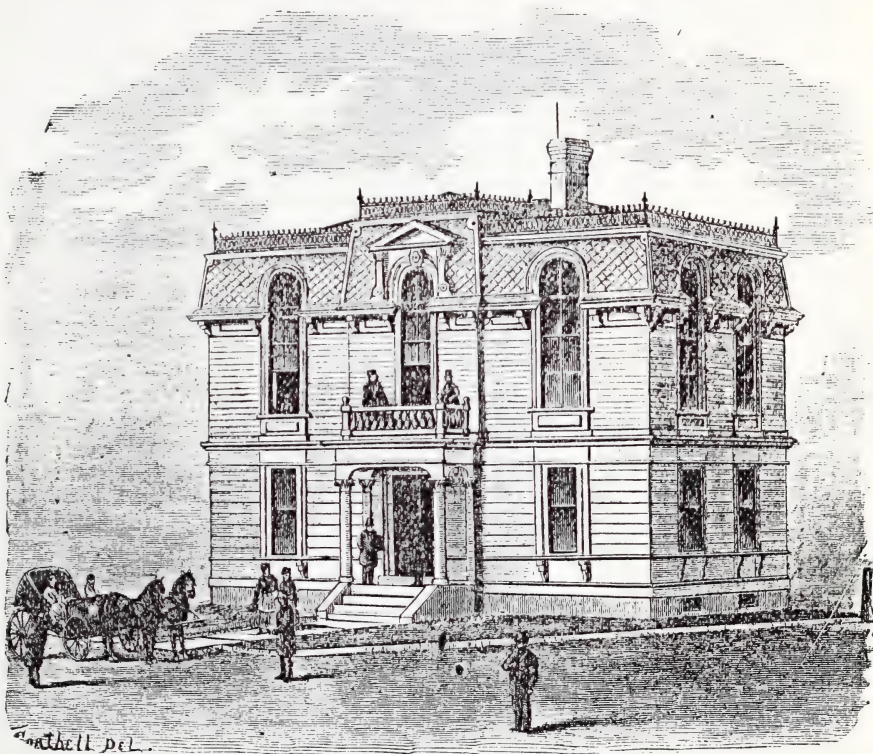
Highlandville, in Needham.

Hilliard's Knob, a peak in the Mount Holyoke range, at the south line of Amherst. It is 1,120 feet in height.



Hillsville, in Spencer.

Hingham is a fine old town, situated on the south shore of Boston Bay, and in the northern extremity of Plymouth County, about 17 miles southeast of Boston by the South-shore branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which has a station at West Hingham, Hingham, Old Colony House, where the Nantasket Beach Branch connects, and at Weirs, on the latter road. Other



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, HINGHAM.

villages are Hingham centre, South Hingham, Downer Landing, Glad Tidings Plain, Liberty Plain and Queen Anne's Corner. The dwellings number 1,060, and the inhabitants 4,375. The assessed area is 12,973 acres, — which includes 2,642 acres of woodland.

The town is bounded on the north by Boston Bay, on the northeast by Cohasset, on the southeast by South Scituate and Rockland, and on the west by Weymouth, from which it is in part separated by Weymouth Back River. The northern line is extremely circuitous. The harbor admits of sloop navigation, and is well protected. Steam-

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